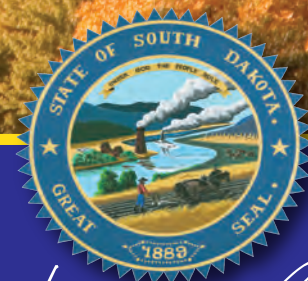


South Dakota Legislative Manual 2011

Photos courtesy South Dakota Tourism

2011
South Dakota Legislative Manual



Jason M. Gant
Jason M. Gant
Secretary of State

South Dakota Legislative Manual 2011



Issued by

Jason M. Gant
Jason M. Gant
Secretary of State

Members of the
86th Legislative Session
2011



Secretary of State

Jason M. Gant

State Capitol | 500 East Capitol Avenue | Pierre, South Dakota 57501 | sdsos@state.sd.us | sdsos.gov

My fellow South Dakotans:

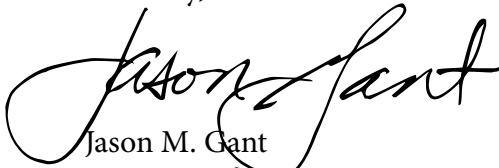
If you have followed the biannual South Dakota Legislative Manual over the decades, you've already noted that this edition is very different. We've moved from a hard-bound blue covered volume to a more modern, soft cover, as well as several other changes you will find on the inside.

Gone are the page sized photos of elected officials in favor a smaller photo, with more emphasis on direct contact information; to allow the taxpayers of our state to reach out and communicate with the people they've elected to office.

As opposed to the prior volumes which sit on many shelves with little use, this edition is intended to be a reference for daily use. It is designed to give everyone the ability to send their elected representatives a message at a moment's notice.

On behalf of the State of South Dakota, I am very proud to dedicate this years' blue book to our spirit of open government.

Sincerely,



Jason M. Gant
Secretary of State



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DIRECTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA GOVERNMENT

Official Directory of State Government

United States of America Executive Branch

Barack Obama, President
Joe Biden, Vice-President

Illinois
Delaware

United States of America Legislative Branch South Dakota Congressional Delegation

Tim Johnson, U.S. Senate
John Thune, U.S. Senate
Kristi Noem, U.S. Representative At Large

Vermillion
Sioux Falls
Castlewood

United States of America Judicial Branch South Dakota District Judges

Karen E. Schreier, Chief Judge
Lawrence L. Piersol, Judge
Charles B. Kornmann, Judge
John B. Jones, Senior Judge
Richard H. Battey, Senior Judge
Jeffrey Viken, Judge
Roberto Lange, Judge

Sioux Falls
Sioux Falls
Aberdeen and Pierre
Sioux Falls
Rapid City
Rapid City
Pierre

South Dakota Legislative Branch Senate Leadership

PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
MAJORITY LEADER
ASS'T MAJORITY LEADER
MAJORITY WHIPS
MINORITY LEADER
ASS'T MINORITY LEADER
MINORITY WHIP

Lt. Governor Matt Michels
Bob Gray
Russell Olson
Corey Brown
Tim Rave, Shantel Krebs, Craig Tieszen
Jason Frerichs
Jim Hundstad
Jim Bradford

House Leadership

SPEAKER	Val Rausch
SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE	Brian Gosch
MAJORITY LEADER	David Lust
ASS'T MAJORITY LEADER	Justin Cronin
MAJORITY WHIPS	Charles Hoffman, Nick Moser, Jacqueline Sly, Hal Wick
MINORITY LEADER	Bernie Hunhoff
ASS'T MINORITY LEADER	Mitch Fargen
MINORITY WHIPS	Susy Blake, Peggy Gibson

Legislative Committees

Senate Standing Committees 2011

** Denotes Chair * Denotes Vice-Chair

Agriculture and Natural Resources

**Krebs, *Maher, Begalka, Fryslie, Garnos, Hansen (Tom), Rhoden, Vehle, Frerichs

Appropriations

**Brown, *Tidemann, Haverly, Heineman, Novstrup (Al), Peters, Putnam, Rampelberg, Sutton

Commerce

**Nelson, *Nygaard, Adelstein, Johnston, Lederman, Rave, Buhl

Education

**Garnos, *Johnston, Gray, Kraus, Rave, Schlekeway, Bradford

Government Operations and Audit

**Haverly, *Peters, Hunhoff (Jean), Tidemann, Hundstad

Health and Human Services

**Hunhoff (Jean), *Kraus, Holien, Krebs, Rave, Schlekeway, Bradford

Judiciary

**Tieszen, *Cutler, Begalka, Hunhoff (Jean), Nygaard, Vehle, Buhl

Legislative Procedure

**Gray, *Rave, Brown, Heineman, Olson (Russell), Putnam, Frerichs

Local Government

****Schlekeway, *Holien, Hunhoff (Jean), Lederman, Nelson, Tieszen, Bradford**

Retirement Laws

****Rampelberg, *Nelson, Tidemann, Buhl, Sutton**

State Affairs

****Rhoden, *Olson (Russell), Adelstein, Cutler, Garnos, Gray, Johnston, Tieszen, Frerichs**

Taxation

****Hansen (Tom), *Lederman, Fryslie, Maher, Nelson, Nygaard, Hundstad**

Transportation

****Vehle, *Fryslie, Cutler, Hansen (Tom), Krebs, Maher, Hundstad**

House Standing Committees 2011

**** Denotes Chair * Denotes Vice-Chair**

Agriculture and Natural Resources

****Vanneman, *Hoffman, Brunner, Kloucek, Kopp, Nelson (Stace), Olson (Betty), Schaefer, Schrempp, Sigdestad, Street, Van Gerpen, Verchio**

Appropriations

****Wink, *Carson, Bolin, Dennert, Dryden, Juhnke, Romkema, White, Wismer**

Commerce and Energy

****Solum, *Conzet, Deelstra, Fargen, Greenfield, Hawley, Hubbel, Jensen, Jones, Kirschman, Miller, Novstrup (David), Willadsen**

Education

****Brunner, *Sly, Elliott, Haggar, Hunt, Jones, Killer, Lucas, Miller, Perry, Schaefer, Stricherz, Tulson, Vanneman, Venner**

Government Operations and Audit

****Carson, *Juhnke, Dennert, Dryden, Turbiville**

Health and Human Services

****Boomgarden, *Munsterman, Blake, Haggar, Hawley, Hickey, Iron Cloud III, Jensen, Lucas, Magstadt, Sly, Steele, Stricherz**

Judiciary

****Hunt, *Gosch, Abdallah, Boomgarden, Feinstein, Gibson, Hansen (Jon), Killer, Kopp, Nelson (Stace), Russell, Tornow, Turbiville**

Legislative Procedure

****Rausch, *Gosch, Cronin, Fargen, Hunhoff (Bernie), Hunt, Lust**

Local Government

**Kirkeby, *Cronin, Deelstra, Feickert, Kloucek, Magstadt, Munsterman, Olson (Betty), Rausch, Schrempp, Tornow, Tulson, Venner

Retirement Laws

**Steele, *Wick, Feinstein, Kirschman, Perry

State Affairs

**Lust, *Cronin, Abdallah, Blake, Fargen, Gibson, Gosch, Hoffman, Hunhoff (Bernie), Moser, Rausch, Turbiville, Wick

Taxation

**Willadsen, *Greenfield, Conzet, Feickert, Feinstein, Hunhoff (Bernie), Kirkeby, Kirschman, Liss, Moser, Perry, Rozum, Russell, Solum, Wick

Transportation

**Verchio, *Novstrup (David), Elliott, Hansen (Jon), Hickey, Hubbel, Iron Cloud III, Liss, Rozum, Sigdestad, Steele, Street, Van Gerpen

South Dakota Executive Branch

Constitutional and State Elected Officers

Dennis Daugaard, Governor	Garretson
Matt Michels, Lieutenant Governor	Yankton
Jason M. Gant, Secretary of State	Sioux Falls
Marty Jackley, Attorney General	Pierre
Steve Barnett, Auditor	Aberdeen
Richard Sattgast, Auditor	Spearfish
Jarrold Johnson, Commissioner of School and Public Lands	Corson

Public Utilities Commission

Gary Hanson, Commissioner	Sioux Falls
Chris Nelson, Commissioner	Pierre
Kristi Fiegen, Commissioner	Sioux Falls

Department Secretaries and Bureau Commissioners

Bureau of Administration	Paul Kinsman , Commissioner
Bureau of Finance & Management	Jason Dilges, Commissioner
Bureau of Information and Telecommunications	Dom Bianco, Commissioner
Bureau of Personnel	Sandy Zinter, Commissioner
Department of Agriculture	Walt Bones, Secretary
Department of Corrections	Dennis Kaemingk, Secretary
Department of Education	Melody Schopp , Secretary
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Steve Pirner, Secretary
Department of Game, Fish, and Parks	Jeff Vonk, Secretary
Department of Health	Doneen Hollingsworth, Secretary
Department of Human Services	Laurie Gill , Secretary
Department of Labor and Regulation	Pam Roberts, Secretary
Department of Public Safety	Trevor Jones, Secretary
Department of Revenue	Andy Gerlach, Secretary
Department of Social Services	Kim Malsam-Rysdon, Secretary
Department of the Military	Tim Reisch, Secretary
Department of Tourism	Jim Hagen, Secretary
Department of Transportation	Darin Bergquist , Secretary
Department of Tribal Relations	Leroy "J.R." LaPlante, Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs	Vacant, Secretary
South Dakota Housing Development Authority	Mark Lauseng, Executive Director
Office of Economic Development	Pat Costello, Commissioner



Kingsbury County Courthouse
Courtesy, USDA



COUNTY OFFICIALS

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Aurora County						
Auditor	Susan Urban	PO Box 397	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7752	2014
Commissioner	Pat Cranny	PO Box 394	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7421	2012
Commissioner	Johnnie "Skip" Guindon	38597 254th St	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7932	2014
Commissioner	Delayne Persson	38896 268th St	Corsica	57328	(605) 732-4605	2014
Commissioner	John Steichen	24625 371st Ave	White Lake	57383	(605) 249-2520	2012
Commissioner	Oscar Thompson	39210 241st St	Letcher	57359	(605) 248-2478	2014
Register of Deeds	Arlene Koch	PO Box 397	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7161	2014
Sheriff	David Fink	PO Box 333	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7736	2014
States Attorney	John Steele	PO Box 577	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7725	2012
Treasurer	Maxine Schroeder	PO Box 397	Plankinton	57368	(605) 942-7162	2012
Beadle County						
Auditor	Jill Hanson	PO Box 845	Huron	57350	(605) 353-8400	2014
Commissioner	Rick Benson	20281 394th Ave	Wolsey	57384	(605) 352-1674	2012
Commissioner	Denis Drake	40460 South Shore Rd	Huron	57350	(605) 352-3285	2012
Commissioner	Linda Marcus	40054 204th St	Huron	57350	(605) 352-5010	2012
Commissioner	Larry Mattke	40121 216th St	Huron	57350	(605) 352-8115	2014
Commissioner	Dick Werner	1505 McDonald Dr	Huron	57350	(605) 353-0957	2014
Coroner	George Kuhler	1360 Dakota S	Huron	57350	(605) 352-4234	2012
Register of Deeds	Barb O'Riley	PO Box 55	Huron	57350	(605) 353-8412	2014
Sheriff	Doug Solem	PO Box 42	Huron	57350	(605) 353-8424	2014
States Attorney	Michael Moore	PO Box 116	Huron	57350	(605) 353-8430	2012
Treasurer	Jacque McCaskell	PO Box 74	Huron	57350	(605) 353-8405	2012
Bennett County						
Auditor	Susan Williams	PO Box 460	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6931	2014
Commissioner	Wayne Bond	28623 234th Ave	Tuthill	57551	(605) 685-6687	2012
Commissioner	Newton Cummings	PO Box 642	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6490	2012
Commissioner	Jason Fanning	28501 SD Hwy 73	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6264	2014
Commissioner	Dennis Gregg	PO Box 576	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6759	2014
Commissioner	Rolf Kraft	PO Box 306	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6529	2014
Coroner	Diane Weber	109 Pugh St	Martin	57551	(605) 685-1450	2014
Register of Deeds	Nancy Sterkel	PO Box 433	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6054	2010
Sheriff	Lucas Hamar	PO Box 726	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6516	2014
Treasurer	Jolene Donovan	PO Box 606	Martin	57551	(605) 685-6092	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Bon Homme County						
Auditor	Tamara Brunken	PO Box 605	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-4212	2014
Commissioner	John Fathke	30331 409th	Avon	57315	(605) 286-3740	2012
Commissioner	John P. Hauck	Box 185	Tabor	57063	(605) 463-2478	2012
Commissioner	Russell Jelsma	1313 Chestnut St	Springfield	57062	(605) 369-5489	2014
Commissioner	John Pesek	41321 304th St	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-3190	2014
Commissioner	Michael Soukup	29630 416th Ave	Scotland	57059	(605) 589-3417	2014
Coroner	Jim Goglin	PO Box 33	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-3472	2012
Register of Deeds	Sandra Frasier-Shaffer	PO Box 3	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-4217	2014
Sheriff	Jason Bechtold	PO Box 1	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-3942	2014
States Attorney	Lisa Rothschadl	PO Box 476	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-3333	2012
Treasurer	Jason Humpal	PO Box 5	Tyndall	57066	(605) 589-4213	2014

Brookings County

Commissioner	Dennis Falken	1632 Overlook Ridge Rd	Brookings	57006	(605) 690-5110	2014
Commissioner	Al Gregg	PO Box 32	Brookings	57006	(605) 690-3763	2012
Commissioner	Donald Larson	2533 54th St W	Brookings	57006	(605) 695-4210	2014
Commissioner	Stephne Miller	3428 Oak Lane	Brookings	57006	(605) 695-1374	2014
Commissioner	Deanna Santema	1621 Robin Rd	Brookings	57006	(605) 690-1533	2012
Finance Officer	Vicki Buseth	314 6th Ave	Brookings	57006	(605) 696-8250	2012
Register of Deeds	Beverly Chapman	314 6th Ave	Brookings	57006	(605) 696-8240	2014
Sheriff	Martin Stanwick	315 7th Ave	Brookings	57006	(605) 696-8300	2014
States Attorney	Clyde Calhoun	601 4th St Suite 101	Brookings	57006	(605) 692-8606	2012

Brown County

Auditor	Maxine Fischer	25 Market St Suite 1	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 626-7110	2014
Commissioner	Burt Elliott	13687 387th Ave	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 225-7136	2012
Commissioner	Tom Fischbach	PO Box 122	Warner	57479	(605) 229-3878	2014
Commissioner	Nancy Hansen	620 8th Ave NE	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 229-4452	2014
Commissioner	Duane Sutton	38459 129th St	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 229-3805	2012
Commissioner	Mike Wiese	916 N Lincoln St	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 225-0012	2014
Coroner	Michael Carlsen	1708 8th Ave NE	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 225-2281	
Register of Deeds	Carol Sherman	25 Market St Suite 3	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 626-7140	2014
Sheriff	Mark Milbrandt	22 Court St Suite 1	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 626-7100	2014
States Attorney	Kim Dorsett	22 Court St Suite 2	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 626-7130	2012
Treasurer	Sheila Enderson	25 Market St Suite 2	Aberdeen	57401	(605) 626-7133	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Brule County						
Auditor	Pamela Petrak	300 S Courtland St Suite 103	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 234-4430	2014
Commissioner	Brad Carson	107 S Crawford	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 234-5026	2012
Commissioner	Gary Dozark	26630 351st Ave	Pukwana	57370	(605) 726-3158	2014
Commissioner	James Nesladek	34821 251st St	Pukwana	57370	(605) 894-4233	2014
Commissioner	Rich Rasmussen	PO Box 338	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 234-6266	2012
Commissioner	Donald Reinesch	25264 364th Ave	Kimball	57355	(605) 778-6466	2014
Register of Deeds	Elaine Reimer	300 S Courtland St Suite 110	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 234-4434	2014
Sheriff	Darrell Miller	300 S Courtland St Suite 112	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 234-4443	2014
States Attorney	David Natvig	PO Box 167	Kimball	57355	(605) 778-6316	2012
Treasurer	Doreen Priebe	300 S Courtland St Suite 108	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 234-4436	2012
Buffalo County						
Auditor	Elaine Wulff	PO Box 146	Gann Valley	57341	(605) 293-3217	2014
Commissioner	Donita Loudner	PO Box 94	Fort Thompson	57339	(605) 730-3539	2014
Commissioner	Lloyd Lutter	35921 235th St	Gann Valley	57341	(605) 293-3229	2014
Commissioner	Ronald Petersen	32992 237th St	Pukwana	57370	(605) 894-4472	2012
Register of Deeds	Elaine Wulff	PO Box 174	Gann Valley	57341	(605) 293-3239	2014
Sheriff	Wayne Willman	PO Box 115	Gann Valley	57341	(605) 293-3231	2010
States Attorney	A. Steven Fox	PO Box 547	Chamberlain	57325	(605) 734-6515	2012
Treasurer	Janice VonEye	PO Box 165	Gann Valley	57341	(605) 293-3236	2012
Butte County						
Auditor	Elaine Jensen	839 5th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-4485	2014
Commissioner	Ken Fernen	57 N 6th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 723-3268	2014
Commissioner	Ken Hansen	18970 Danish Rd	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-4714	2012
Commissioner	Stanley Harms	1809 8th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-4961	2012
Commissioner	Kim Kling	19001 #2Y Ranch Rd Ln	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-2242	2014
Commissioner	Steve Smeenck	18466 Viken Rd	Newell	57760	(605) 456-2231	2014
Coroner	Gary Brunner	839 5th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-3324	2014
Register of Deeds	Paula Walker	839 5th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-2912	2014
Sheriff	Fred Lamphere	839 5th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-3324	2014
States Attorney	Heather Plunkett	849 5th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-3337	2012
Treasurer	Deb Lensegrav	839 5th Ave	Belle Fourche	57717	(605) 892-4456	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Campbell County						
Auditor	Lisa Schaeftbauer	PO Box 37	Mound City	57646	(605) 955-3366	2014
Commissioner	Alvin Fjeldheim	PO Box 155	Pollock	57648	(605) 889-2414	2012
Commissioner	Morrell Fuehrer	PO Box 55	Herreid	57632	(605) 437-2600	2014
Commissioner	Aldine Mittleider	30051 107th St	Herreid	57632		2014
Commissioner	Richard Quaschnick	31354 106th St	Herreid	57632	(605) 437-2458	2014
Commissioner	Leroy Sandmeier	31561 120th St	Java	57452	(605) 649-6493	2012
Coroner	Robert Huber	PO Box 343	Herreid	57632	(605) 437-2998	2013
Register of Deeds	Mandy Horner	PO Box 148	Mound City	57646	(605) 955-3505	2014
Sheriff	Lacey Perman	PO Box 161	Mound City	57646	(605) 955-3355	2011
States Attorney	Mark Kroontje	PO Box 38	Herreid	57632	(605) 437-2426	2013
Treasurer	Renee Rieker	PO Box 8	Mound City	57646	(605) 955-3388	2013

Charles Mix County

Auditor	Sherri Fuchs	PO Box 490	Lake Andes	57356	(605) 487-7131	2014
Commissioner	Keith Mushitz	37024 289th St	Geddes	57342	(605) 337-2573	2014
Commissioner	Jack Soulek	38038 289th St	Lake Andes	57356	(605) 487-7353	2014
Commissioner	Neil VonEschen	39734 296th St	Wagner	57380	(605) 384-3718	2012
Register of Deeds	Monica Walder	PO Box 206	Lake Andes	57356	(605) 487-7141	2014
Sheriff	Randy Thaler	PO Box 610	Lake Andes	57356	(605) 487-7625	2014
States Attorney	Pam Hein	PO Box 370	Lake Andes	57356	(605) 487-7441	
Treasurer	Karol Kniffen	PO Box 339	Lake Andes	57356	(605) 487-7542	2012

Clark County

Auditor	Nancy Worth	PO Box 294	Clark	57225	(605) 532-5921	2014
Commissioner	Eugene Furness	315 N Dakota St	Clark	57225	(605) 532-5800	2012
Commissioner	Francis Hass	17265 415th Ave	Raymond	57258	(605) 532-5359	2014
Commissioner	Clara Luvaas	42450 160th St	Bradley	57217	(605) 784-3428	2012
Commissioner	Richard Reints	18638 432nd Ave	Willow Lake	57278	(605) 625-5349	2014
Commissioner	Violet Wicks	18604 415th Ave	Carpenter	57322	(605) 352-7262	2014
Coroner	Lou Ann Streff	211 N Commercial St	Clark	57225	(605) 532-3676	2012
Register of Deeds	Janet Hurlbut	PO Box 294	Clark	57225	(605) 532-5363	2014
Sheriff	Robert McGraw	PO Box 296	Clark	57225	(605) 532-3822	2014
States Attorney	Chad Fjelland	PO Box 212	Clark	57225	(605) 532-3712	2012
Treasurer	Kay Mahlen	PO Box 295	Clark	57225	(605) 532-5911	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Clay County						
Auditor	Ruth A. Bremer	211 W Main St Suite 200	Vermillion	57069	(605) 677-7120	2014
Commissioner	Leslie Kephart	5 S Dakota St	Vermillion	57069	(605) 677-7120	2014
Commissioner	Phyllis Packard	22 E Blommingdale	Vermillion	57069	(605) 624-47	2014
Commissioner	Dusty Passick	46794 317 St	Burbank	57010	(605) 624-4778	2012
Commissioner	Leo Powell	103 S Harvard	Vermillion	57069	(605) 624-3795	2012
Commissioner	Jerry Wilson	30959 Frog Creek Rd	Vermillion	59069	(605) 624-9279	2012
Coroner	Phillip Tigert	334 N Plum	Vermillion	57069	(605) 624-4466	2012
Register of Deeds	Ray Hofman	211 W Main St Suite 202	Vermillion	57069	(605) 677-7120	2014
Sheriff	Andrew Howe	15 Washington St	Vermillion	57069	(605) 677-7100	2014
States Attorney	Teddi Gertsma	211 W Main St Suite 204	Vermillion	57069	(605) 677-7107	2012
Treasurer	Catherine Powell	211 W Main St Suite 201	Vermillion	57069	(605) 677-7123	2012

Codington County

Auditor	Cindy Brugman	14 1St Ave SE	Watertown	57201	(605) 882-6297	2014
Commissioner	Elmer Brinkman	1212 7th Ave NE	Watertown	57201	(605) 881-2146	2012
Commissioner	Brenda Hanten	46546 176th St	Goodwin	57238	(605) 882-2019	2014
Commissioner	George Heller	1015 1st St NW	Watertown	57201	(605) 886-9789	2014
Commissioner	Myron Johnson	16318 455th Ave	Watertown	57201	(605) 886-7877	2014
Commissioner	Lavern Marquardt	16269 448th Ave	Florence	57235	(605) 758-2354	2012
Coroner	Dr. Alan Lawrence	506 1st Ave SE	Watertown	57201	(605) 886-8482	2012
Register of Deeds	Ann Rasmussen	14 1st Ave SE	Watertown	57201	(605) 882-6278	2014
Sheriff	Toby Wishard	14 1st Ave SE	Watertown	57201	(605) 882-6280	2014
States Attorney	Dawn Elshere	14 1st Ave SE	Watertown	57201	(605) 882-6276	2012
Treasurer	Carol Maloney	14 1st Ave SE	Watertown	57201	(605) 882-6285	2012

Corson County

Auditor	Dorothy Schuh	PO Box 255	McIntosh	57641	(605) 273-4229	2014
Commissioner	Darren Bauer	24152 107th St	McIntosh	57641	(605) 273-4461	2012
Commissioner	Shawn Hinsz	27103 108th St	McLaughlin	57642	(605) 823-2511	2014
Commissioner	Stephen Keller	26298 SD Hwy 20	Trail City	57657	(605) 865-3538	2014
Commissioner	Mike Mickelson	PO Box 623	McLaughlin	57642	(605) 823-4573	2012
Commissioner	Donald Pазie	22011 106th St	Morristown	57645	(605) 524-3220	2014
Coroner	Arnold Schott	PO Box 19	McLaughlin	57642	(605) 823-4939	
Register of Deeds	Virginia Sauer	PO Box 256	McIntosh	57641	(605) 273-4395	2014
Sheriff	Keith Gall	PO Box 136	McIntosh	57641	(605) 273-4210	2014
States Attorney	Eric Bogue	PO Box 250	Faith	57646	(605) 967-2529	2012
Treasurer	Heather Gall	PO Box 285	McIntosh	57641	(605) 273-4552	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Custer County						
Auditor	Linda Nelson	420 Mt Rushmore Rd	Custer	57730	(605) 673-8118	2014
Commissioner	Travis Bies	25813 S Fork Rd	Fairburn	57738	(605) 255-4667	2014
Commissioner	Mark Hartman	10 West Canal St	Custer	57730	(605) 673-5719	2012
Commissioner	David Hazeltine	PO Box 65	Custer	57730	(605) 673-4394	2012
Commissioner	Phil Lampert	PO Box 832	Custer	57730	(605) 673-5436	2014
Commissioner	Jim Lintz	13973 SD Hwy 36	Hermosa	57744	(605) 255-4269	2014
Coroner	James Sanders	16242 Lower Spring Creek Rd	Hermosa	57730	(605) 255-4347	2012
Register of Deeds	Dennis Zellner	420 Mt Rushmore Rd	Custer	57730	(605) 673-8109	2014
Sheriff	Rick Wheeler	31 S 5th St	Custer	57730	(605) 673-8137	2014
States Attorney	Tracy Kelley	420 Mt Rushmore Rd	Custer	57730	(605) 673-8175	2012
Treasurer	Dawn McLaughlin	420 Mt Rushmore Rd	Custer	57730	(605) 673-8113	2012

Davison County

Auditor	Susan Kiepke	200 E 4th Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 995-8608	2014
Commissioner	John Claggett	410 W 13th Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 996-3898	2014
Commissioner	Jerry Fischer	1209 E 2nd Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 996-8891	2012
Commissioner	Denny Kiner	24998 406th Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 999-8816	2012
Commissioner	Gerald Weiss	40718 267th St	Ethan	57334	(605) 227-4624	2014
Commissioner	David Weitala	1400 W Cedar Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 996-6471	2014
Coroner	George Bittner	805 W Havens	Mitchell	57301	(605) 996-2133	2012
Register of Deeds	Deb Young	200 E 4th Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 995-8616	2014
Sheriff	David Miles	1015 S Miller Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 995-8630	2010
States Attorney	Patrick Smith	1015 S Miller Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 995-8627	2012
Treasurer	Brenda Sanders	200 E 4th Ave	Mitchell	57301	(605) 995-8617	2012

Day County

Auditor	Sandra Raap	711 W 1st St, Ste 204	Webster	57274	(605) 345-9500	2014
Commissioner	Gary Block	14201 446th Ave	Waubay	57273	(605) 947-4247	2014
Commissioner	Marvin Bury	511 W 5th Ave	Webster	57274	(605) 345-4189	2012
Commissioner	Richard Tobin	42343 130th St	Pierpont	57468	(605) 325-3489	2014
Commissioner	Linda Walters	PO Box 47	Waubay	57273	(605) 947-4532	2014
Commissioner	Mark Wattier	41489 150th St	Conde	57434	(605) 382-5628	2012
Coroner	Mark Christensen	PO Box 598	Webster	57274	(605) 345-3626	2012
Register of Deeds	Janet Coyne	711 W 1st St Ste 202	Webster	57274	(605) 345-9506	2014
Sheriff	Barry Hillestad	710 W 2nd St	Webster	57274	(605) 345-3222	2014
States Attorney	Danny Smeins	506 Main St	Webster	57274	(605) 345-4624	2012
Treasurer	Connie Wagner	711 W 1st St., Ste 206	Webster	57274	(605) 345-9510	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Deuel County						
Auditor	Pam Lynde	PO Box 616	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-2312	2014
Commissioner	Gordon Anderson	19174 Fish Lake Rd	Astoria	57213	(605) 832-3711	2012
Commissioner	Ronald Boone	18852 469th Ave	Estelline	57234	(605) 873-2848	2014
Commissioner	Donald Hanson	PO Box 828	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-2630	2012
Commissioner	Gary Jaeger	46877 170th St	Goodwin	57238	(605) 795-3571	2014
Commissioner	Lynn Pederson	17567 486th Ave	Gary	57237	(605) 272-5253	2014
Coroner	Darren Houseman	PO Box 188	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-2291	2012
Register of Deeds	Carole Fischer	PO Box 307	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-2268	2014
Sheriff	David Solem	PO Box 217	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-8212	2014
States Attorney	Greg Stoltenburg	PO Box 590	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-2840	2012
Treasurer	Judy Bartling	PO Box 680	Clear Lake	57226	(605) 874-2483	2012

Dewey County

Auditor	Adele Enright	PO Box 277	Timber Lake	57656	(605) 865-3672	2014
Commissioner	Robert Berndt	PO Box 337	Eagle Butte	57625	(605) 964-3663	2012
Commissioner	Leroy DuBray	PO Box 652	Mobridge	57601	(605) 733-2419	2014
Commissioner	Robert Keckler	PO Box 851	Eagle Butte	57625	(605) 733-2478	2012
Commissioner	John Lind	PO Box 857	Eagle Butte	57625	(605) 964-3954	2014
Commissioner	John Meginness	HC 83 Box 5	Isabel	57633	(605) 865-3189	2014
Coroner	Charles "Chuck" LeCompte	PO Box 311	Ridgeview	57652	(605) 733-2374	2012
Register of Deeds	Deborah Goldade	PO Box 117	Timber Lake	57656	(605) 865-3661	2014
Sheriff	Les Mayer	PO Box 340	Timber Lake	57656	(605) 865-3330	2014
States Attorney	Steve Aberle	PO Box 236	Timber Lake	57656	(605) 865-3528	2012
Treasurer	Kelli Goldade	PO Box 36	Timber Lake	57656	(605) 865-3501	2012

Douglas County

Auditor	Gary Denke	PO Box 159	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2423	2014
Commissioner	Karen Blume	PO Box 567	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2481	2012
Commissioner	Sue Denning	285 E. 8th St	Corsica	57328	(605) 946-5736	2012
Commissioner	Ewald Fink	28029 404th Ave	Delmont	57330	(605) 779-5491	2014
Commissioner	Floyd Muntefering	40172 274th St	Parkston	57366	(605) 928-3519	2014
Commissioner	Merlin VanZee	27132 375th Ave	Platte	57369	(605) 243-2295	2014
Coroner	Carter Wiese	821 Main Street	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2129	2012
Register of Deeds	Randall Larson	PO Box 267	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2204	2014
Sheriff	Troy R. Strid	PO Box 367	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2238	2014
States Attorney	Craig Parkhurst	PO Box 26	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2626	2012
Treasurer	Carol VanDerWerff	PO Box 68	Armour	57313	(605) 724-2318	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Edmunds County						
Auditor	Keith Schurr	PO Box 97	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6762	2014
Commissioner	Jeffrey C. Aman	PO Box 84	Hosmer	57448	(605) 283-2384	2012
Commissioner	Nathan Davis	12434 357th Ave	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6756	2014
Commissioner	Edwin Miller	209 11th St	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6746	2012
Commissioner	Robert Olson	36434 137th St	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6638	2014
Commissioner	Delmar Schock	13085 325th Ave	Bowdle	57428	(605) 285-6273	2014
Coroner	Scott Lien	PO Box O	Bowdle	57428	(605) 285-6909	2014
Register of Deeds	Kathy Braun	PO Box 386	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6431	2014
Sheriff	Lenny Braun	PO Box 303	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6262	2014
States Attorney	Lynda Hento	PO Box 708	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6537	2012
Treasurer	Dianne Stafford	PO Box 68	Ipswich	57451	(605) 426-6801	2012

Fall River County

Auditor	Sue Ganje	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-5130	2014
Commissioner	Joe Allen	13013 Fall River Rd	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-1890	2012
Commissioner	Anne Cassens	11623 Indian Canyon Rd	Edgemont	57735	(605) 662-7201	2012
Commissioner	Joe Falkenburg	PO Box 69	Edgemont	57735	(605) 459-2608	2014
Commissioner	Michael Ortner	PO Box 629	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-6715	2012
Commissioner	Deborah Russell	14130 E Oral Rd	Oral	57766	(605) 424-2135	2014
Coroner	Rich Mraz	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-4444	
Sheriff	Rich Mraz	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-4444	2014
States Attorney	James Sword	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-3866	2012
Treasurer	Lori Bachand	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-5145	2012

Faulk County

Auditor	Danielle Swenson	PO Box 309	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-6224	2014
Commissioner	James Bauer	918 St John St	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-4456	2014
Commissioner	Roger Deiter	35167 163rd St	Miranda	57438	(605) 598-6785	2014
Commissioner	Allen Hadrick	16041 347th Ave	Faulkton	57438	(605) 690-5721	2014
Commissioner	Steve Roseland	33617 171st St	Seneca	57473	(605) 436-6781	2012
Commissioner	Bill Schilder	34110 159th St	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-4459	2012
Register of Deeds	Sally Snow	PO Box 309	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-6228	2014
Sheriff	Kurt Hall	PO Box 157	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-6229	2014
States Attorney	Tim Bormann	PO Box 364	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-4430	2012
Treasurer	Sherry Fix	PO Box 309	Faulkton	57438	(605) 598-6232	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
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Grant County

Auditor	Karen Layher	210 E 5th Ave	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-6711	2014
Commissioner	Paul Dummann	45745 149th St	Summit	57266	(605) 398-6476	2014
Commissioner	David Forrette	206 Lakeview Dr	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-1615	2014
Commissioner	Gene Mann	605 S 3rd St	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-5862	2014
Commissioner	Doug Stengel	47802 147th St	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-5022	2012
Commissioner	Clayton Tucholke	16221 477th Ave	Labolt	57246	(605) 623-4347	2012
Register of Deeds	Karen Hooth-Quade	210 E 5th Ave	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-4752	2014
Sheriff	Kevin Owen	222 E 5th Ave	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-5853	2014
States Attorney	Mark Reedstrom	210 E 5th Ave	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-7500	2012
Treasurer	Raynelle Mueller	210 E 5th Ave	Milbank	57252	(605) 432-5651	2012

Gregory County

Auditor	James Waterbury	PO Box 437	Burke	57523	(605) 775-2664	2014
Commissioner	Darrell Bentz	30059 366th Ave	Fairfax	57335	(605) 654-2872	2012
Commissioner	Lance Matucha	34218 288th St	Burke	57523	(605) 775-2160	2012
Commissioner	Gordon Miner	33550 302nd St	Gregory	57533	(605) 835-9222	2014
Commissioner	Robert Sperl, Sr	28337 344th Ave	Burke	57523	(605) 835-8927	2014
Commissioner	Dennis Vedral	27416 US Hwy 47	Gregory	57533	(605) 835-8690	2014
Register of Deeds	Jerry Peterson	PO Box 437	Burke	57523	(605) 775-2624	2014
Sheriff	Damon "Charlie" Wolf	PO Box 431	Burke	57523	(605) 775-2626	2014
States Attorney	Sandy Steffen	PO Box 431	Burke	57523	(605) 775-2626	2012
Treasurer	Sara Grim	PO Box 437	Burke	57523	(605) 775-2605	2012

Haakon County

Auditor	Patricia Freeman	PO Box 698	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2800	2014
Commissioner	Edward Briggs	19194 Robbs Flat Rd	Midland	57552	(605) 567-3574	2014
Commissioner	Stephen Clements	21708 10 Mile Road	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2803	2014
Commissioner	Nicholas Konst	500 Willow Creek Rd	Philip	57567	(605) 859-3347	2012
Commissioner	Rita O'Connell	PO Box 908	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2020	2014
Commissioner	Gary Snook	22470 Dusty Ridge Road	Midland	57552	(605) 843-2267	2012
Coroner	John Rush	PO Box 607	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2964	
Register of Deeds	Traci Radway	PO Box 100	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2785	2014
Sheriff	Melvin Smith	PO Box 249	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2741	2014
States Attorney	Gay Tollefson	PO Box 848	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2783	2012
Treasurer	Patti Rhodes	PO Box 905	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2612	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Hamlin County						
Auditor	Dixie Opdahl	PO Box 237	Hayti	57241	(605) 783-3201	2014
Commissioner	Daniel Jensen	PO Box 52	Bryant	57221	(605) 881-6962	2012
Commissioner	Randall Rudebusch	18093 460th Ave	Castlewood	57223	(605) 793-2308	2014
Commissioner	Larry Saathoff	46278 Oakwood St	Estelline	57234	(605) 873-2918	2014
Commissioner	Reid Tuohino	139 Northbay	Arlington	57212	(605) 983-3259	2014
Commissioner	Richard Wagner	PO Box 97	Hayti	57241	(605) 783-3558	2012
Coroner	Kelly Olsen	18369 451st Ave	Hayti	57241	(605) 881-1689	2012
Register of Deeds	Marlene Schaefer	PO Box 56	Hayti	57241	(605) 783-3206	2014
Sheriff	Daniel Mack	PO Box 208	Hayti	57241	(605) 783-3232	2014
States Attorney	Jeromy Pankratz	415 Eighth St S	Brookings	57006	(877) 200-0495	2012
Treasurer	Roberta Jensen Hemish	PO Box 267	Hayti	57241	(605) 783-3441	2014
Hand County						
Auditor	Sandra Selting	415 W 1st Ave	Miller	57362	(605) 853-2182	2014
Commissioner	Ronald Campbell	325 E 1st Ave	Miller	57362	(605) 853-3627	2012
Commissioner	Jim Iverson	1000 W 2nd St	Miller	57362	(605) 853-3120	2014
Commissioner	Larry Rowen	20281 370th Ave	Wessington	57381	(605) 458-2442	2014
Commissioner	Todd Waring	35031 213 St	Ree Heights	57371	(605) 943-5597	2012
Commissioner	Luke Wernsmann	18790 354th Ave	Miller	57362	(605) 853-3848	2014
Coroner	Dr. Stephan Schroeder	PO Box 287	Miller	57362	(605) 853-2447	2012
Register of Deeds	Sheila Coss	415 W 1st Ave	Miller	57362	(605) 853-3512	2014
Sheriff	Douglas DeBoer	415 W 1st Ave	Miller	57362	(605) 853-2408	2014
States Attorney	Jim Jones	214 N Broadway	Miller	57362	(605) 853-0000	2012
Treasurer	Sheri Koeck	415 W 1st Ave	Miller	57362	(605) 853-2136	2012
Hanson County						
Auditor	Lesa Trabing	PO Box 500	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4714	2014
Commissioner	Tom Bell	PO Box 362	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4223	2012
Commissioner	Edward Engelmeyer	26334 421st Ave	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4268	2012
Commissioner	Richard Graves	26112 414th Ave	Ethan	57334	(605) 227-4511	2012
Commissioner	Chester McManus	42004 SD Hwy 38	Fulton	57340	(605) 239-4726	2014
Commissioner	Carl Nordwald	42884 261st St	Emery	57332	(605) 449-4939	2014
Register of Deeds	Debra Zens	PO Box 500	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4512	2014
Sheriff	Randy Bartlett	PO Box 97	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4409	2014
States Attorney	James Davies	PO Box 277	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4321	2012
Treasurer	Julie Ruden	PO Box 500	Alexandria	57311	(605) 239-4723	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
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Harding County

Auditor	Kathy Glines	PO Box 26	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3313	2014
Commissioner	Ray Anderson	PO Box 3	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3473	2012
Commissioner	Matt DeBow	PO Box 57	Camp Cook	57724	(605) 797-4428	2012
Commissioner	Robert Johnson	12478 Bob's Place	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3673	2014
Commissioner	Charles Verhulst	14573 Dog Creek Place	Reva	57651	(605) 375-3640	2012
Commissioner	Dean Wagner	11525 Wagner Rd	Ralph	57650	(605) 855-2594	2014
Register of Deeds	Sue Litzel	PO Box 101	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3321	2014
Sheriff	William Clarkson	PO Box 293	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3414	2014
States Attorney	Robert Haivala	PO Box 515	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3477	2012
Treasurer	Becky Brengle	PO Box 125	Buffalo	57720	(605) 375-3542	2012

Hughes County

Commissioner	Bill Abernathy	109 Pasque Dr	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-1993	2014
Commissioner	Jim Hardwick	119 S Harrison Ave	Pierre	57501	(605) 945-2888	2014
Commissioner	Roger Inman	PO Box 1222	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-0814	2012
Commissioner	Tom Tveit	19930 Grey Goose Road	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-7408	2014
Commissioner	Norm Weaver	624 N. Poplar	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-1110	2012
Coroner	Jim Ward	PO Box 135	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-7956	2014
Finance Officer	Shellie Baumgart	104 E Capitol Ave	Pierre	57501	(605) 773-7451	2014
Sheriff	Mike Leidholt	3200 E Hwy 34 Suite 9	Pierre	57501	(605) 773-7470	2014
States Attorney	Kelly Marnette	104 E Capitol Ave	Pierre	57501	(605) 773-7461	2012

Hutchinson County

Auditor	Wilma Jean Simonsen	140 Euclid St Rm 128	Olivet	57052	(605) 387-4212	2014
Commissioner	Glenn Harnisch	42086 270th St	Parkston	57366	(605) 928-3988	2014
Commissioner	Bradley Henke	PO Box 414	Parkston	57366	(605) 928-7975	2012
Commissioner	Jerome Hoff	PO Box 313	Menno	57045	(605) 387-5654	2014
Commissioner	Dallas Laffey	501 N Henry St	Tripp	57376	(605) 935-7043	2014
Commissioner	Gillas Stern	PO Box 218	Freeman	57029	(605) 925-7298	2012
Coroner	Roger Simonsen	PO Box 195	Menno	57045	(605) 387-5404	2012
Register of Deeds	Julie Herrboldt	140 Euclid Rm 37	Olivet	57052	(605) 387-4217	2014
Sheriff	James Zeeb	140 Euclid Rm 123	Olivet	57052	(605) 387-2341	2014
States Attorney	Glenn Roth	PO Box 137	Olivet	57052	(605) 387-5530	2012
Treasurer	Tamara Miller	140 Euclid Rm 135	Olivet	57052	(605) 387-4213	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Hyde County						
Auditor	Colleen Harris	PO Box 379	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2519	2014
Commissioner	Steven Bonnichsen	35175 205th St	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2254	2014
Commissioner	Melvin Buchheim	18320 335th Ave	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2664	2014
Commissioner	Renata Cowman	PO Box 571	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2619	2012
Commissioner	Larry Kerr	19960 334th Ave	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2078	2014
Commissioner	Ronald Van Den Berg	PO Box 575	Highmore	57345	(605)-852-2297	2012
Coroner	Cassandra Gutzmer	PO Box 256	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2546	2012
Register of Deeds	Connie Konrad	PO Box 342	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2517	2014
Sheriff	Mike Volek	PO Box 521	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2513	2014
States Attorney	Merlin Voorhees	PO Box 125	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2761	2012
Treasurer	Sandra Hemminger	PO Box 399	Highmore	57345	(605) 852-2510	2012
Jackson County						
Auditor	Vicki Wilson	PO Box 280	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2422	2014
Commissioner	Glen Bennett	23635 Willow Creek Rd	Philip	57567	(605) 859-2624	2014
Commissioner	Delores Bonenberger	24291 Community Well Rd	Belvidere	57521	(605) 344-2529	2012
Commissioner	Larry Denke	PO Box 45	Long Valley	57547	(605) 462-6282	2014
Commissioner	Jim Stilwell	PO Box 552	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2737	2014
Commissioner	Ronald Twiss	20705 BIA 120	Interior	57750	(605) 433-5457	2012
Coroner	Lyle Klundt	PO Box 305	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2751	2012
Register of Deeds	Mitzi Mitchell	PO Box 248	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2420	2014
Sheriff	Raymond Clements, Jr	PO Box 127	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2285	2014
States Attorney	Daniel Van Gorp	PO Box 219	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2284	2012
Treasurer	Cindy Willert	PO Box 279	Kadoka	57543	(605) 837-2423	2012
Jerauld County						
Auditor	Cindy Peterson	PO Box 422	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-9301	2014
Commissioner	Leo Channel	410 Main St	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-0150	2012
Commissioner	Lynn Horsley	37083 222nd St	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-1046	2014
Commissioner	Ronny Kopfmann	39119 223rd St	Alpena	57312	(605) 849-3382	2014
Commissioner	Fred Krohmer	38458 232nd St	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-9051	2014
Commissioner	Larry Olson	PO Box 491	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-1704	2012
Coroner	Rebecca Leslie	PO Box 340	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-9844	2012
Register of Deeds	Mette Ness	PO Box 452	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-1221	2014
Sheriff	Jason Weber	PO Box 453	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-1311	2014
States Attorney	Casey Bridgman	PO Box 357	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-1066	2012
Treasurer	Connie Ness	PO Box 346	Wess. Sprgs.	57382	(605) 539-1241	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
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Jones County

Auditor	John Brunskill	PO Box 307	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-7100	2014
Commissioner	Monte Anker	23367 266th Ave	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-2809	2014
Commissioner	Helen Louder	23277 Angus Drive	Draper	57531	(605) 669-2648	2014
Commissioner	Pressler Seymour	27115 243rd St	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-2844	2012
Register of Deeds	Terri Volmer	PO Box 446	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-7104	2014
Sheriff	John Weber	PO Box 95	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-7111	2014
States Attorney	Anita Fuoss	PO Box 508	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-7105	2012
Treasurer	Beverly Andrews	PO Box 77	Murdo	57559	(605) 669-7106	2012

Kingsbury County

Auditor	Jennifer Albrecht	PO Box 196	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-3832	2014
Commissioner	Joe Jensen	PO Box 341	Arlington	57212	(605) 983-5522	2014
Commissioner	Roger Lee	43031 218th St	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-3215	2014
Commissioner	Audrey Lembke	601 Hwy 25 S	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-9303	2014
Commissioner	Jeff Madison	21614 418th Ave	Iroquois	57353	(605) 546-2125	2012
Commissioner	Shelley Nelson	PO Box 325	Lake Preston	57249	(605) 847-4644	2012
Coroner	Charles Johnson	314 E Ash	Arlington	57212	(605) 983-5511	2012
Register of Deeds	Caryn Hojer	PO Box 146	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-3591	2014
Sheriff	Kevin Scotting	PO Box 136	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-3339	2014
States Attorney	Gregg Gass	PO Box 35	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-3224	2012
Treasurer	Elaine Blachford	PO Box 166	De Smet	57231	(605) 854-3411	2012

Lake County

Auditor	Roberta "Bobbi" Janke	200 E Center St	Madison	57042	(605) 256-7600	2014
Commissioner	Dan Bohl	913 NE 9th Street	Madison	57042	(605) 256-0884	2012
Commissioner	Chris Giles	45287 Country Estates Ln	Madison	57042	(605) 256-4597	2012
Commissioner	Roger Hageman	22811 443rd Ave	Ramona	57054	(605) 485-2247	2012
Commissioner	Scott Pedersen	6374 Habor Way	Wentworth	57075	(605) 256-3029	2014
Commissioner	Kelli Wollmann	45660 230th St	Madison	57042	(605) 483-3366	2014
Coroner	Ted Weiland	114 NW 3rd	Madison	57042	(605) 256-2870	2014
Register of Deeds	Penny Boatwright	200 E Center St	Madison	57042	(605) 256-7614	2014
Sheriff	Roger Hartman	200 E Center St	Madison	57042	(605) 256-7615	2014
States Attorney	Ken Meyer	200 E Center St	Madison	57042	(605) 256-7630	2014
Treasurer	Linda Fischer	200 E Center St	Madison	57042	(605) 256-7618	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Lawrence County						
Auditor	Connie Atkinson	PO Box F	Deadwood	57732	(605) 578-1941	2014
Commissioner	Robert Ewing	PO Box 607	Spearfish	57783	(605) 642-9095	2014
Commissioner	Brandon Flanagan	2010 Park Place	Spearfish	57783	(605) 645-3526	2014
Commissioner	Daryl Johnson	224 Union Ln	Spearfish	57783	(605) 642-5445	2012
Commissioner	Richard Sleep	10438 W Hwy 14	Spearfish	57783	(605) 642-2220	2014
Commissioner	Terry Weisenberg	209 Irwin St	Lead	57754	(605) 584-1492	2012
Coroner	Gary Gould	90 Sherman St	Deadwood	57732	(605) 580-0502	2012
Register of Deeds	Sheree Green	PO Box 565	Deadwood	57732	(605) 578-3930	2014
Sheriff	Richard Mowell	PO Box 405	Deadwood	57732	(605) 578-2230	2014
States Attorney	John Fitzgerald	90 Sherman St	Deadwood	57732	(605) 578-1707	2012
Treasurer	Debra Tridle	PO Box 394	Deadwood	57732	(605) 578-1862	2012
Lincoln County						
Auditor	Paula Feucht	104 N Main, Ste 110	Canton	57013	(605) 764-2581	2014
Commissioner	David Gillespie	29064 480th Ave	Canton	57013	(605) 987-4243	2012
Commissioner	Dale Long	27115 475th Ave	Harrisburg	57032	(605) 743-2911	2014
Commissioner	Jason Melcher	505 N. Poplar	Tea	57064	(605) 695-2915	2012
Commissioner	James Schmidt	716 E St Andrews Dr	Sioux Falls	57108	(605) 339-0942	2014
Commissioner	Dennis Weeldreyer	902 W 2nd Ave	Lennox	57039	(605) 647-2691	2014
Coroner	John Anderson	PO Box 36	Canton	57013	(605) 987-5229	2012
Register of Deeds	Becky Mathiesen	104 N Main, Ste 130	Canton	57013	(605) 764-5661	2014
Sheriff	Dennis Johnson	128 N Main	Canton	57013	(605) 764-5651	2014
States Attorney	Thomas Wollman	104 N Main, Ste 200	Canton	57013	(605) 764-5732	2012
Treasurer	Debra Turner	104 N Main, Ste 100	Canton	57013	(605) 764-5701	2012
Lyman County						
Auditor	Pam Michalek	PO Box 38	Kennebec	57544	(605) 869-2247	2014
Commissioner	Leroy Chaoal Jr.	PO Box 632	Reliance	57569	(605) 473-5458	2012
Commissioner	Kim Halverson	31769 246th St	Kennebec	57544	(605) 869-2372	2014
Commissioner	Ryan Huffman	PO Box 25	Vivian	57576	(605) 683-6391	2014
Commissioner	Eugene Mertens	PO Box 125	Kennebec	57544	(605) 869-2264	2012
Commissioner	Steve Perry	PO Box 395	Presho	57568	(605) 895-2357	2014
Register of Deeds	Tracy Brakke	PO Box 98	Kennebec	57544	(605) 869-2297	2014
Sheriff	Steve Manger	PO Box 97	Kennebec	57544	(605) 869-2267	2014
States Attorney	Anita Fuoss	PO Box 608	Murdo	57559	(605) 869-2294	2012
Treasurer	Carol Sundall	PO Box 37	Kennebec	57544	(605) 869-2295	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Marshall County						
Auditor	Megan Biel	PO Box 130	Britton	57430	(605) 448-2401	2014
Commissioner	Myles DeVine	809 6th St	Britton	57430	(605) 448-2742	2012
Commissioner	Douglas Medhaug	44870 107th St	Veblen	57270	(605) 738-2188	2014
Commissioner	Lyle Michlitsch	43226 122nd St	Langford	57454	(605) 493-6777	2012
Commissioner	Ralph Skare	PO Box 944	Britton	57430	(605) 448-2801	2014
Commissioner	Paul Symens	41547 115th St	Amherst	57421	(605) 448-5775	2014
Coroner	Dr. David Kleinberg	11126 432 Ave	Lake City	57247	(605) 448-5162	2012
Register of Deeds	Marlene Sime	PO Box 130	Britton	57430	(605) 448-2352	2014
Sheriff	Dale Elsen	PO Box 9	Britton	57430	(605) 448-5181	2014
States Attorney	Timothy S Purintun	PO Box 107	Britton	57430	(605) 448-2775	2014
Treasurer	Ruby Hagen	PO Box 130	Britton	57430	(605) 448-2451	2012
McCook County						
Auditor	Geralyn Sherman	PO Box 190	Salem	57058	(605) 425-2791	2014
Commissioner	Sheldon Butzke	24756 436th Ave	Salem	57058	(605) 523-2541	2012
Commissioner	Marc Dick	44212 267th St	Dolton	57319	(605) 648-3288	2014
Commissioner	Ralph Dybdahl	530 E Sabers Ave	Salem	57058	(605) 425-2922	2014
Commissioner	Ron Scharffenberg	26431 437 Ave	Bridgewater	57319	(605) 729-2622	2012
Commissioner	Bill Smith	25360 Valley Rd	Montrose	57048	(605) 363-5097	2014
Register of Deeds	Laurie Schwans	PO Box 338	Salem	57058	(605) 425-2701	2014
Sheriff	Mark Norris	PO Box 58	Salem	57058	(605) 425-2761	2014
States Attorney	Roger Gerlach	PO Box 544	Salem	57058	(605) 425-2911	2012
Treasurer	Joan Matthaedi	PO Box 278	Salem	57058	(605) 425-2721	2012
McPherson County						
Auditor	Steve Serr	PO Box 390	Leola	57456	(605) 439-3314	2014
Commissioner	Rick Beilke	325 3rd Street	Wetonka	57481	(605) 439-3174	2012
Commissioner	Sid Feickert	10635 Cedar Rd	Long Lake	57457	(605) 577-6535	2014
Commissioner	Delmar Metzger	32728 121st St	Eureka	57437	(605) 284-2802	2014
Commissioner	Jeff Neuharth	33539 108th St	Eureka	57437	(605) 284-5169	2014
Commissioner	Dennis Wolff	34365 104th St	Long Lake	57457	(605) 577-6620	2012
Coroner	David Roggenkamp	PO Box 501	Eureka	57437	(605) 284-2055	2012
Register of Deeds	John Hilgemann	PO Box 129	Leola	57456	(605) 439-3151	2014
Sheriff	David Ackerman	PO Box 158	Leola	57456	(605) 439-3400	2012
States Attorney	Donald Kallenberger	PO Box 547	Eureka	57437	(605) 284-5121	2012
Treasurer	Donna Breitag	PO Box 110	Leola	57456	(605) 439-3544	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Meade County						
Auditor	Lisa Schieffer	1300 Sherman St STE 126	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-2360	2014
Commissioner	Alan Aker	14347 Mahaffey Dr	Piedmont	57769	(605) 786-1127	2012
Commissioner	Doreen Allison-Creed	1113 Paisley	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-5182	2012
Commissioner	Gary Cammock	PO Box 100	Union Center	57787	(605) 985-5591	2014
Commissioner	Robert Heidgerken	22372 W Nike Rd	Rapid City	57701	(605) 343-1064	2014
Commissioner	Linda Rausch	15362 Canyon Trail	Piedmont	57769	(605) 787-7566	2014
Coroner	Steve Barry	1425 Sherman St	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-2360	2012
Register of Deeds	Denise Deaver	1300 Sherman St STE 138	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-2356	2014
Sheriff	Ron Merwin	1400 Main St	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-2681	2014
States Attorney	Jesse Sondreal	1425 Sherman St	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-4491	2012
Treasurer	Susan Boadwine	1300 Sherman St STE 107	Sturgis	57785	(605) 347-5871	2012

Mellette County

Auditor	Jerry Schwarting	PO Box C	White River	57579	(605) 259-3291	2014
Commissioner	Cecil Brandis, Jr	PO Box 4055	White River	57579	(605) 259-3493	2014
Commissioner	Casey Krogman	27614 Ringthunder Rd	White River	57579	(605) 259-3470	2012
Commissioner	Larry Ryno	26250 281st Ave	White River	57579	(605) 452-3458	2012
Register of Deeds	Karen O'Brien	PO Box 183	White River	57579	(605) 259-3371	2014
Sheriff	Derris Waukazoo	PO Box 189	White River	57579	(605) 259-3362	2014
States Attorney	Michael "Mick" Strain	PO Box 269	White River	57579	(605) 259-3171	2012
Treasurer	Connie Hill	PO Box 228	White River	57579	(605) 259-3151	2012

Miner County

Auditor	Susan Connor	PO Box 86	Howard	57349	(605) 772-4671	2014
Commissioner	Don Bowman	23448 421st Ave	Fedora	57337	(605) 527-2552	2014
Commissioner	Lavonne Durant	22036 428th Ave	Carthage	57323	(605) 772-4170	2012
Commissioner	Pat Maroney	PO Box 355	Howard	57349	(605) 772-5786	2014
Commissioner	Heath Thompson	PO Box 621	Howard	57349	(605) 772-5743	2012
Commissioner	Roger Wentland	PO Box 332	Howard	57349	(605) 772-5288	2014
Register of Deeds	Karla Neises	PO Box 546	Howard	57349	(605) 772-5621	2014
Sheriff	Lanny Klinkhammer	PO Box 366	Howard	57349	(605) 772-4501	2014
States Attorney	Gregory Protsch	PO Box 189	Howard	57349	(605) 772-4488	2012
Treasurer	Debra Eggert	PO Box 426	Howard	57349	(605) 772-4652	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
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Minnehaha County

Auditor	Bob Litz	415 N Dakota Ave	Sioux Falls	57104	(605) 367-4220	2014
Commissioner	Jeff Barth	3605 E Raven Oaks Circle	Sioux Falls	57103	(605) 367-4206	2014
Commissioner	Gerald Beninga	2300 W 46th St	Sioux Falls	57105	(605) 367-4206	2014
Commissioner	Cindy Heiberger	25499 467th Ave	Hartford	57033	(605) 367-4206	2014
Commissioner	Dick Kelly	2409 S 3rd Ave	Sioux Falls	57105	(605) 367-4206	2012
Commissioner	John Pekas	3101 W. 41st St, Suite 214	Sioux Falls	57105	(605) 367-4206	2012
Register of Deeds	Julie Risty	415 N Dakota Ave	Sioux Falls	57104	(605) 367-4223	2014
Sheriff	Mike Milstead	320 W 4th St	Sioux Falls	57104	(605) 367-4300	2014
States Attorney	Aaron McGowan	415 N Dakota Ave	Sioux Falls	57104	(605) 367-4226	2012
Treasurer	Pam Nelson	415 N Dakota Ave	Sioux Falls	57104	(605) 367-4211	2012

Moody County

Auditor	Lori Schaefers	101 E Pipestone Ave Suite D	Flandreau	57028	(605) 997-3161	2014
Commissioner	Jerry Doyle	807 W 1st Ave	Flandreau	57028	(605) 864-1179	2014
Commissioner	Dan Miles	23526 471st Ave	Colman	57017	(605) 530-0444	2014
Commissioner	Thomas Peper	706 W Park Ave	Flandreau	57028	(605) 997-3394	2012
Commissioner	David Stenberg	47229 232nd St	Colman	57017	(605) 997-2594	2012
Commissioner	Rick Veldkamp	48014 240th St	Trent	57065	(605) 428-5382	2014
Register of Deeds	Gail Meyer	101 E Pipestone Ave Suite C	Flandreau	57028	(605) 997-3151	2014
Sheriff	Troy Wellman	108 E Pipestone Ave	Flandreau	57028	(605) 997-2423	2014
States Attorney	William J Ellingson	211 N Wind St	Flandreau	57028	(605) 997-2207	2012
Treasurer	Linette Christensen	101 E Pipestone Ave Suite A	Flandreau	57028	(605) 997-3171	2012

Pennington County

Auditor	Julie Pearson	315 St Joseph St	Rapid City	57701	(605) 394-2153	2014
Commissioner	Ron Buskerud	2705 Tomahawk Dr	Rapid City	57702	(605) 721-1168	2014
Commissioner	Ken Davis	11090 W Hwy 44	Rapid City	57702	(605) 342-6766	2014
Commissioner	Don Holloway	5734 Montebello Ct	Rapid City	57702	(605) 342-5198	2014
Commissioner	Lyndell Petersen	14895 Lower Spring Creek Rd	Hermosa	57744	(605) 342-5595	2012
Commissioner	Nancy Trautman	4300 Winged Foot Ct	Rapid City	57703	(605) 348-8230	2012
Coroner	Kevin Thom	300 Kansas City St #100	Rapid City	57701	(605) 394-6113	
Register of Deeds	Donna Mayer	315 St Joseph St #104	Rapid City	57701	(605) 394-2177	2012
Sheriff	Kevin Thom	300 Kansas City St #100	Rapid City	57701	(605) 394-6113	2014
States Attorney	Glenn Brenner	300 Kansas City St #400	Rapid City	57701	(605) 394-2191	2012
Treasurer	Janet Saylor	315 St Joseph St #214	Rapid City	57701	(605) 394-2162	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Perkins County						
Commissioner	Rusty Foster	19561 Foster Rd	Meadow	57644	(605) 788-2926	2014
Commissioner	James Gochenour	13722 Date Rd	Prairie City	57649	(605) 244-5204	2012
Commissioner	Wayne Henderson	16994 111th St	Lodgepole	57640	(605) 564-2370	2014
Commissioner	Willard Ottman	111 4th Ave W	Lemmon	57638	(605) 374-5371	2012
Commissioner	Mike Schweitzer	703 7th Ave W	Lemmon	57638	(605) 374-5747	2014
Finance Officer	Sylvia Chapman	PO Box 126	Bison	57620	(605) 244-5624	2014
Register of Deeds	Darlene Lockert	PO Box 127	Bison	57620	(605) 244-5620	2014
Sheriff	Kelly Serr	PO Box 234	Bison	57620	(605) 244-5243	2014
States Attorney	Shane C. Penfield	PO Box 178	Lemmon	57638	(605) 244-5612	2012
Treasurer	Sylvia Chapman	PO Box 126	Bison	57620	(605) 244-5624	2014
Potter County						
Auditor	Karen Doerr	201 S Exene St	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-9408	2014
Commissioner	William Arbach	323 5th Ave	Hoven	57450	(605) 948-2225	2012
Commissioner	Dean Maroney	109 E King Ave	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-2679	2012
Commissioner	Ray Shellito	15210 326th Ave	Tolstoy	57475	(605) 442-2440	2014
Commissioner	Bruce Williams	405 S Broadway St	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-9545	2014
Commissioner	Delvin Worth	208 N Broadway St	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-2674	2014
Coroner	Mandy Luikens	502 E. Commerical	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-9637	2012
Register of Deeds	Elaine Storkson	201 S Exene St	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-9467	2014
Sheriff	Curtis Hamburger	400 E Commerical	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-2572	2014
States Attorney	Craig Smith	PO Box 205	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-2494	2012
Treasurer	Jeanie Lagan	201 S Exene St	Gettysburg	57442	(605) 765-9403	2012
Roberts County						
Auditor	Dawn Sattler	411 2nd Ave E, Ste 1B	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7336	2014
Commissioner	James Crawford	PO Box 255	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7336	2014
Commissioner	Floyd DeCoteau	14 W 5th Ave	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7336	2014
Commissioner	Roger George	45486 118th St	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-3653	2012
Commissioner	Roger Navratil	46223 103rd St	New Effington	57255	(605) 637-5351	2014
Commissioner	Tim Zempel	46957 137th St	Wilmot	57279	(605) 938-4213	2012
Coroner	Milo Wellnitz	522 6th Ave E	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7518	2012
Register of Deeds	Carol Jean Martenson	411 2nd Ave E, Ste 5	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7152	2014
Sheriff	Jay Tasa	PO Box 937	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7667	2014
States Attorney	Kerry Cameron	414 3rd Ave E	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7071	2012
Treasurer	Debra Wooley	411 2nd Ave E, Ste 2A	Sisseton	57262	(605) 698-7245	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Sanborn County						
Auditor	Diane Larson	PO Box 7	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4513	2014
Commissioner	Gary Blindauer	40612 240th St	Letcher	57359	(605) 248-2355	2014
Commissioner	Jeff Ebersdofer	41683 236th St	Fedora	57337	(605) 527-2226	2014
Commissioner	Perry Moody	23970 398th Ave	Letcher	57359	(605) 248-2266	2012
Commissioner	Ray Ohlrogge	PO Box 128	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4615	2014
Commissioner	Keith Senska	40304 226th St	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4943	2012
Coroner	Ernest Anderson	PO Box 426	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4511	2012
Register of Deeds	Lynn Brueske	PO Box 295	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4516	2012
Sheriff	Thomas Fridley	PO Box 426	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4511	2014
States Attorney	Jeffrey Larson	PO Box 277	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4245	2012
Treasurer	Karen Krueger	PO Box 97	Woonsocket	57385	(605) 796-4512	2012

Shannon County

Auditor	Sue Ganje	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-5130	2014
Commissioner	Deloris Hagman	PO Box 68	Oelrichs	57763	(605) 535-6561	2012
Commissioner	Lyla Hutchison	PO Box 168	Wounded Knee	57794	(605) 867-1857	2014
Commissioner	Bryan Kehn	PO Box 74	Batesland	57716	(605) 455-1385	2014
Commissioner	Eugenio White Hawk	PO Box 214	Manderson	57756	(605) 455-2293	2014
Commissioner	Wendell Yellow Bull	PO Box 839	Pine Ridge	57770	(605) 441-7913	2014
Coroner	Audrey Martinez	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-3996	
Sheriff	Jim Daggett	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 441-6215	2014
States Attorney	James Sword	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-3866	2012
Treasurer	Lori Bachand	906 N River St	Hot Springs	57747	(605) 745-5145	2012

Spink County

Auditor	Cindy Schultz	210 E 7th Ave	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-4580	2014
Commissioner	Dave Albrecht	38658 174th St	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-1308	2014
Commissioner	Jeff Albrecht	PO Box 248	Doland	57436	(605) 635-6588	2014
Commissioner	Brian Johnson	17457 396th Ave	Frankfort	57440	(605) 472-0316	2012
Commissioner	Craig Johnson	1311 E 1st St	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-2102	2014
Commissioner	Gerald Zerbel	15774 389th Ave	Mellette	57461	(605) 887-3251	2012
Coroner	Patrick Thelen	101 E 7th Ave	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-2444	2012
Register of Deeds	Sharon Jungwirth	210 E 7th Ave	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-4588	2014
Sheriff	Kevin Schurch	210 E 7th Ave	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-4595	2014
States Attorney	Victor Fischbach	210 E 7th Ave	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-4593	2012
Treasurer	Kathy Ludwig	210 E 7th Ave	Redfield	57469	(605) 472-4583	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
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Stanley County

Auditor	Karen Sharpe	PO Box 595	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-7780	2014
Commissioner	Dennis Booth	PO Box 113	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-2915	2014
Commissioner	Dana Iversen	27032 Bad River Rd	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-2621	2014
Commissioner	Donald Jacobson	111 W Park Ave	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-2725	2012
Commissioner	Brian Scott	PO Box 912	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 567-3011	2014
Commissioner	Patrick Sutley	PO Box 507	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-2762	2012
Coroner	Daryl Isburg	439 S Pierre St	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-8836	2012
Register of Deeds	Bev Stoesser	PO Box 596	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-7786	2014
Sheriff	Brad Rathbun	PO Box 818	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-7792	2014
States Attorney	Tom Maher	201 N Euclid Ave	Pierre	57501	(605) 224-0491	2012
Treasurer	Linda Stroup	PO Box 615	Fort Pierre	57532	(605) 223-7783	2012

Sully County

Auditor	Patty McGee	PO Box 265	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2541	2012
Commissioner	Joe Fanger Jr	30738 193rd St	Blunt	57522	(605) 973-2397	2014
Commissioner	William Floyd	28338 188th St	Pierre	57501	(605) 264-5475	2014
Commissioner	Judith Pullman	PO Box 504	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2167	2014
Commissioner	Jerry Richards	PO Box 145	Agar	57520	(605) 258-2715	2012
Commissioner	Beverly Zebroski	PO Box 153	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2348	2012
Coroner	Jane Barber	PO Box 395	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2567	2012
Register of Deeds	Peggy Johnson	PO Box 265	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2331	2014
Sheriff	Bill Stahl	PO Box 189	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2244	2014
States Attorney	Emily Sovell	PO Box 411	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2262	2012
Treasurer	Kathy Braun	PO Box 265	Onida	57564	(605) 258-2444	2012

Todd County

Auditor	Kathleen Flakus	200 E 3rd St	Winner	57580	(605) 842-3727	2014
Commissioner	William Giroux	PO Box 243	Rosebud	57570	(605) 747-2667	2014
Commissioner	Gregg Grimshaw	PO Box 189	Mission	57555	(605) 856-2278	2012
Commissioner	Dwight Logterman	HC 93 Box 13	Kilgore	69216	(605) 429-3209	2014
Commissioner	Patsy Valandra	PO Box 140	St Francis	57572	(605) 828-0777	2014
Commissioner	Alec Whipple	PO Box 294	Parmalee	57566	(605) 484-2587	2012
Register of Deeds	Louise Flisram	200 E 3rd St	Winner	57580	(605) 842-2208	2014
Treasurer	Marla Liggett	PO Box 587	Winner	57580	(605) 842-1700	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Tripp County						
Auditor	Kathleen Flakus	200 E 3rd St	Winner	57580	(605) 842-3727	2014
Commissioner	Greg English	30376 282nd St	Winner	57580	(605) 842-1818	2012
Commissioner	Dan Forgey	32766 301st St	Dallas	57529	(605) 835-8675	2012
Commissioner	Virgil Novotny	31566 284th St	Colome	57528	(605) 842-0424	2014
Commissioner	Tresh Swedlund	30576 268th St	Witten	57584	(605) 879-2296	2014
Commissioner	Mark Winter	26530 Hwy 49	Hamill	57534	(605) 842-3635	2014
Coroner	Kenneth Weiland	PO Box 121	Winner	57580	(605) 842-0727	2012
Register of Deeds	Louise Flisram	200 E 3rd St	Winner	57580	(605) 842-2208	2014
Sheriff	Clifford Schroeder	PO Box 531	Winner	57580	(605) 842-3600	2014
States Attorney	Alvin Pahlke	200 E 3rd St	Winner	57580	(605) 842-2551	2012
Treasurer	Marla Liggett	PO Box 587	Winner	57580	(605) 842-1700	2012

Turner County

Auditor	Sheila Hagemann	PO Box 370	Parker	57053	(605) 297-3153	2014
Commissioner	James Adamson	290 State St	Centerville	57014	(605) 563-2303	2014
Commissioner	Ronald Globke	PO Box 75	Marion	57043	(605) 648-3923	2014
Commissioner	Gary Hansen	45303 280th St	Parker	57053	(605) 238-5795	2014
Commissioner	John Overby	29085 451st Ave	Viborg	57070	(605)327-3573	2012
Commissioner	Lyle Van Hove	PO Box 638	Parker	57053	(605) 297-4182	2012
Coroner	James Jones	160 N Main	Parker	57053	(605) 297-4402	2014
Register of Deeds	Carol Viet	PO Box 485	Parker	57053	(605) 297-3443	2014
Sheriff	Bryon Nogelmeier	PO Box 580	Parker	57053	(605) 297-3225	2014
States Attorney	Tiffani Landeen-Hoeke	PO Box 700	Parker	57053	(605) 297-3975	2012
Treasurer	Marlys Andersen	PO Box 250	Parker	57053	(605) 297-4425	2012

Union County

Auditor	Carol Klumper	209 E Main St Suite 200	Elk Point	57025	(605) 356-2101	2014
Commissioner	Ross Jordan	696 Bison Trail	Dakota Dunes	57049	(605) 232-4497	2014
Commissioner	Doyle Karpen	47946 332nd St	Jefferson	57038	(605) 966-5793	2012
Commissioner	Dale Neely	525 Waters Rd	N Sioux City	57049	(605) 232-4685	2014
Commissioner	Marvin Schempp	403 Ofstad St	Alcester	57001	(605) 934-1976	2012
Commissioner	Milton Ustad	30476 473rd Ave	Beresford	57004	(605) 253-2258	2014
Coroner	Justin Boyd	108 Leneve St	N. Sioux City	57049	(712) 898-9545	2012
Register of Deeds	Jana Foltz	209 E Main St Suite 210	Elk Point	57025	(605) 356-2191	2014
Sheriff	Dan Limoges	209 E Main St Suite 250	Elk Point	57025	(605) 356-2679	2014
States Attorney	Jerry Miller	209 E Main St Suite 140	Elk Point	57025	(605) 356-2666	2012
Treasurer	Myron Hertel	209 E Main St Suite 220	Elk Point	57025	(605) 356-2391	2012

Title	Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Term Expires
Walworth County						
Auditor	Gwenn Ackerman	PO Box 199	Selby	57472	(605) 649-7878	2014
Commissioner	Denis Arbach	14479 318th Ave	Hoven	57450	(605) 948-2498	2014
Commissioner	Harold Forbes	807 3rd Ave E	Mobridge	57601	(605) 845-7579	2012
Commissioner	Jerry Frailing	419 5th Ave W	Mobridge	57601	(605) 845-9129	2012
Commissioner	Donald Leff	912 2nd Ave W Apt 4	Mobridge	57601	(605) 845-2892	2014
Commissioner	Phylliss Pudwill	PO Box 413	Selby	57472	(605) 649-7070	2014
Coroner	Eric Schley	PO Box 100	Mobridge	57601	(605) 845-2200	2012
Register of Deeds	Susan Eisemann	PO Box 159	Selby	57472	(605) 649-7057	2014
Sheriff	Duane Mohr	PO Box 326	Selby	57472	(605) 649-7600	2014
States Attorney	Christopher Jansen	PO Box 424	Selby	57472	(605) 649-1122	2012
Treasurer	Chuck Hanson	PO Box 325	Selby	57472	(605) 649-7737	2012

Yankton County

Auditor	Paula Jones	PO Box 137	Yankton	57078	(605) 260-4400	2014
Commissioner	Donna Freng	805 Cedar St	Yankton	57078	(605) 661-7335	2012
Commissioner	Bruce Jensen	802 E 16th St	Yankton	57078	(605) 665-6432	2014
Commissioner	Mark Johnson	104 Curlie's St	Yankton	57078	(605) 661-1607	2012
Commissioner	Garry Moore	635 Augusta Circle	Yankton	57078	(605) 260-4400	2014
Commissioner	Allen Sinclair	44093 300th St	Utica	57067	(605) 665-6756	2014
Coroner	Melissa Smith	617 E 19th St	Yankton	57078	(605) 664-0584	2012
Register of Deeds	Brian Hunhoff	PO Box 694	Yankton	57078	(605) 260-4400	2014
Sheriff	James C Vlahakis	410 Walnut St Suite 104	Yankton	57078	(605) 668-3567	2014
States Attorney	Robert Klimisch	410 Walnut St., Suite 100	Yankton	57078	(605) 665-4301	2012
Treasurer	Pamela Marchand	PO Box 136	Yankton	57078	(605) 260-4400	2012

Ziebach County

Auditor	Cindy Longbrake	PO Box 68	Dupree	57623	(605) 365-5157	2014
Commissioner	Clinton Farlee	PO Box 16	Dupree	57623	(605) 365-5485	2014
Commissioner	Dean Johnson	PO Box 265	Faith	57626	(605) 739-5381	2012
Commissioner	D. F. "Pete" Longbrake	HCR 73 Box 18	Dupree	57623	(605) 538-4355	2012
Commissioner	Ralph Lyon	HC 68 Box 530	Meadow	57644	(605) 788-2296	2014
Commissioner	Gene Webb	PO Box 447	Eagle Butte	57625	(605) 964-3547	2014
Register of Deeds	Lila Lafferty	PO Box 68	Dupree	57623	(605) 365-5165	2014
Sheriff	Robert Menzel	PO Box 309	Dupree	57623	(605) 365-5177	2014
States Attorney	Cheryl Laurenz-Bogue	PO Box 400	Dupree	57623	(605) 365-5171	2012
Treasurer	Virginia Hertel	PO Box 68	Dupree	57623	(605) 365-5173	2012



"Wisdom, Industry and Mining"
as pictured in the Capitol Dome



GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Fiscal Year	General Funds	Other Funds*	Federal Funds	Total Appropriations
1891				\$438,708
1892–1893				745,059
1894–1895				834,469
1896–1897				744,262
1898–1899				763,882
1900–1901				879,650
1902–1903				1,017,170
1904–1905				1,265,450
1906–1907				1,050,575
1908–1909				1,639,344
1910–1911				1,906,314
1912–1913				2,199,597
1914–1915				2,456,984
1916–1917				2,753,410
1918–1919				3,400,300
1920–1921				5,100,976
1922–1923				6,394,929
1924–1925				7,110,522
1926–1927				7,953,925
1928–1929				6,776,270
1930–1931				7,290,854
1932–1933				6,851,843
1934–1935				5,044,013
1936–1937				5,102,501
1938–1939				5,596,817
1940–1941				5,670,070
1942–1943				6,039,180
1944–1945				7,020,940
1946–1947				7,901,170
1948–1949				10,335,475
1950–1951				14,440,615
1952–1953				17,972,740
1954–1955				21,479,406
1956–1957				24,924,600
1958–1959				33,163,627

Fiscal Year	General Funds	Other Funds*	Federal Funds	Total Appropriations
1960–1961				\$33,594,102
1962–1963				40,889,600
1964–1965				49,588,678
1966–1967				108,858,642

No separate fund information available from 1891 - 1967

1968	52,318,612	42,818,964		95,137,576
1969	56,553,197	42,670,524		99,223,721
1970	75,377,063	49,483,418		124,860,481
1971	85,410,636	54,137,622		139,548,258
1972	100,987,933	46,774,067		147,762,000
1973	94,217,112	63,790,619		158,007,731
1974	105,404,780	71,055,716		176,460,496
1975	130,101,700	93,082,400		223,184,100
1976	148,747,700	125,828,300		274,576,000
1977	163,685,800	154,329,400		318,015,200

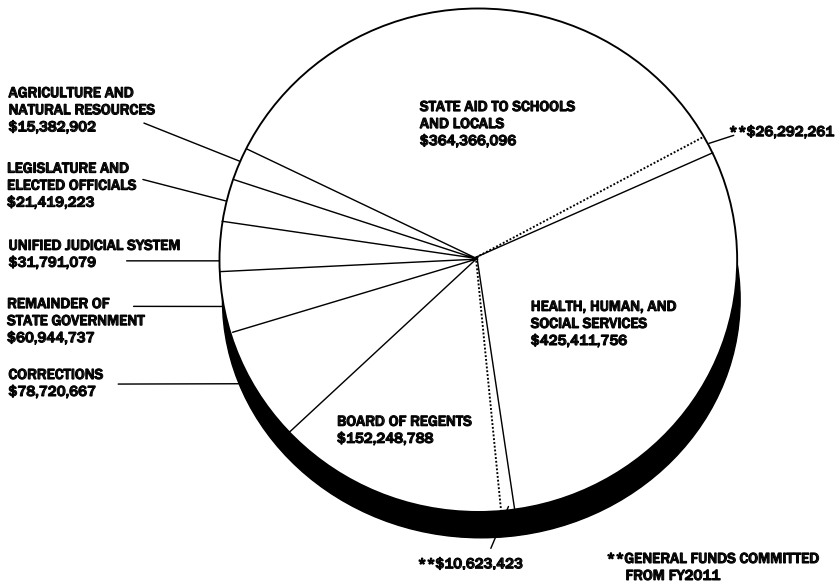
Other Funds includes Federal Funds in Fiscal Year 1968 through 1977.

1978	153,862,799	111,177,955	191,925,281	456,966,035
1979	176,299,795	145,566,581	240,039,748	561,906,124
1980	147,504,470	170,063,909	253,637,640	571,206,019
1981	161,579,669	197,037,538	273,438,254	632,055,461
1982	172,055,756	208,445,374	324,559,669	705,060,799
1983	174,377,043	221,118,937	295,722,215	691,218,195
1984	178,149,248	222,855,037	308,617,414	709,621,699
1985	203,429,282	212,456,096	338,965,476	754,850,854
1986	218,843,480	223,998,297	377,829,496	820,671,273
1987	232,845,386	228,240,097	381,152,332	842,237,815
1988	235,122,964	238,721,107	396,346,231	870,190,302
1989	341,853,799	290,882,333	429,447,816	1,062,183,948
1990	400,539,825	300,891,200	456,939,983	1,158,371,008
1991	436,265,445	308,111,741	495,258,267	1,239,635,453
1992	497,950,803	340,385,723	549,288,025	1,387,624,551
1993	535,080,487	366,261,569	593,375,630	1,494,717,686
1994	573,596,972	367,659,770	636,235,663	1,577,492,405
1995	566,832,635	424,119,492	655,419,172	1,646,371,299
1996	590,335,528	415,122,483	648,381,087	1,653,839,098

Fiscal Year	General Funds	Other Funds*	Federal Funds	Total Appropriations
1997	634,986,986	476,464,683	603,376,095	1,714,829,764
1998	699,490,467	482,719,004	766,040,610	1,948,250,081
1999	\$731,018,441	\$515,827,961	\$707,629,986	\$1,954,476,388
2000	764,532,081	556,321,464	819,370,030	2,140,223,575
2001	794,410,705	591,492,873	885,378,868	2,271,282,446
2002	849,398,481	643,238,515	981,973,790	2,474,610,786
2003	875,000,575	622,670,776	1,011,530,371	2,509,201,722
2004	903,261,508	662,816,699	1,122,304,820	2,688,383,027
2005	971,027,618	703,492,440	1,233,166,275	2,907,686,333
2006	1,008,771,731	744,846,650	1,302,300,815	3,055,919,196
2007	1,058,109,322	803,625,757	1,325,134,103	3,186,869,182
2008	1,137,714,874	856,256,052	1,346,113,464	3,340,084,390
2009	1,207,785,260	910,198,322	1,430,724,904	3,548,708,486
2010	1,127,819,469	938,670,146	1,853,072,976	3,919,562,591
2011	1,164,617,153	981,865,199	1,936,834,948	4,083,317,300
2012	1,150,285,248	989,310,838	1,857,159,794	3,996,755,880

FY 2012

TOTAL GENERAL FUND BUDGET: \$1,150,285,248





Campaign pins from the final election for State Capitol in 1904



STATEWIDE ELECTION RESULTS 2010

2010 Primary Election Precincts and
Primary Election Voter Registration on May 24, 2010

Election Precincts		Counties	Total Active	Republican	Democratic	Libertarian	Constitution	Other	Independents	Inactive
Aurora	7	Aurora	1,896	752	966	3	0	0	175	129
Beadle	10	Beadle	10,869	4,441	4,713	21	4	103	1,587	1,076
Bennett	6	Bennett	1,848	638	1,031	1	0	0	178	520
Bon Homme	5	Bon Homme	4,077	1,906	1,684	6	0	0	481	191
Brookings	15	Brookings	18,395	7,506	6,532	51	8	29	4,269	2,136
Brown	22	Brown	22,766	9,262	10,356	41	2	20	3,085	2,749
Brule	5	Brule	3,456	1,363	1,638	4	6	1	444	188
Buffalo	3	Buffalo	1,036	166	782	0	0	0	88	125
Butte	16	Butte	6,235	3,774	1,428	31	9	0	993	389
Campbell	5	Campbell	1,231	966	184	4	4	0	73	46
Charles Mix	13	Charles Mix	5,481	2,018	2,922	1	0	3	537	892
Clark	13	Clark	2,762	1,529	1,008	1	1	1	222	137
Clay	8	Clay	8,432	2,589	3,862	30	1	14	1,936	1,250
Codington	33	Codington	16,315	7,048	6,477	23	5	11	2,751	1,711
Corson	17	Corson	2,361	668	1,397	7	0	4	285	400
Custer	10	Custer	5,699	3,289	1,401	15	12	3	979	492
Davison	8	Davison	11,219	5,144	4,385	12	5	9	1,664	1,257
Day	14	Day	4,246	1,489	2,261	3	1	0	492	385
Deuel	9	Deuel	2,944	1,222	1,165	1	4	0	552	215
Dewey	13	Dewey	3,445	720	2,349	1	0	10	365	260
Douglas	5	Douglas	2,241	1,645	454	1	0	0	141	109
Edmunds	7	Edmunds	2,784	1,418	1,118	3	0	3	242	144
Fall River	16	Fall River	5,131	2,829	1,341	12	3	14	932	697
Faulk	7	Faulk	1,648	831	548	1	0	2	266	26
Grant	18	Grant	5,122	2,279	1,969	2	2	2	868	423
Gregory	3	Gregory	2,927	1,494	1,218	1	1	0	213	431
Haakon	5	Haakon	1,431	1,088	278	0	0	0	65	110
Hamlin	7	Hamlin	3,724	2,120	1,141	0	3	1	459	255
Hand	10	Hand	2,569	1,400	942	1	1	1	224	198
Hanson	5	Hanson	3,422	1,526	1,118	5	2	0	771	210
Harding	6	Harding	919	707	148	0	0	0	64	37
Hughes	15	Hughes	10,675	6,725	2,697	17	1	4	1,231	1,267
Hutchinson	7	Hutchinson	4,730	3,123	1,223	7	5	0	372	751
Hyde	5	Hyde	1,045	718	268	2	0	4	53	110
Jackson	8	Jackson	1,762	842	724	2	0	0	194	209
Jerauld	5	Jerauld	1,306	587	593	1	0	0	125	87
Jones	3	Jones	758	545	144	5	1	0	63	60
Kingsbury	6	Kingsbury	3,537	1,854	1,251	2	1	0	429	346
Lake	10	Lake	8,184	3,710	3,292	19	4	9	1,150	746
Lawrence	11	Lawrence	17,033	8,864	5,061	84	9	18	2,997	849
Lincoln	29	Lincoln	26,996	13,639	8,355	44	22	20	4,916	2,114
Lyman	7	Lyman	2,370	1,088	1,105	4	2	1	170	273
Marshall	9	Marshall	2,787	1,028	1,481	4	0	1	273	357
McCook	6	McCook	3,787	1,802	1,449	4	7	0	525	301
McPherson	6	McPherson	1,848	1,328	360	1	0	2	157	190
Meade	37	Meade	15,604	8,797	4,045	38	10	0	2,714	3,621
Mellette	4	Mellette	1,216	545	560	1	0	0	110	159
Miner	8	Miner	1,683	587	881	2	0	1	212	161
Minnehaha	68	Minnehaha	103,753	43,449	41,396	232	120	142	18,414	10,315
Moody	6	Moody	4,305	1,493	2,084	7	0	0	721	460
Pennington	50	Pennington	62,391	31,132	18,863	203	33	99	12,061	5,745
Perkins	10	Perkins	2,173	1,302	607	3	4	0	257	177
Potter	6	Potter	1,845	1,276	463	0	1	0	105	132
Roberts	14	Roberts	6,434	1,820	3,634	7	9	5	959	952
Sanborn	5	Sanborn	1,688	836	726	2	0	0	124	148
Shannon	10	Shannon	7,430	578	5,760	8	0	45	1,039	1,237
Spink	9	Spink	4,402	2,123	1,796	6	3	2	472	367
Stanley	8	Stanley	2,061	1,238	636	3	1	0	183	238
Sully	4	Sully	1,054	669	301	3	0	0	81	47
Todd	9	Todd	4,964	796	3,559	4	0	10	595	981
Tripp	13	Tripp	3,836	2,130	1,325	4	2	0	375	350
Turner	8	Turner	5,719	3,106	1,832	5	6	1	769	412
Union	13	Union	10,348	4,655	3,467	8	4	1	2,213	1,121
Walworth	15	Walworth	3,737	2,279	1,016	6	2	0	434	516
Yankton	14	Yankton	13,580	5,911	5,319	32	7	9	2,302	1,236
Ziebach	8	Ziebach	1,531	383	934	3	0	4	207	202
Total		Total	513,203	234,785	194,023	1,055	328	609	82,403	53,425

Republican United States House of Representatives
Primary Election - June 8, 2010

Counties	Kristi Noem	Blake Curd	Chris Nelson
Aurora	71	50	210
Beadle	471	223	570
Bennett	118	63	90
Bon Homme	184	144	266
Brookings	1,129	538	872
Brown	1,521	612	1,080
Brule	148	63	212
Buffalo	30	17	27
Butte	577	245	397
Campbell	86	48	244
Charles Mix	328	117	407
Clark	368	71	114
Clay	257	139	353
Codington	1,423	403	445
Corson	53	37	84
Custer	766	337	365
Davison	350	277	597
Day	224	125	131
Deuel	245	76	124
Dewey	95	41	98
Douglas	296	172	394
Edmunds	124	76	138
Fall River	520	311	607
Faulk	135	56	116
Grant	674	180	322
Gregory	176	126	174
Haakon	323	121	225
Hamlin	594	104	160
Hand	208	85	236
Hanson	155	114	273
Harding	184	54	110
Hughes	1,085	481	1,997
Hutchinson	414	270	494
Hyde	195	71	171
Jackson	185	76	86
Jerauld	58	25	143
Jones	133	29	98
Kingsbury	475	189	268
Lake	386	253	388
Lawrence	1,537	638	1,023
Lincoln	1,470	1,394	1,145
Lyman	212	96	210
Marshall	185	74	151
McCook	201	126	231
McPherson	190	90	319
Meade	1,334	604	824
Mellette	130	54	107
Miner	78	32	101
Minnehaha	4,887	4,460	3,764
Moody	228	133	168
Pennington	4,839	2,804	2,891
Perkins	184	75	185
Potter	265	122	277
Roberts	346	132	218
Sanborn	89	53	105
Shannon	23	17	15
Spink	386	160	383
Stanley	275	114	272
Sully	138	46	121
Todd	73	35	67
Tripp	442	197	215
Turner	530	401	502
Union	627	216	860
Walworth	368	261	560
Yankton	674	366	539
Ziebach	52	15	41
Total	34,527	19,134	28,380

Republican Governor
Primary Election - June 8, 2010

Counties	Dave Knudson	Scott Munsterman	Dennis Daugaard	Ken Knuppe	Gordon Howie
Aurora	43	87	172	10	19
Beadle	187	290	624	27	161
Bennett	26	38	123	32	61
Bon Homme	98	168	254	14	64
Brookings	225	1,343	878	44	153
Brown	459	492	2,016	57	267
Brule	48	48	300	18	21
Buffalo	6	4	48	5	11
Butte	137	268	536	97	208
Campbell	52	80	221	12	26
Charles Mix	73	137	557	40	48
Clark	63	117	337	13	19
Clay	175	109	396	13	68
Codington	291	456	1,381	27	118
Corson	18	73	60	18	12
Custer	205	241	532	228	322
Davison	138	240	657	29	173
Day	70	136	228	11	37
Deuel	34	126	242	11	39
Dewey	28	59	118	18	16
Douglas	107	144	542	35	63
Edmunds	28	75	196	5	36
Fall River	163	316	449	229	375
Faulk	38	53	176	11	39
Grant	155	208	674	36	90
Gregory	45	120	254	31	31
Haakon	75	113	281	99	125
Hamlin	101	241	440	15	47
Hand	39	120	317	18	41
Hanson	58	92	281	31	89
Harding	33	130	49	62	76
Hughes	571	567	2,166	77	238
Hutchinson	185	311	575	36	114
Hyde	49	85	246	26	37
Jackson	43	71	106	65	74
Jerauld	31	46	133	9	8
Jones	40	64	84	37	40
Kingsbury	133	267	435	33	64
Lake	137	243	567	17	81
Lawrence	518	529	1,636	115	468
Lincoln	937	443	2,197	34	454
Lyman	80	75	287	34	58
Marshall	70	77	226	22	34
McCook	84	107	288	19	69
McPherson	51	79	421	21	42
Meade	405	390	1,174	253	619
Mellette	29	28	122	63	56
Miner	30	40	124	1	18
Minnehaha	2,798	1,505	7,227	142	1,761
Moody	51	141	291	9	51
Pennington	1,971	1,266	5,020	464	2,040
Perkins	23	215	81	47	88
Potter	58	100	452	22	63
Roberts	105	168	387	13	43
Sanborn	32	67	108	25	16
Shannon	7	11	13	15	9
Spink	133	194	544	25	79
Stanley	110	123	326	43	71
Sully	48	61	140	9	53
Todd	17	23	62	13	67
Tripp	104	107	445	52	154
Turner	291	226	753	35	158
Union	307	334	863	37	165
Walworth	203	245	690	35	64
Yankton	335	354	703	26	205
Ziebach	14	40	30	16	10
Total	13,218	14,726	42,261	3,186	10,426

2010 General Election Precincts and
General Election Voter Registration on October 18, 2010

Election Precincts		Counties	Total Active	Republican	Democratic	Libertarian	Constitution	Other	Independents	Inactive
Aurora	7	Aurora	1,911	764	961	3	0	0	183	133
Beadle	10	Beadle	10,907	4,443	4,698	23	4	96	1,643	1,148
Bennett	6	Bennett	1,871	655	1,024	1	0	0	191	517
Bon Homme	5	Bon Homme	4,055	1,882	1,673	8	1	0	491	217
Brookings	15	Brookings	18,725	7,641	6,559	49	8	29	4,439	2,287
Brown	22	Brown	23,021	9,413	10,349	43	3	20	3,193	2,766
Brule	5	Brule	3,501	1,399	1,619	5	6	1	471	204
Buffalo	3	Buffalo	1,050	158	801	0	0	0	91	129
Butte	16	Butte	6,321	3,830	1,427	32	8	0	1,024	442
Campbell	5	Campbell	1,253	981	187	4	3	0	78	46
Charles Mix	13	Charles Mix	5,561	2,042	2,952	1	1	4	561	876
Clark	13	Clark	2,748	1,521	993	1	1	2	230	144
Clay	11	Clay	8,463	2,629	3,841	28	1	12	1,952	1,451
Codington	33	Codington	16,518	7,140	6,495	25	7	11	2,840	1,786
Corson	17	Corson	2,395	674	1,413	7	1	4	296	398
Custer	10	Custer	5,745	3,316	1,387	16	12	3	1,011	535
Davison	21	Davison	11,304	5,173	4,385	13	4	16	1,713	1,300
Day	14	Day	4,274	1,500	2,266	3	1	0	504	396
Deuel	11	Deuel	2,967	1,224	1,161	2	4	0	576	216
Dewey	13	Dewey	3,495	735	2,362	1	0	9	388	244
Douglas	5	Douglas	2,243	1,646	450	1	0	0	146	112
Edmunds	7	Edmunds	2,787	1,422	1,108	2	0	4	251	148
Fall River	16	Fall River	5,142	2,822	1,336	13	3	13	955	755
Faulk	7	Faulk	1,664	838	554	1	0	3	268	24
Grant	18	Grant	5,162	2,308	1,963	2	2	3	884	445
Gregory	3	Gregory	2,926	1,502	1,202	1	0	0	221	425
Haakon	6	Haakon	1,436	1,091	275	0	0	0	70	115
Hamlin	7	Hamlin	3,733	2,118	1,135	0	3	1	476	245
Hand	9	Hand	2,579	1,401	936	1	1	1	239	197
Hanson	5	Hanson	3,463	1,551	1,121	5	1	0	785	244
Harding	8	Harding	933	717	149	0	0	0	67	38
Hughes	15	Hughes	10,818	6,807	2,717	19	3	4	1,268	1,297
Hutchinson	7	Hutchinson	4,773	3,167	1,212	7	5	0	382	738
Hyde	5	Hyde	1,048	719	265	2	0	4	58	110
Jackson	8	Jackson	1,740	842	697	2	0	0	199	192
Jerauld	5	Jerauld	1,365	614	608	1	0	0	142	172
Jones	3	Jones	768	551	145	6	1	0	65	56
Kingsbury	6	Kingsbury	3,553	1,860	1,252	2	1	1	437	339
Lake	10	Lake	8,353	3,816	3,277	20	4	8	1,228	783
Lawrence	12	Lawrence	17,151	8,958	5,006	82	9	18	3,078	1,139
Lincoln	29	Lincoln	27,569	13,943	8,427	45	24	24	5,106	2,301
Lyman	7	Lyman	2,389	1,086	1,109	3	2	1	188	270
Marshall	9	Marshall	2,851	1,067	1,473	4	0	1	306	335
McCook	6	McCook	3,790	1,798	1,446	5	7	0	534	315
McPherson	6	McPherson	1,849	1,324	359	1	0	2	163	186
Meade	37	Meade	15,796	8,917	4,025	39	12	0	2,803	3,763
Mellette	4	Mellette	1,238	543	578	1	0	0	116	150
Miner	8	Miner	1,693	595	872	2	0	1	223	155
Minnehaha	71	Minnehaha	105,791	44,451	41,679	241	121	157	19,142	10,128
Moody	6	Moody	4,310	1,499	2,066	8	0	0	737	478
Pennington	50	Pennington	63,113	31,467	18,791	202	34	104	12,515	6,311
Perkins	10	Perkins	2,196	1,321	610	2	4	0	259	174
Potter	6	Potter	1,859	1,284	465	0	0	0	110	133
Roberts	14	Roberts	6,518	1,848	3,665	7	9	5	984	937
Sanborn	5	Sanborn	1,708	840	730	1	0	0	137	145
Shannon	10	Shannon	7,530	571	5,813	8	0	46	1,092	1,279
Spink	9	Spink	4,402	2,118	1,794	6	3	1	480	366
Stanley	8	Stanley	2,075	1,239	638	3	1	0	194	242
Sully	5	Sully	1,054	667	300	2	0	0	85	50
Todd	9	Todd	5,006	795	3,579	4	0	12	616	981
Tripp	13	Tripp	3,851	2,154	1,310	4	2	0	381	354
Turner	8	Turner	5,754	3,139	1,819	5	5	1	785	426
Union	13	Union	10,307	4,641	3,421	12	5	1	2,227	1,360
Walworth	15	Walworth	3,768	2,295	1,021	6	2	0	444	529
Yankton	13	Yankton	13,669	5,947	5,310	34	7	8	2,363	1,378
Ziebach	8	Ziebach	1,553	390	943	3	0	5	212	206
Total	791	Total	519,361	237,809	194,204	1,080	336	636	85,296	55,761

United States Senate and United States House of Representatives
General Election - November 2, 2010

U.S. Senate		U. S. Congress			
Counties	John Thune (R)		Kristi Noem (R)	Stephanie Herseth Sandlin (D)	B. Thomas Marking (I)
Aurora	926	Aurora	593	707	94
Beadle	4,897	Beadle	2,941	3,541	418
Bennett	728	Bennett	499	502	57
Bon Homme	1,965	Bon Homme	1,265	1,334	235
Brookings	7,721	Brookings	4,147	6,195	808
Brown	9,862	Brown	5,712	8,100	665
Brule	1,525	Brule	971	1,017	160
Buffalo	208	Buffalo	91	351	11
Butte	2,975	Butte	2,357	1,128	231
Campbell	642	Campbell	452	301	37
Charles Mix	2,518	Charles Mix	1,710	1,620	182
Clark	1,190	Clark	773	787	126
Clay	2,756	Clay	1,642	2,802	246
Codington	7,504	Codington	4,983	4,684	679
Corson	577	Corson	362	450	60
Custer	3,018	Custer	2,378	1,278	313
Davison	5,480	Davison	3,467	3,437	374
Day	1,673	Day	937	1,668	153
Deuel	1,427	Deuel	877	999	170
Dewey	943	Dewey	442	1,070	64
Douglas	1,360	Douglas	1,083	489	91
Edmunds	1,275	Edmunds	838	834	123
Fall River	2,336	Fall River	1,824	1,056	236
Faulk	798	Faulk	553	466	68
Grant	2,538	Grant	1,597	1,638	265
Gregory	1,549	Gregory	1,129	785	139
Haakon	890	Haakon	718	254	63
Hamlin	1,969	Hamlin	1,463	963	220
Hand	1,393	Hand	906	804	130
Hanson	1,323	Hanson	1,048	594	102
Harding	583	Harding	490	127	54
Hughes	5,893	Hughes	3,849	3,432	425
Hutchinson	2,486	Hutchinson	1,822	1,176	203
Hyde	558	Hyde	412	277	31
Jackson	734	Jackson	534	369	59
Jerauld	759	Jerauld	461	581	89
Jones	507	Jones	377	180	33
Kingsbury	1,707	Kingsbury	1,044	1,229	202
Lake	3,700	Lake	2,414	2,458	332
Lawrence	7,491	Lawrence	5,431	4,019	747
Lincoln	13,642	Lincoln	9,440	7,699	862
Lyman	1,012	Lyman	677	604	119
Marshall	1,186	Marshall	660	1,107	85
McCook	1,759	McCook	1,216	1,126	170
McPherson	990	McPherson	692	447	68
Meade	7,360	Meade	5,741	3,049	606
Mellette	543	Mellette	320	373	65
Miner	725	Miner	458	581	76
Minnehaha	44,085	Minnehaha	28,968	32,430	3,698
Moody	1,822	Moody	1,111	1,433	201
Pennington	27,928	Pennington	21,489	13,597	2,002
Perkins	1,088	Perkins	859	418	100
Potter	1,035	Potter	745	518	59
Roberts	2,498	Roberts	1,507	2,077	268
Sanborn	854	Sanborn	514	578	72
Shannon	854	Shannon	191	2,260	52
Spink	2,055	Spink	1,201	1,564	175
Stanley	1,062	Stanley	726	601	100
Sully	600	Sully	427	270	49
Todd	1,009	Todd	421	1,500	81
Tripp	1,925	Tripp	1,390	949	169
Turner	2,778	Turner	1,875	1,676	252
Union	4,522	Union	3,356	2,408	272
Walworth	1,745	Walworth	1,229	871	139
Yankton	6,063	Yankton	3,653	4,336	671
Ziebach	423	Ziebach	245	415	28
Total	227,947	Total	153,703	146,589	19,134

South Dakota Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State
General Election - November 2, 2010

Governor & Lt. Governor			Secretary of State			
Counties	Dennis Daugaard & Matt Michels (R)	Scott Heidepriem & Ben Arndt (D)	Counties	Lori Stacey (C)	Jason Gant (R)	Ben Nesselhuf (D)
Aurora	788	592	Aurora	89	705	537
Beadle	3,931	2,952	Beadle	383	3,251	2,911
Bennett	619	415	Bennett	86	523	379
Bon Homme	1,553	1,257	Bon Homme	174	1,367	1,166
Brookings	6,555	4,471	Brookings	595	5,091	4,660
Brown	8,541	5,816	Brown	777	6,673	6,241
Brule	1,301	827	Brule	137	930	993
Buffalo	124	323	Buffalo	20	108	308
Butte	2,575	1,095	Butte	427	2,285	839
Campbell	616	166	Campbell	41	540	161
Charles Mix	2,107	1,391	Charles Mix	118	2,097	1,200
Clark	979	702	Clark	101	812	668
Clay	2,302	2,339	Clay	179	1,525	2,861
Codington	6,352	3,908	Codington	529	5,322	3,904
Corson	425	426	Corson	95	326	402
Custer	2,598	1,342	Custer	436	2,238	1,103
Davison	4,575	2,668	Davison	389	3,786	2,739
Day	1,321	1,413	Day	154	1,082	1,389
Deuel	1,184	853	Deuel	127	932	873
Dewey	655	882	Dewey	111	458	903
Douglas	1,255	396	Douglas	65	1,195	322
Edmunds	1,131	650	Edmunds	106	941	669
Fall River	2,025	1,042	Fall River	349	1,759	848
Faulk	693	394	Faulk	75	584	360
Grant	2,087	1,370	Grant	201	1,681	1,412
Gregory	1,307	737	Gregory	129	1,096	718
Haakon	783	246	Haakon	99	731	170
Hamlin	1,692	942	Hamlin	155	1,486	851
Hand	967	872	Hand	98	1,006	661
Hanson	1,170	556	Hanson	104	1,015	526
Harding	465	206	Harding	69	472	102
Hughes	5,626	2,087	Hughes	464	4,571	2,395
Hutchinson	2,091	1,080	Hutchinson	177	1,906	922
Hyde	483	234	Hyde	43	412	228
Jackson	614	335	Jackson	97	550	285
Jerauld	611	516	Jerauld	89	495	471
Jones	427	152	Jones	43	387	138
Kingsbury	1,426	1,036	Kingsbury	136	1,201	1,031
Lake	3,225	1,925	Lake	328	2,519	2,023
Lawrence	6,397	3,726	Lawrence	975	5,599	3,074
Lincoln	11,831	6,087	Lincoln	718	10,453	5,899
Lyman	840	542	Lyman	94	692	563
Marshall	965	874	Marshall	82	751	924
McCook	1,517	987	McCook	160	1,260	972
McPherson	901	294	McPherson	63	784	320
Meade	6,447	2,843	Meade	924	5,763	2,222
Mellette	402	342	Mellette	87	322	308
Miner	595	522	Miner	68	469	525
Minnehaha	38,314	26,528	Minnehaha	3,355	31,922	26,001
Moody	1,534	1,196	Moody	173	1,133	1,296
Pennington	24,443	12,319	Pennington	2,934	21,550	10,537
Perkins	843	509	Perkins	178	830	301
Potter	936	374	Potter	65	811	384
Roberts	1,852	1,956	Roberts	189	1,505	1,934
Sanborn	673	484	Sanborn	73	586	427
Shannon	423	1,959	Shannon	194	248	1,929
Spink	1,644	1,277	Spink	133	1,402	1,285
Stanley	950	471	Stanley	101	823	458
Sully	529	211	Sully	55	452	213
Todd	630	1,324	Todd	180	436	1,300
Tripp	1,745	765	Tripp	121	1,494	798
Turner	2,290	1,505	Turner	211	1,718	1,744
Union	3,874	2,102	Union	344	3,304	2,161
Walworth	1,595	630	Walworth	142	1,371	630
Yankton	5,406	3,220	Yankton	482	3,847	3,732
Ziebach	291	376	Ziebach	75	245	329
Total	195,046	122,037	Total	19,971	163,828	118,635

Attorney General and State Auditor
General Election - November 2, 2010

Attorney General		
Counties	Marty Jackley (R)	Ron Volesky (D)
Aurora	841	488
Beadle	4,722	2,065
Bennett	649	361
Bon Homme	1,642	1,030
Brookings	6,546	3,851
Brown	8,473	5,249
Brule	1,397	674
Buffalo	166	270
Butte	2,777	776
Campbell	636	119
Charles Mix	2,089	1,271
Clark	1,083	526
Clay	2,260	2,092
Codington	6,516	3,341
Corson	414	435
Custer	2,728	1,062
Davison	4,934	2,097
Day	1,335	1,306
Deuel	1,225	710
Dewey	699	818
Douglas	1,279	302
Edmunds	1,128	575
Fall River	2,085	876
Faulk	748	280
Grant	1,974	1,293
Gregory	1,357	604
Haakon	845	156
Hamlin	1,785	724
Hand	1,368	426
Hanson	1,214	434
Harding	551	85
Hughes	6,253	1,299
Hutchinson	2,285	747
Hyde	545	154
Jackson	646	282
Jerauld	763	324
Jones	463	114
Kingsbury	1,578	794
Lake	3,133	1,665
Lawrence	6,693	3,043
Lincoln	12,318	4,623
Lyman	951	405
Marshall	947	793
McCook	1,613	775
McPherson	919	246
Meade	7,162	1,911
Mellette	420	301
Miner	645	430
Minnehaha	38,927	21,742
Moody	1,516	1,088
Pennington	25,212	10,078
Perkins	954	338
Potter	997	266
Roberts	1,943	1,714
Sanborn	785	331
Shannon	333	2,067
Spink	1,838	1,002
Stanley	1,090	307
Sully	592	135
Todd	576	1,360
Tripp	1,837	589
Turner	2,495	1,092
Union	3,749	1,950
Walworth	1,625	539
Yankton	4,893	3,052
Ziebach	337	330
Total	202,499	100,182

Auditor		
Counties	Steve Barnett (R)	Julie Bartling (D)
Aurora	685	640
Beadle	3,930	2,602
Bennett	551	446
Bon Homme	1,488	1,174
Brookings	5,824	4,370
Brown	9,136	4,773
Brule	991	1,079
Buffalo	108	321
Butte	2,537	966
Campbell	619	139
Charles Mix	1,330	2,088
Clark	971	626
Clay	2,048	2,278
Codington	6,087	3,658
Corson	381	461
Custer	2,512	1,215
Davison	4,391	2,539
Day	1,328	1,283
Deuel	1,053	898
Dewey	558	908
Douglas	1,152	422
Edmunds	1,162	563
Fall River	1,952	977
Faulk	713	319
Grant	2,007	1,265
Gregory	598	1,454
Haakon	735	255
Hamlin	1,680	804
Hand	1,181	586
Hanson	1,094	553
Harding	520	118
Hughes	4,960	2,499
Hutchinson	2,050	941
Hyde	459	230
Jackson	589	337
Jerauld	576	496
Jones	423	142
Kingsbury	1,410	941
Lake	2,934	1,799
Lawrence	6,082	3,442
Lincoln	11,134	5,570
Lyman	797	551
Marshall	929	814
McCook	1,447	948
McPherson	934	235
Meade	6,207	2,602
Mellette	281	458
Miner	538	502
Minnehaha	34,800	24,900
Moody	1,354	1,228
Pennington	22,899	11,662
Perkins	902	390
Potter	921	344
Roberts	1,806	1,846
Sanborn	648	447
Shannon	321	2,049
Spink	1,786	1,039
Stanley	872	511
Sully	495	229
Todd	441	1,509
Tripp	1,121	1,365
Turner	2,311	1,254
Union	3,736	1,964
Walworth	1,598	569
Yankton	4,614	3,245
Ziebach	278	380
Total	181,975	117,218

State Treasurer and Commissioner of School and Public Lands
General Election - November 2, 2010

State Treasurer			Commissioner of School and Public Lands		
Counties	Rich Sattgast (R)	Tom Katus (D)	Counties	Jarrod Johnson (R)	Bob Pille (D)
Aurora	805	482	Aurora	819	433
Beadle	4,381	2,147	Beadle	3,985	2,255
Bennett	553	422	Bennett	569	394
Bon Homme	1,640	953	Bon Homme	1,600	904
Brookings	6,247	3,647	Brookings	6,103	3,534
Brown	8,307	5,011	Brown	8,300	4,682
Brule	1,276	717	Brule	1,321	636
Buffalo	128	301	Buffalo	133	283
Butte	2,553	906	Butte	2,602	791
Campbell	628	120	Campbell	638	95
Charles Mix	1,886	1,352	Charles Mix	1,957	1,261
Clark	1,076	480	Clark	1,027	470
Clay	2,045	2,135	Clay	2,055	2,019
Codington	6,313	3,181	Codington	6,267	2,977
Corson	351	481	Corson	441	372
Custer	2,526	1,182	Custer	2,615	988
Davison	4,568	2,147	Davison	4,397	2,102
Day	1,348	1,200	Day	1,379	1,082
Deuel	1,189	677	Deuel	1,171	648
Dewey	559	904	Dewey	600	817
Douglas	1,258	272	Douglas	1,256	244
Edmunds	1,162	502	Edmunds	1,153	478
Fall River	1,954	967	Fall River	1,998	842
Faulk	748	244	Faulk	708	230
Grant	2,025	1,139	Grant	1,980	1,103
Gregory	1,325	594	Gregory	1,291	541
Haakon	767	200	Haakon	818	141
Hamlin	1,773	650	Hamlin	1,710	640
Hand	1,257	483	Hand	1,211	465
Hanson	1,146	448	Hanson	1,129	430
Harding	510	123	Harding	567	75
Hughes	5,594	1,772	Hughes	5,498	1,668
Hutchinson	2,261	659	Hutchinson	2,196	601
Hyde	504	174	Hyde	499	155
Jackson	596	319	Jackson	626	271
Jerauld	671	385	Jerauld	663	347
Jones	443	119	Jones	457	96
Kingsbury	1,601	715	Kingsbury	1,487	712
Lake	3,200	1,439	Lake	2,984	1,466
Lawrence	6,403	3,147	Lawrence	6,172	3,024
Lincoln	11,918	4,417	Lincoln	11,681	4,267
Lyman	894	426	Lyman	906	389
Marshall	910	780	Marshall	913	746
McCook	1,581	758	McCook	1,536	709
McPherson	925	220	McPherson	936	198
Meade	6,179	2,586	Meade	6,399	2,140
Mellette	388	315	Mellette	402	298
Miner	649	380	Miner	589	394
Minnehaha	37,596	20,785	Minnehaha	35,605	20,717
Moody	1,480	1,053	Moody	1,501	966
Pennington	22,443	12,229	Pennington	23,218	9,980
Perkins	819	465	Perkins	962	289
Potter	940	286	Potter	933	262
Roberts	1,828	1,724	Roberts	1,768	1,663
Sanborn	727	349	Sanborn	689	341
Shannon	254	2,124	Shannon	297	2,075
Spink	1,793	985	Spink	1,747	935
Stanley	979	380	Stanley	990	347
Sully	541	174	Sully	557	154
Todd	530	1,368	Todd	546	1,339
Tripp	1,720	653	Tripp	1,682	623
Turner	2,489	983	Turner	2,432	963
Union	3,718	1,869	Union	3,820	1,696
Walworth	1,531	577	Walworth	1,587	465
Yankton	4,734	2,865	Yankton	4,595	2,700
Ziebach	265	377	Ziebach	312	316
Total	191,408	101,924	Total	188,985	95,244

Public Utilities Commission
General Election - November 2, 2010

Public Utilities Commission		
Counties	Dustin "Dusty" Johnson (R)	Doyle Karpen (D)
Aurora	1,014	297
Beadle	4,731	1,778
Bennett	612	356
Bon Homme	1,908	716
Brookings	7,498	2,714
Brown	9,551	3,931
Brule	1,509	494
Buffalo	166	256
Butte	2,739	719
Campbell	648	96
Charles Mix	2,401	961
Clark	1,189	363
Clay	2,730	1,625
Codington	7,364	2,339
Corson	445	377
Custer	2,765	933
Davison	5,964	1,125
Day	1,648	916
Deuel	1,395	510
Dewey	649	653
Douglas	1,403	187
Edmunds	1,294	390
Fall River	2,055	820
Faulk	796	191
Grant	2,268	935
Gregory	1,463	440
Haakon	842	128
Hamlin	1,993	489
Hand	1,379	371
Hanson	1,354	294
Harding	558	85
Hughes	6,208	1,312
Hutchinson	2,542	438
Hyde	553	131
Jackson	642	270
Jerauld	811	262
Jones	466	89
Kingsbury	1,769	553
Lake	3,688	1,073
Lawrence	6,745	2,735
Lincoln	13,542	3,273
Lyman	986	333
Marshall	1,050	650
McCook	1,831	543
McPherson	979	165
Meade	6,723	2,026
Mellette	437	263
Miner	746	314
Minnehaha	42,755	16,737
Moody	1,718	843
Pennington	25,177	9,141
Perkins	1,024	263
Potter	917	319
Roberts	1,990	1,522
Sanborn	875	227
Shannon	379	1,956
Spink	2,070	729
Stanley	1,094	285
Sully	579	144
Todd	600	1,283
Tripp	1,891	505
Turner	2,821	735
Union	3,668	2,071
Walworth	1,683	430
Yankton	5,745	2,121
Ziebach	311	313
Total	217,346	79,543

Constitutional Amendments
General Election - November 2, 2010

Constitutional Amendment K

For description, see page 47

Counties	YES	NO
Aurora	1,020	306
Beadle	5,250	1,352
Bennett	779	206
Bon Homme	2,020	689
Brookings	7,910	2,712
Brown	10,794	3,024
Brule	1,592	475
Buffalo	301	121
Butte	3,037	580
Campbell	592	142
Charles Mix	2,598	723
Clark	1,204	377
Clay	3,295	1,195
Codington	8,091	1,794
Corson	667	158
Custer	3,340	540
Davison	5,713	1,326
Day	1,965	626
Deuel	1,526	426
Dewey	1,137	343
Douglas	1,226	327
Edmunds	1,357	358
Fall River	2,488	488
Faulk	836	192
Grant	2,640	682
Gregory	1,474	515
Haakon	792	206
Hamlin	1,988	538
Hand	1,354	432
Hanson	1,358	308
Harding	564	107
Hughes	5,726	1,835
Hutchinson	2,348	637
Hyde	517	164
Jackson	756	169
Jerauld	826	238
Jones	436	135
Kingsbury	1,787	578
Lake	3,722	1,103
Lawrence	8,237	1,708
Lincoln	13,289	3,932
Lyman	1,048	295
Marshall	1,384	375
McCook	1,876	540
McPherson	946	202
Meade	7,554	1,512
Mellette	541	168
Miner	760	262
Minnehaha	47,581	14,365
Moody	2,052	593
Pennington	30,691	5,301
Perkins	1,104	221
Potter	965	286
Roberts	2,892	766
Sanborn	867	227
Shannon	1,678	515
Spink	2,199	599
Stanley	1,051	339
Sully	566	165
Todd	1,479	411
Tripp	1,885	532
Turner	2,755	896
Union	4,840	996
Walworth	1,692	408
Yankton	6,423	1,902
Ziebach	515	140
Total	241,896	63,783

Constitutional Amendment L

For description, see page 47

Counties	YES	NO
Aurora	473	784
Beadle	2,442	3,711
Bennett	365	557
Bon Homme	872	1,711
Brookings	3,881	5,775
Brown	5,761	6,976
Brule	732	1,159
Buffalo	169	234
Butte	1,317	2,096
Campbell	287	399
Charles Mix	1,127	1,962
Clark	557	931
Clay	1,532	2,580
Codington	3,997	4,956
Corson	319	503
Custer	1,442	2,238
Davison	2,720	3,802
Day	942	1,454
Deuel	668	1,166
Dewey	552	833
Douglas	553	880
Edmunds	675	915
Fall River	1,116	1,721
Faulk	428	505
Grant	1,344	1,791
Gregory	673	1,197
Haakon	285	675
Hamlin	964	1,299
Hand	664	991
Hanson	605	833
Harding	208	429
Hughes	3,137	3,976
Hutchinson	1,051	1,641
Hyde	248	391
Jackson	342	533
Jerauld	375	609
Jones	170	371
Kingsbury	820	1,403
Lake	1,950	2,518
Lawrence	3,422	5,806
Lincoln	6,571	9,068
Lyman	474	771
Marshall	770	895
McCook	864	1,369
McPherson	500	589
Meade	3,096	5,482
Mellette	243	441
Miner	387	554
Minnehaha	24,101	31,643
Moody	956	1,538
Pennington	12,825	20,463
Perkins	363	895
Potter	639	550
Roberts	1,262	2,139
Sanborn	389	634
Shannon	1,017	1,154
Spink	1,076	1,523
Stanley	506	821
Sully	257	425
Todd	772	1,017
Tripp	800	1,443
Turner	1,312	2,136
Union	2,170	3,195
Walworth	919	1,092
Yankton	2,627	5,069
Ziebach	240	377
Total	114,321	167,594

Initiated Measures and Referred Laws
General Election - November 2, 2010

Initiated Measure 13

For description, see page 47

Counties	YES	NO
Aurora	396	976
Beadle	2,231	4,542
Bennett	445	572
Bon Homme	664	2,129
Brookings	4,515	6,482
Brown	5,453	8,780
Brule	604	1,503
Buffalo	229	211
Butte	1,323	2,369
Campbell	174	591
Charles Mix	1,003	2,429
Clark	429	1,232
Clay	2,179	2,470
Codington	3,408	6,758
Corson	307	555
Custer	1,547	2,406
Davison	2,293	4,917
Day	803	1,897
Deuel	613	1,402
Dewey	696	839
Douglas	312	1,278
Edmunds	542	1,215
Fall River	1,258	1,820
Faulk	266	791
Grant	1,090	2,360
Gregory	544	1,489
Haakon	239	780
Hamlin	742	1,870
Hand	474	1,326
Hanson	444	1,244
Harding	164	505
Hughes	2,480	5,233
Hutchinson	673	2,403
Hyde	181	518
Jackson	319	630
Jerauld	277	813
Jones	162	413
Kingsbury	697	1,748
Lake	1,852	3,097
Lawrence	4,496	5,691
Lincoln	6,251	11,619
Lyman	450	921
Marshall	583	1,231
McCook	759	1,709
McPherson	244	950
Meade	3,578	5,754
Mellette	299	441
Miner	293	774
Minnehaha	25,858	38,534
Moody	953	1,768
Pennington	15,065	21,834
Perkins	410	955
Potter	357	915
Roberts	1,370	2,400
Sanborn	368	757
Shannon	1,627	719
Spink	935	1,945
Stanley	485	941
Sully	200	537
Todd	1,141	792
Tripp	695	1,774
Turner	1,083	2,688
Union	2,387	3,628
Walworth	622	1,551
Yankton	2,866	5,727
Ziebach	264	404
Total	115,667	199,552

Referred Law 12

For description, see page 50

Counties	YES	NO
Aurora	831	549
Beadle	4,435	2,362
Bennett	484	535
Bon Homme	1,799	1,002
Brookings	7,966	3,099
Brown	10,111	4,257
Brule	1,282	814
Buffalo	216	224
Butte	2,095	1,583
Campbell	483	295
Charles Mix	2,192	1,249
Clark	1,026	642
Clay	3,272	1,438
Codington	7,089	3,179
Corson	441	416
Custer	2,445	1,530
Davison	4,650	2,552
Day	1,772	936
Deuel	1,332	695
Dewey	708	784
Douglas	1,003	602
Edmunds	1,149	626
Fall River	1,709	1,377
Faulk	682	390
Grant	2,452	996
Gregory	1,311	733
Haakon	541	482
Hamlin	1,508	1,103
Hand	1,161	654
Hanson	1,084	596
Harding	329	344
Hughes	4,901	2,840
Hutchinson	2,187	931
Hyde	419	288
Jackson	458	496
Jerauld	679	424
Jones	338	237
Kingsbury	1,509	944
Lake	3,137	1,874
Lawrence	6,526	3,680
Lincoln	12,968	5,044
Lyman	698	690
Marshall	1,253	578
McCook	1,597	899
McPherson	822	377
Meade	5,332	4,025
Mellette	333	400
Miner	704	379
Minnehaha	43,672	21,382
Moody	1,720	1,010
Pennington	23,017	13,943
Perkins	759	605
Potter	765	515
Roberts	2,353	1,434
Sanborn	714	422
Shannon	1,017	1,410
Spink	1,824	1,067
Stanley	745	683
Sully	408	370
Todd	863	1,063
Tripp	1,469	1,013
Turner	2,319	1,482
Union	3,876	2,198
Walworth	1,400	795
Yankton	5,498	3,121
Ziebach	322	348
Total	204,160	113,011

2010 Constitutional Amendments

The following amendments to the State Constitution are submitted to the voters by the Legislature or by petition. The amendments will not become effective unless approved by majority vote.

Constitutional Amendment K

Title: An Amendment to Article VI of the South Dakota Constitution relating to the right of individuals to vote by secret ballot.

Full Text of Constitutional Amendment K:

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, be amended by adding a NEW SECTION read as follows:

§ 28. The rights of individuals to vote by secret ballot is fundamental. If any state or federal law requires or permits an election for public office, for any initiative or referendum, or for any designation or authorization of employee representation, the right of any individual to vote by secret ballot shall be guaranteed.

Constitutional Amendment L

Title: An Amendment to Article XIII of the South Dakota Constitution relating to the trust fund created from the proceeds of the state cement enterprise sales.

Full Text of Constitutional Amendment L:

Section 1. That Article XIII, section 20 of the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, be amended to read as follows:

§ 20. The net proceeds derived from the sale of state cement enterprises shall be deposited by the South Dakota Cement Commission in a trust fund hereby created to benefit the citizens of South Dakota. The South Dakota Investment Council or its successor shall invest the trust fund in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other financial instruments as provided by law. ~~Each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 2001, a transfer of twelve million dollars shall be made from the trust fund to the state general fund as provided by law.~~

Section 2. That Article XIII, section 21 of the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, be amended to read as follows:

§ 21. ~~Except as provided in Article XIII, section 20 of the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, the~~ The original principal of the trust fund ~~created in Article XIII, section 20 shall forever remain inviolate. However Provided however, a transfer shall be made from the trust fund to the state general fund as provided by law, in FY2012 for eleven million dollars, in FY2013 for ten million dollars, in FY2014 for nine million dollars, and in FY2015 for eight million dollars without regard to any contrary provisions of law. Each fiscal year beginning in FY2016, the Legislature shall, by appropriation, make distributions from the difference between the twelve million dollar annual general fund transfer and five percent of the market value of the trust fund for the support of education, but not for the replacement of state aid to general education or special education, if the increase in the market value of the trust fund in that transfer from the trust fund to the state general fund an amount up to four percent of the average market value of the trust fund determined by adding the market value of the trust fund at the end of the sixteen most recent calendar quarters and dividing that sum by sixteen, if the market value of the trust fund at the end of that fiscal year was sufficient to maintain the original principal of the trust fund after such distributions. Beginning with fiscal year 2006, the market value of the trust fund shall be determined by adding the market value of the trust fund at the end of the sixteen most recent calendar quarters, and dividing that sum by sixteen.~~

2010 Initiated Measures

The following initiated measures were proposed by petition for submission to the voters. These initiated measures will not become effective unless approved by majority vote.

Initiated Measure 13

Title: An Initiated Measure to authorize the possession, use and cultivation of marijuana by and for persons with specified debilitating medical conditions registered with the Department of Health.

Full Text of Initiated Measure 13:

Section 1. Terms used in this Act mean:

- (1) "Cardholder," a qualifying patient or a designated caregiver who has been issued and possesses a valid registry identification card;
- (2) "Debilitating medical condition," one or more of the following:
 - (a) Cancer, glaucoma, or positive status for human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, or the treatment of these conditions;
 - (b) A chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or its treatment that produces one or more of the following:
 - (i) Cachexia or wasting syndrome;
 - (ii) Intractable pain, which is severe, debilitating pain that did not respond to other reasonable medical efforts for at least six months, including in cases where other treatment options produced serious side effects;
 - (iii) Severe nausea;
 - (iv) Seizures, including epileptic seizures;
 - (v) Severe or persistent muscle spasms, including spasms caused by spinal injury, multiple sclerosis, or Crohn's disease; or
 - (c) Any other serious medical condition or treatment for a medical condition adopted by the department pursuant to rules issued under section 28;
- (3) "Designated caregiver," a person who meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) is at least 21 years of age;
 - (b) has agreed to undertake responsibility for managing the well-being of the qualifying patient with respect to the medical use of marijuana;

(c) is a resident of South Dakota; and

(d) has never been convicted of an excluded offense. A designated caregiver may assist no more than five qualifying patients with their medical use of marijuana. The term does not include the qualifying patient's physician;

(4) "Department," the Department of Health or its successor agency;

(5) "Enclosed, locked facility," a closet, room, greenhouse, or other enclosed area equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by a registered designated caregiver or registered qualifying patient;

(6) "Excluded offense,"

(a) a crime of violence as defined in SDCL § 22-1-2 (9) that was classified as a felony in the jurisdiction where the person was convicted; or

(b) a violation of a state or federal controlled substance law that was classified as a felony in the jurisdiction where the person was convicted unless the applicant demonstrates by a preponderance that such prior offense consisted of conduct for which this Act would have prevented a conviction, but the conduct either occurred prior to the enactment of this Act or was prosecuted by an authority other than South Dakota;

(7) "Marijuana," as defined in SDCL § 34-20B-1;

(8) "Medical use," the acquisition, possession, cultivation, manufacture, use, delivery, internal possession, transfer, or transportation of marijuana or paraphernalia relating to the administration of marijuana to alleviate a registered qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the medical condition; as used in this paragraph "internal possession" means the possession of an altered state of marijuana absorbed into the human body;

(9) "Physician," a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathic medicine who is licensed pursuant to SDCL chapter 36-4, except that in relation to a visiting qualifying patient, "physician" means a person who is licensed as an medical doctor or doctor of osteopathic medicine in the state of the patient's residence;

(10) "Qualifying patient," a person who has been diagnosed by a physician as having a debilitating medical condition;

(11) "Registry identification card," a document issued by the department that identifies a person as a qualifying patient with a written certification or as a designated caregiver;

(12) "Usable marijuana," the dried leaves and flowers of marijuana, a preparation of marijuana, or marijuana contained within any mixture. The term does not include the seeds, stalks, and roots of the plant;

(13) "Visiting qualifying patient" means a patient with a debilitating medical condition who is not a resident of South Dakota or who has been a resident of South Dakota less than 30 days;

(14) "Written certification," a document signed by a physician stating that, in the physician's professional opinion, after having completed a full assessment of the qualifying patient's medical history and current medical condition made in the course of a bona fide physician-patient relationship, the qualifying patient has a debilitating medical condition and the potential benefits of the medical use of marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for the qualifying patient.

Section 2. The department shall establish and maintain a program for the issuance of registry identification cards to persons who meet the requirements of this Act.

Section 3. Except as provided in section 4 of this Act, the department shall issue a registry identification card to a qualifying patient who has not previously had a card revoked and who submits the following, in accordance with department rules:

(1) A written certification issued within 90 days prior to the submission of the application and signed by a physician who is either the applicant's primary physician, the applicant's specialist, or another physician who provides medical care to the applicant independent of providing a written certification;

(2) An application or renewal fee;

(3) The name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient;

(4) The name, address, and telephone number of the qualifying patient's certifying physician; and

(5) If the qualifying patient will not be cultivating marijuana, the name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient's designated caregiver, if any. A qualifying patient may only have one designated caregiver at any one time.

Section 4. The department shall issue a registry identification card to a minor only if the materials required under section 3 of this Act are submitted and the custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the minor submits a written certification from two physicians for the qualifying patient and signs and submits a written statement that attests that:

(1) The minor's physician has explained to that minor and to the custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the minor the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana; and

(2) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the minor:

(a) Consents to the medical use of marijuana by the minor;

(b) Agrees to serve as the minor's designated caregiver; and

(c) Agrees to control the acquisition of marijuana and the dosage and frequency of the medical use of marijuana by the minor.

Section 5. The department shall issue a registry identification card to the designated caregiver who is named in a qualifying patient's approved application if the designated caregiver meets the requirements of section 1(3) of this Act, has not previously had a card revoked, and signs a statement agreeing to provide marijuana only to registered qualifying patients. A designated caregiver may receive reasonable compensation for actual expenses incurred assisting with a qualifying patient's medical use of marijuana to whom he or she is connected through the department's registration process. A designated caregiver may assist no more than five qualifying patients with their medical use of marijuana.

Section 6. The department shall verify the information contained in an application or renewal submitted for a registry identification card and shall approve or deny an application or renewal within fifteen days of receipt of the application or renewal. The department may deny an application or renewal only if the applicant did not provide the information required pursuant to this Act, the applicant previously had a registry identification card revoked for violating this act, the department determines that the information was falsified, or the applicant is not qualified to receive a registry identification card under the provisions of this Act. Any rejection of an application or renewal is considered a final department action, and may be appealed pursuant to SDCL chapter 1-26.

Section 7. The department shall issue a registry identification card within five days of approving an application or renewal. Registry identification cards expire one year after the date of issuance. A registry identification card must include:

(1) The name, address, and date of birth of the cardholder;

(2) A designation as to whether the cardholder is a qualifying patient or designated caregiver;

(3) If the cardholder is a qualifying patient, a clear designation as to whether the patient has a designated caregiver;

(4) A clear designation on every designated caregiver card and every card for a qualified patient who does not have a designated caregiver that the cardholder is allowed under state law to cultivate marijuana for medical use;

(5) The date of issuance and expiration date of the registry identification card;

(6) A random registry identification number; and

(7) A photograph, if required by the department.

Section 8. A person who has been issued a registry identification card shall notify the department of any change in the qualifying patient's name, address, physician, or designated caregiver or any change in status of the qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition within

ten days of the change. A registered designated caregiver shall notify the department of any change in his or her name or address within ten days of such change. If a change occurs and is not reported to the department, the registry identification card is void. If the registered qualifying patient's certifying physician notifies the department in writing that either the registered qualifying patient has ceased to suffer from a debilitating medical condition or that the physician no longer believes the patient would receive therapeutic or palliative benefit from the medical use of marijuana, the card is null and void upon notification by the department to the qualifying patient.

Section 9. The department shall maintain a confidential list of the persons to whom the department has issued registry identification cards.

Any individual name or any other identifying information on the list is confidential and is not subject to disclosure, except to:

- (1) An authorized employee of the department as necessary to perform official duties of the department; or
- (2) An authorized employee of a state or local law enforcement agency, only as necessary to verify the validity of a registry identification card.

Section 10. The department shall report annually to the Legislature the number of applications for registry identification cards, the number of qualifying patients and designated caregivers approved, the nature of the debilitating medical conditions of the qualifying patients, the number of registry identification cards revoked, and the number of physicians providing written certification for qualifying patients. The department may not provide any identifying information of qualifying patients, designated caregivers, or physicians.

Section 11.

(1) No qualifying patient or designated caregiver who is in possession of a valid registry identification card issued to the qualifying patient or designated caregiver pursuant to this Act may be arrested, prosecuted, or penalized in any manner, or be denied any right or privilege for the medical use of marijuana in accordance with this Act, provided that the qualifying patient or designated caregiver possess an amount of marijuana that does not exceed the amounts listed in section 12 of this Act. This section prohibits a professional licensing board from bringing disciplinary action for the medical use of marijuana in accordance with this Act or for assisting in the medical use of marijuana in accordance with this Act.

(2) No qualifying patient or designated caregiver who is in possession of a valid registry identification card shall be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by a court or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for offering or providing marijuana to a registered qualifying patient if nothing of value is transferred in return and the person giving the marijuana does not knowingly cause the recipient to possess more marijuana than is permitted by section 12 of this Act.

Section 12. A registered qualifying patient may not possess more than one ounce of usable marijuana, an incidental amount of seeds, stalks, and unusable roots; and, if the registered qualifying patient does not have a designated caregiver, six plants. A registered qualifying patient may not possess marijuana plants if he or she has a designated caregiver. A registered designated caregiver may not possess more than six marijuana plants, an incidental amount of seeds, stalks, and unusable roots, and one ounce of usable marijuana for each qualifying patient to whom he or she is connected through the department's registration process. All plants shall be kept in an enclosed, locked facility, unless they are being transported because the cardholder is moving.

Section 13. A qualifying patient or designated caregiver is presumed to be engaged in the medical use of marijuana if the qualifying patient or designated caregiver:

- (1) Is in possession of a registry identification card; and
- (2) Is in possession of an amount of marijuana that does not exceed the amount permitted under section 12 of this Act.

The presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the possession of marijuana was not for the purpose of alleviating the symptoms or effects of a qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition in accordance with this Act.

Section 14. No physician may be arrested, prosecuted, or penalized in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, nor may a professional licensing board bring a disciplinary action against a physician solely for providing a written certification or for otherwise stating that, in the practitioner's professional opinion, the potential benefits of the medical marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for a patient. This shall not prevent a professional licensing board from sanctioning a practitioner for failing to properly evaluate a patient's medical condition or otherwise violating the standard of care.

Section 15. An interest in or a right to property that is possessed, owned, or used in connection with a cardholder's medical use of marijuana in accordance with this Act or any act incidental to the medical use of marijuana in accordance with this Act may not be forfeited under any provision of law providing for the forfeiture of property other than as a sentence imposed after conviction of a criminal offense. This does not prevent civil forfeiture if the basis for the forfeiture is unrelated to the medical use of marijuana.

Section 16. No person may be prosecuted under any provision of law solely for being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of marijuana as permitted pursuant to this Act or for assisting a registered qualifying patient to administer or use medical marijuana.

Section 17. Possession of or application for a registry identification card does not alone constitute probable cause to search the person or property of the person possessing or applying for the registry identification card or otherwise subject the person or property of the person possessing or applying for the card to inspection by any governmental agency, including a law enforcement agency. The possession of or application for a registry identification card shall not preclude the existence of probable cause if probable cause exists on other grounds.

Section 18. A registry identification card or its equivalent issued under the laws of another state, United States territory, or the District of Columbia to permit the medical use of marijuana by a visiting qualifying patient has the same force and effect as a registry identification card issued by the department.

Section 19. No school, employer, or landlord may discriminate against a cardholder by refusing to enroll, employ, or lease to, or otherwise penalize a person solely because of his or her status as a registered qualifying patient or a registered designated caregiver unless failing to do so would put the school, employer, or landlord in violation of federal law or cause it to lose a federal contract or funding.

Section 20. A registered qualifying patient may not be discriminated against for the purpose of qualification for an organ transplant. For purposes of determining eligibility for an organ transplant, the authorized use of marijuana in accordance with this Act is considered the equivalent of the authorized use of a prescription medication used at the discretion of a physician and does not constitute the use of an illicit substance.

Section 21. No person, including an employee or official of the department or other state or local government agency, may disclose confidential information relating to the medical use of marijuana if the person knowingly or purposely discloses confidential information in violation of this Act. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Section 22. This Act does not permit any person to do any of the following, nor shall it prevent the imposition of any civil, criminal, or other penalties for any such actions:

- (1) Operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft, or motorboat while impaired by marijuana;
- (2) Smoke marijuana in any place where tobacco smoking is prohibited by law or by the rules of the establishment, or in any public place or place open to the public, except in a health care facility by permission of an attending physician;
- (3) Undertake any task while impaired by marijuana if doing so would constitute malpractice or negligent behavior;
- (4) Possess marijuana, or otherwise engage in the medical use of marijuana, in a school bus, on the grounds of any preschool or primary

or secondary school, or in any correctional facility;

(5) Use marijuana if the person does not have a debilitating medical condition and a physician who states that the potential benefits of medical marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for the person;

(6) Smoke marijuana where the smoke may be inhaled by a minor child;

(7) Provide marijuana to any person other than a registered qualifying patient; and

(8) Operate a medical marijuana dispensary, collective, or cooperative.

Section 23. No more than one qualifying patient or designated caregiver may cultivate marijuana on the same property, unless the property is the primary residence for each of the cardholders

Section 24. Nothing in this Act requires:

(1) A government medical assistance program or private health insurer to reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of marijuana;

(2) An employer to accommodate the medical use of marijuana in any workplace. This Act shall in no way limit an employer's ability to discipline an employee for ingesting marijuana in the workplace or working while under the influence of marijuana; or

(3) Any person or establishment in lawful possession of property to allow a guest, client, customer, or other visitor to use marijuana on or in that property.

Section 25.

(1) Except as provided in this section and sections 21 and 22 of this Act, it is an affirmative defense to any criminal offense involving marijuana intended solely for the person's medical use that the person charged with the offense is a qualifying patient who:

(a) Has a physician who states, in the physician's professional opinion, after having completed a full assessment of the person's medical history and current medical condition made in the course of a bona fide physician-patient relationship, that the person has a debilitating medical condition and the potential benefits of medical marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for the person;

(b) Was engaged in the acquisition, possession, cultivation, internal possession, manufacture, use, or transportation of marijuana or paraphernalia relating solely to the consumption of marijuana to alleviate the symptoms or effects of the medical condition of the qualifying patient;

(c) Possessed no more than one ounce of usable marijuana, an incidental amount of seeds, stalks, and unusable roots, and either no marijuana plants or, if the qualifying patient does not have a registered designated caregiver, six marijuana plants; and

(d) If any marijuana plants were involved, the plants were kept in an enclosed area equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by the qualifying patient.

(2) This defense is not available to any person who previously had a registry identification card revoked for a serious violation of this Act or for multiple violations of this Act.

(3) Any interest in or right to non-marijuana, licit property that was possessed, owned, or used in connection with a person's use of marijuana for medical purposes is not forfeited if the person demonstrates his or her medical purpose for using marijuana pursuant to this section.

Section 26. No person may knowingly or purposely fabricate or misrepresent a registry identification card to a law enforcement officer. A violation of this section is a Class 6 felony.

Section 27. (1) Any cardholder who distributes marijuana to a person who is not allowed to use marijuana for medical purposes under this Act shall have his or her registry identification card revoked, and is subject to any other codified penalties for the distribution of marijuana.

(2) The department may revoke the registry identification card of any cardholder who violates this Act, including by committing acts listed under section 21 and section 22 of this Act, and the cardholder shall be subject to any other codified penalties for the violation.

Section 28. The department shall promulgate rules, pursuant to SDCL chapter 1-26, governing the manner in which the department shall consider petitions from the public to add any additional medical conditions, or treatments for medical conditions, as debilitating medical conditions. The department shall promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter SDCL 1-26, to address the manner in which the department will consider applications for and renewals of registry identification cards for qualifying patients and designated caregivers. The rules shall establish application and renewal fees that generate revenue sufficient to offset all expenses of implementing and administering this Act. The department may vary the application and renewal fees along a sliding scale that takes into consideration a qualifying patient's income, so that the fees do not place an undue hardship upon the qualifying patient.

Section 29. No person who has complied with this Act may be prosecuted under any section of law for acts committed in accordance with this Act.

Section 30.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a violation of SDCL § 22-42-6 is mitigated, and the court shall reduce the punishment, if the defendant demonstrates all of the following:

(a) The person possessing or manufacturing marijuana is a registered qualifying patient for whom the amounts of marijuana specified under section 12 of this Act were inadequate to maintain an uninterrupted supply; and

(b) The amount of marijuana possessed or manufactured by the registered qualifying patient was no more than was reasonably necessary to maintain an uninterrupted supply of medical marijuana for the registered qualifying patient; and

(2) This section does not apply if the registered qualifying patient was not in compliance with requirements contained in sections 1 to 29 of this Act, other than having an amount of marijuana exceeding the amounts specified under section 12 of this Act.

Section 31. The code counsel shall place this Act in SDCL Title 34, and the provisions of Title 34 apply to this Act.

2010 Referred Law

The following law was adopted by the Legislature and referred to the voters by petition. This law will not become effective unless approved by majority vote.

Referred Law 12

Title: An Act to prohibit smoking tobacco or carrying lighted tobacco products in certain places and to require certain persons to inform violators of the prohibition.

Full Text of Referred Law 12:

Section 1. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

No person may smoke tobacco or carry any lighted tobacco product in any public place or place of employment. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

Section 2. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

Any person that owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or place of employment shall inform persons violating section 1 of this Act of the provisions thereof. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

Section 3. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

Terms used in this Act mean:

(1) "Enclosed area," any space between a floor and a ceiling that is enclosed, exclusive of doorways, on all sides by permanent or temporary walls or windows;

(2) "Place of employment," any enclosed area under the control of a public or private employer;

(3) "Public place," any enclosed area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted.

Section 4. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

The provisions of sections 1 to 3, inclusive, of this Act do not apply to any private residence unless the private residence is used for day care.

Section 5. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

The provisions of sections 1 to 3, inclusive, of this Act do not apply to any sleeping rooms in any hotel or lodging establishment licensed pursuant to subdivision 34-18-1(6) or (7), respectively, if the rooms are rented to guests. Any sleeping room in which smoking is allowed shall be posted as a smoking room.

Section 6. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

The provisions of sections 1 to 3, inclusive, of this Act do not apply to any establishment licensed pursuant to subdivision 35-4-2(4), (6), (12), or (16) that was in compliance on January 1, 2009, with, and maintains compliance with, the following requirements:

(1) Generates ten percent or more of its annual gross income from the sale of cigars. For the purposes of this section, a cigar is any individual roll of tobacco that has a wrapper or cover consisting only of tobacco, that measures a number forty ring size or larger, and that is sold without a filter;

(2) Has a humidifier on the premises; and

(3) Is enclosed by solid walls or windows, a ceiling, and a solid door and is equipped with a ventilation system by which exhausted air is not recirculated to nonsmoking areas and smoke is not backstreamed into nonsmoking areas.

Any establishment meeting the requirements of this section may permit the smoking of cigars and any premium tobacco product purchased on the premises. However, no establishment may permit the smoking of any other tobacco product on the premises. The establishment shall post a notice of the prohibition.

Any establishment meeting the requirements of this section shall annually report to the Department of Revenue and Regulation, on a form prescribed by the department, the revenue generated from the sale of cigars as a percentage of annual gross income.

Section 7. That chapter 34-46 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as follows:

The provisions of sections 1 to 3, inclusive, of this Act do not apply to any retail tobacco store that meets the following requirements:

(1) Generates sixty-five percent of its annual gross income from the sale of tobacco, tobacco products, and accessories for such products;

(2) Is enclosed by solid walls or windows, a ceiling, and a solid door that provides egress to the outdoors; and

(3) Does not allow the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises.

Any retail tobacco store meeting the requirements of this section shall annually report to the Department of Revenue and Regulation, on a form prescribed by the department, the revenue generated from the sale of tobacco, tobacco products, and accessories for such products as a percentage of annual gross income.

Section 8. That § 22-36-2 be repealed.

~~—22-36-2. No person may smoke tobacco or carry any lighted tobacco product in any public place or place of employment. This section does not apply to any sleeping room in a lodging establishment as defined in § 34-18-1, to any on-sale licensee pursuant to chapter 35-4, to any video lottery licensed establishment pursuant to chapter 42-7A, to any licensee pursuant to chapter 42-7B, or to any tobacco or packaged liquor store if the store is primarily used for the sale of tobacco or alcoholic beverages, or both, and the sale of other products is merely incidental.~~

~~A violation of this section is a petty offense.~~

~~Section 9. That § 22-36-3 be repealed.~~

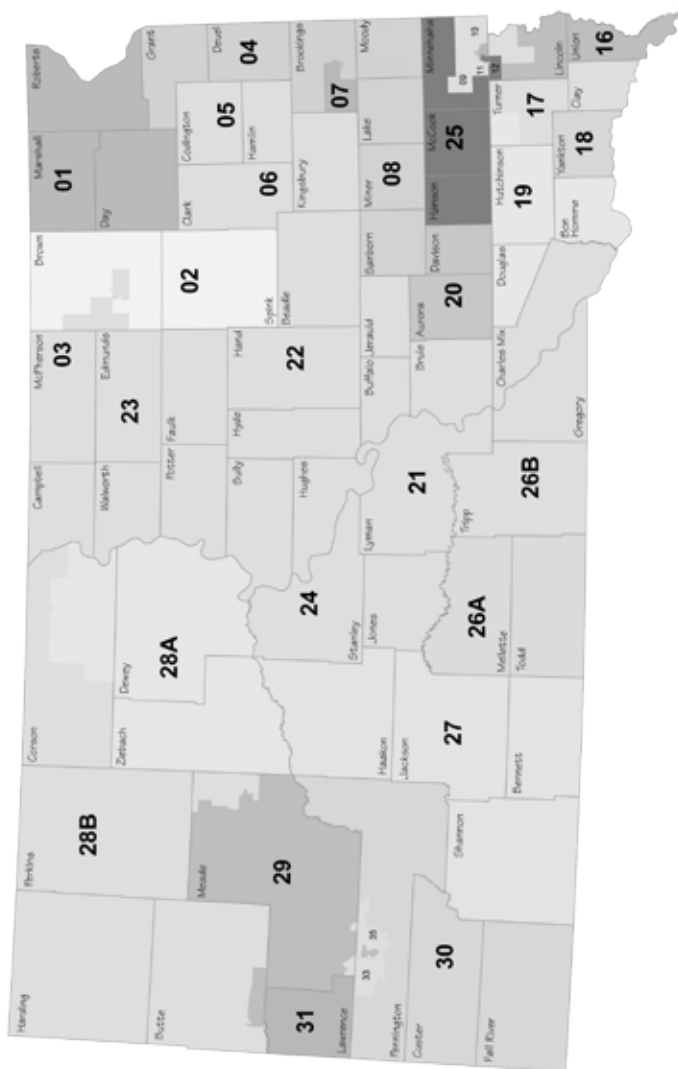
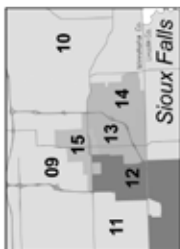
~~—22-36-3. For the purposes of §§ 22-36-2 to 22-36-4, inclusive, a public place is any enclosed indoor area to which the public is invited or to which the public is permitted, including any hospital or medical or dental clinic; any nursing facility; any public library, museum, theater, or concert hall; any elementary or secondary school building; any public conveyance; any jury room; any elevator; any reception area; any restaurant; any retail service establishment; any retail store; and any registered or unregistered day care program, day care center, day care cooperative, or family day care home governed by chapter 26-6 during the time in which children who are not family members of the day care provider are receiving care. A private residence is not a public place unless it is used for day care.~~

~~Section 10. That § 22-36-4 be repealed.~~

~~—22-36-4. For the purposes of §§ 22-36-2 to 22-36-4, inclusive, a place of employment is any enclosed indoor area under the control of a public or private employer, including work areas, employee lounges and restrooms, conference and class rooms, employee cafeterias, and hallways. A private residence is not a place of employment unless it is used for day care.~~



South Dakota Legislative Districts December 2005





John Thune addresses the 2002 Republican
National Convention in New York City



SOUTH DAKOTA FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS 2011 - 2012



The Honorable Tim Johnson United States Senator

*136 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510*

*Phone: (202) 224-5842
Internet: www.johnson.senate.gov*

Date of Birth: December 28, 1946,
Canton, South Dakota

Spouse: Barbara Brooks
Children: Brooks, Brendan and Kelsey
Party: Democrat

Lutheran. University of South Dakota, Bachelor of Arts, 1969, Master of Arts in Political Science and Juris Doctorate, 1975. Budget Advisor to Michigan State Senate Appropriations Committee, 1971 – 1972; Private Law Practice, 1975; Clay County Deputy State's Attorney, 1985; South Dakota Joint Appropriations Committee and Senate Judiciary Committee; First Annual Billie Sutton Award for Legislative Achievement, South Dakota Democratic Party, 1984; Outstanding Citizen of Vermillion, 1983; Friend of Education Award, South Dakota Education Association, 1983; Phi Beta Kappa, Uni-

versity of South Dakota, 1969; Disabled American Veterans National Commanders Award; Veterans of Foreign Wars Congressional Award; National Farmers Union Golden Triangle Award; President's Export Council. South Dakota House of Representatives, 1979 – 1983; South Dakota Senate, 1983 – 1987; United States House of Representatives, 1987 – 1997; United States Senate, 1997 – Present.

Senate Committees: Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and ex-officio member of its five subcommittees. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittees: Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies. Chair, Military Construction and Veterans Administration; Energy and Water Development; Transportation and Housing and Urban Development; Defense; Interior, Environment and Related Agencies. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Subcommittees: Energy; Water and Power; Public Lands and Forests. Committee on Indian Affairs.

Field Offices:

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Phone: (605) 332-8896*

*Rapid City Office
405 E. Omaha Street, Suite B
Rapid City, SD 57701
Phone: (605) 341-3990*

*Aberdeen Office
320 S. First Street, Suite 103
Aberdeen, SD 57401
Phone: (605) 226-3440*



The Honorable John Thune United States Senator

493 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Phone: (202) 224-2321
Internet: thune.senate.gov

Date of Birth: January 7, 1961,
Murdo, South Dakota
Spouse: Kimberley Weems
Children: Brittany and Larissa
Party: Republican

John Thune grew up in Murdo, South Dakota. His interest in politics was sparked at a young age after making five of six free throws during a freshman basketball game. He was greeted by a spectator who said, "I noticed you missed one." That spectator happened to be well known sports enthusiast and U.S. Representative Jim Abdnor. The introduction was the start of a friendship that ignited John's interest in public service.

Thune received his undergraduate degree at Biola University and his Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of South Dakota. Upon completion of his Master's Degree in 1984, he married Kimberley Weems, a native of Doland, South Dakota.

John's attraction to public service took him to Wash-

ington, DC, to work for U.S. Senator Jim Abdnor. He then served at the Small Business Administration under an appointment from President Ronald Reagan.

In 1989, John and his family returned to South Dakota, where he served as the Executive Director of the South Dakota Republican Party. In 1991, Governor George S. Mickelson appointed him State Railroad Director, a position he held until 1993, when he became Executive Director of the South Dakota Municipal League.

In 1996, with a shoestring budget and the support of family and friends, John won his first term as South Dakota's lone member of the United States House of Representatives. John was reelected to a second term by the largest margin in South Dakota history. He returned again to Washington in 2001 to serve his third term in the House.

Thune then honored his 1996 campaign pledge to serve only three terms in the House of Representatives. After a narrow loss in a Senate race in 2002, Thune won his Senate seat in 2004, when he made history by defeating a sitting Senate party leader for the first time in 52 years.

Thune serves on the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee; the Armed Services Committee; the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee; and the Small Business Committee.

John and his wife, Kimberley, live in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Brittany is a college graduate and Larissa is a college junior. In his free time, John enjoys spending time with his family, pheasant hunting and playing basketball.

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Rapid City, SD 57701
Phone: (605) 348-7551

Aberdeen Office
320 S. First Street, Suite 101
Aberdeen, SD 57401
Phone: (605) 225-8823



The Honorable Kristi Noem United States Congresswoman

226 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515

Phone: (202) 225-2801
Internet: noem.house.gov

Date of Birth: November 30, 1971.
Watertown, South Dakota
Spouse: Bryan Noem
Children: Cassidy, Booker and Kennedy.
Party: Republican

U.S. Representative Kristi Noem is a wife, mother, experienced rancher, farmer, and hunting lodge owner and operator. Kristi was born and raised in rural Hamlin County in northeastern South Dakota and still lives there today with her husband, Bryon, and their three children, Cassidy, Kennedy, and Booker.

Kristi learned the value of hard work early in life from her father. He put Kristi, her sister and two brothers to work on the family farm at a young age caring for the cattle and horses and helping with planting and harvest. After graduating from high school, Kristi began attending college at Northern State University in Aberdeen. When her father died unexpectedly in a farming accident, Kristi returned to the family farm and ranch full-time. Her father's death left a huge absence. Kristi stepped up and helped stabilize the operation and provided leadership when it was needed most.

Kristi's work on the farm and ranch didn't go unnoticed. In 1997 she received the South Dakota Outstanding

Young Farmer award and in 2003 she was honored with the South Dakota Young Leader award.

Kristi's experience as a small business owner shapes her understanding of government and its purpose. Too often, government is inefficient and ineffective, simply getting in the way of small businesses and entrepreneurs who wish to create jobs and grow our economy. Realizing this, Kristi decided to get involved to try and make a difference.

Her service includes the South Dakota State Farm Agency State Committee, the Commission for Agriculture in the 21st Century, the South Dakota Soybean Association, and numerous other boards and committees. In the fall of 2006, Kristi was elected as the 6th District Representative to the South Dakota House of Representatives.

Kristi quickly realized she could serve her district, and the State of South Dakota, more effectively in a leadership position. So in her second term she ran for, and won, the position of Assistant Majority Leader in the State House, where she served until 2010.

Kristi was elected to serve as South Dakota's lone Member of the U.S. House of Representatives on November 2, 2010. She serves on the Agriculture Committee, the Natural Resources Committee and the Education and Workforce Committee. Kristi is also a freshman class liaison to the Republican House Leadership team.

Kristi enjoys helping her daughters compete in rodeo and 4-H. She has been a 4-H leader for 14 years. Kristi is also an avid hunter. She particularly enjoys pheasant hunting on the homestead and archery elk with her brothers.

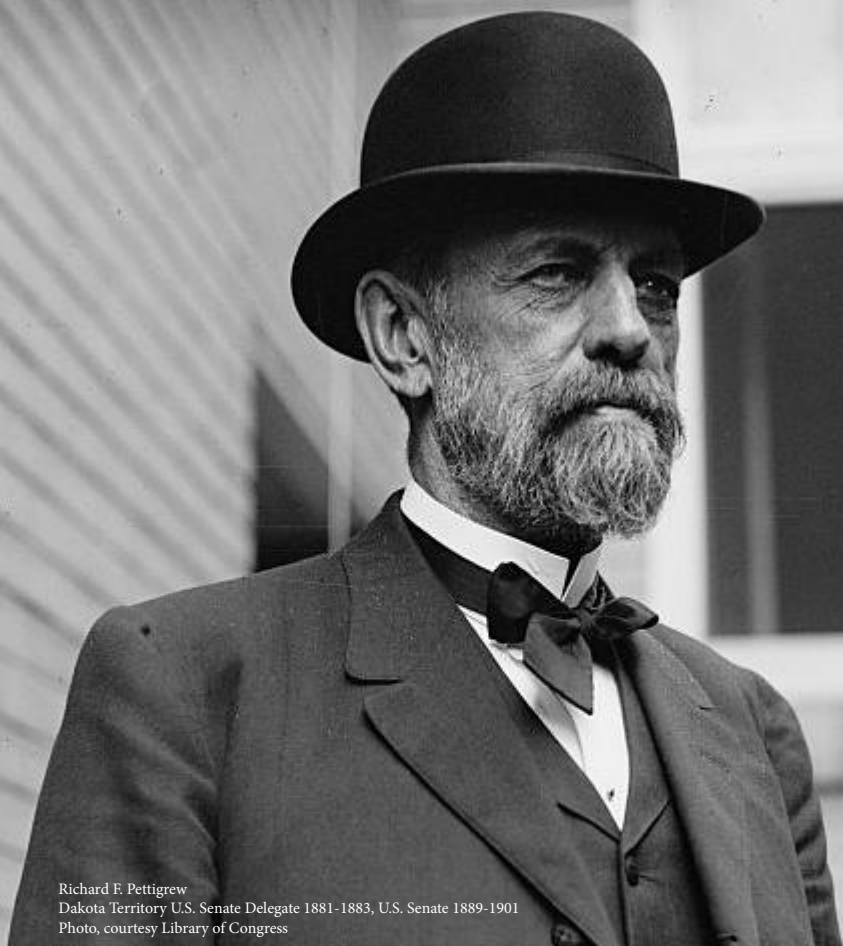
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Phone: (605) 275-2868

Watertown Office
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Watertown, SD 57201
Phone: (605) 878-2868



Richard F. Pettigrew
Dakota Territory U.S. Senate Delegate 1881-1883, U.S. Senate 1889-1901
Photo, courtesy Library of Congress



PAST SOUTH DAKOTA FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Members of Congress Dakota Territory Delegates^a

John B.S. Todd, D	1862 – 1865 ^b	G.G. Bennett, R	1879 – 1881
William Jayne, R	1863	R.F. Pettigrew, R	1881 – 1883
Walter A. Burleigh, R	1865 – 1869	J.B. Raymond, R	1883 – 1885
S.L. Spink, R	1869 – 1871	Oscar S. Gifford, R	1885 – 1889
M.K. Armstrong, D	1871 – 1875	George A. Matthews, R	1889 ^c
J.P. Kidder, R	1875 – 1879		

State of South Dakota U.S. Senators^f

Gideon C. Moody, R	1889 – 1891	Harlan J. Bushfield, R	1943 – 1948 ^h
R.F. Pettigrew, R	1889 – 1901	Mrs. Vera C. Bushfield, R	1948 – 1949
James H. Kyle, P	1891 – 1901 ^d	Karl E. Mundt, R	1949 – 1973
Robert J. Gamble, R	1901 – 1913	Francis H. Case, R	1951 – 1962
Alfred B. Kittredge, R	1901 – 1909 ^e	Joseph H. Bottum, R	1962 – 1963
Coe I. Crawford, R	1909 – 1915	George S. McGovern, D	1963 – 1981
Thomas Sterling, R	1913 – 1925	James Abourezk, D	1973 – 1979
Edwin S. Johnson, D	1915 – 1921	Larry Pressler, R	1979 – 1997
Peter Norbeck, R	1921 – 1936 ^g	James Abdnor, R	1981 – 1987
William H. McMaster, R	1925 – 1931	Thomas A. Daschle, D	1987 – 2005
William J. Bulow, D	1931 – 1943	Tim Johnson, D	1997 – Present
Herbert Hitchcock, D	1936 – 1938	John Thune, R	2005 – Present
Gladys Pyle, R	1938 – 1939		
Chan Gurney, R	1939 – 1951		

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. Territorial Delegates were popularly elected to represent the territory in the U.S. Congress. Delegates did not have a vote, but could participate in debate.
- b. William Jayne opposed John B.S. Todd for reelection in 1862. Jayne was given the certificate of election, but Todd successfully contested the election in the House of Representatives and retained his seat.
- c. George A. Mathews was elected to Congress in November 1888, for a term beginning March 4, 1889; however, Congress did not convene until the following December, after South Dakota was admitted to the Union. Consequently, Mathews was never sworn in.
- d. James H. Kyle died July 1, 1901.
- e. Alfred B. Kittredge appointed to fill vacancy by death of J. H. Kyle and was elected January 21, 1903, for term ending March 3, 1909.
- f. Amendment 17 of the U.S. Constitution provided for the direct, popular election of U.S. Senators. Prior to its ratification, the State Legislatures selected the U.S. Senators. Edwin S. Johnson was the first U.S. Senator to be elected in South Dakota by a direct vote of the people on November 3, 1914.
- g. Peter Norbeck died December 20, 1936. Herbert Hitchcock was appointed to complete his term until the election of November, 1938.
- h. Harlan J. Bushfield died September 7, 1948. Mrs. Bushfield was appointed to complete the term.

State of South Dakota
U.S. Representativesⁱ

Oscar S. Gifford, R	AL	1889 – 1891
John A. Pickler, R	AL	1889 – 1897
John R. Gamble, R	AL	1891
John L. Jolley, R	AL	1891 – 1893
William V. Lucas, R	AL	1893 – 1895
Robert J. Gamble, R	AL	1895 – 1897
John E. Kelley, P	AL	1897 – 1899
Freeman Knowles, P	AL	1897 – 1899
Robert J. Gamble, R	AL	1899 – 1901
Charles H. Burke, R	2	1899 – 1907
Eben W. Martin, R	3	1901 – 1907
Philo Hall, R	AL	1907 – 1909
William H. Parker, R	AL	1907 – 1908
Charles H. Burke, R	2	1909 – 1915
Eben W. Martin, R	3	1909 – 1915
Charles H. Dillion, R	1	1913 – 1919
Harry L. Gandy, D	3	1915 – 1921
Royal C. Johnson, R	2	1915 – 1933
C.A. Christopherson, R	1	1919 – 1933
William Williamson, R	2,3	1921 – 1933
Fred H. Hildebrandt, D	1	1933 – 1939
Theodore B. Werner, D	2	1933 – 1937
Francis H. Case, R	2	1937 – 1951
Karl E. Mundt, R	1	1939 – 1949
Harold O. Lovre, R	1	1949 – 1957
E.Y. Berry, R	2	1951 – 1971
George S. McGovern, D	1	1957 – 1961
Ben Reifel, R	1	1961 – 1971
James Abourezk, D	2	1971 – 1973
Frank E. Denholm, D	1	1971 – 1975
James Abdnor, R	2	1973 – 1981
Larry Pressler, R	1	1975 – 1979
Thomas A. Daschle, D	1,AL	1979 – 1987
Clint Roberts, R	2	1981 – 1983
Tim Johnson, D	AL	1987 – 1997
John Thune, R	AL	1997 – 2003
William J. Janklow, R	AL	2003 – 2004 ^j
Stephanie Herseth Sandlin, D	AL	2004 – 2010 ^k
Kristi Noem, R	AL	2011 – Present

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- i. When South Dakota entered the Union in 1889, the state was entitled to two representatives in Congress. They were elected at large by the people. From 1913 to 1933, the state was allotted three representatives who were elected to represent specific districts in the state. From 1933 to 1983, South Dakota was allotted two representatives. The boundaries of those two congressional districts were adjusted periodically to reflect population changes. In the 1982 election, South Dakotans elected only one Congressman to represent the state at large.
- j. William J. Janklow resigned from Congress on January 20, 2004.
- k. Stephanie Herseth was elected in a special congressional election on June 1, 2004. She took office on June 3, 2004.



Governor Tom Berry (D-Belvidere) was sworn in January 3, 1933 as the 14th Governor of South Dakota, and began the tradition of issuing South Dakota Inaugural Pins.



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS 2011 - 2012



The Honorable Dennis Daugaard Governor of South Dakota

*State Capitol, Suite 215
500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 773-3661
Fax: (605) 773-4711
Internet: www.state.sd.us/governor*

Date of Birth: *June 11, 1953
Garretson, South Dakota*
Spouse: *Linda Daugaard*
Children: *Laura, Sara and Christopher*
Party: *Republican*

Dennis Daugaard was elected South Dakota's 32nd Governor on November 2, 2010. Dennis grew up on his family's dairy farm between Garretson and Dell Rapids. Dennis' grandparents had come from Denmark and purchased the farm in 1911. Both of Dennis' parents were born deaf, making sign language the principle means of communication for his family. Dennis has been certified as an interpreter for the deaf in American Sign Language.

Dennis attended a one-room country school near his home until the seventh grade, when the school was consolidated into the Dell Rapids School District. Following graduation from Dell Rapids High School in 1971, Dennis attended the University of South Dakota. He worked his way through school with jobs of washing dishes, waiting tables, welding on the Load King assembly line, and sandblasting and painting water towers for Maguire Iron. Dennis graduated from USD in 1975 with a B.S. in Government and minors in

mathematics and psychology. Following graduation, Dennis attended law school at Northwestern University in Chicago, Illinois. During law school, he held jobs as a bus driver, law clerk and security guard. After earning his law degree in 1978, Dennis passed the Illinois bar exam and worked in the Chicago area for three years.

Dennis moved back to South Dakota in 1981 to marry his high school girlfriend, Linda Schmidt. Two years later, Dennis and Linda purchased the Daugaard family farmsite where, over the next year, they built their own home. Their children Laura, Sara and Chris are the fourth generation of Daugaards to live on the family farm.

From 1981 to 1990, Dennis worked for what is now US Bank in Sioux Falls. Dennis was ultimately promoted to Vice President, and was responsible for trust administration and new business development in eastern South Dakota.

In 1990, Dennis left the bank to become the Development Director of the Children's Home Foundation, the fundraising arm of Children's Home Society of South Dakota. Dennis worked for 12 years in that position. In 2002, he became Executive Director of Children's Home Society of South Dakota. Dennis left Children's Home Society on October 31, 2009 to focus full-time on his campaign for governor.

Dennis became involved in politics in 1996 when he was elected to the state Legislature. He was re-elected by wide margins in 1998 and 2000. His legislative record was particularly focused on protecting children, helping the disabled, and getting tough on crime.

In June 2002, Mike Rounds selected Dennis to be his running mate as the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor. The Rounds/Daugaard team was elected in 2002 and reelected in 2006. As lieutenant governor, Dennis served as President of the Senate, directing the debate when the Senate convenes each day during the legislative session. Dennis also assists the Governor in pursuing his legislative agenda, and assumes other duties as he may direct. Dennis chaired the Worker's Compensation Advisory Board and the Zaniya Health Care task force, and also served on the Constitutional Revision Commission. He was instrumental in the creation of the SD Ellsworth Development Authority, and has been a leader of the SD Honor Flight program.

Dennis successfully sought the Republican nomination for governor in June 2010, winning 50 percent in a five-person field. He and his running mate, former house speaker Matt Michels of Yankton, were elected in November 2010 with 62 percent of the vote. He was sworn in as Governor on January 8, 2011.



The Honorable Matthew Michels Lt. Governor of South Dakota

*State Capitol, Suite 215
500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 773-3661
Fax: (605) 773-4711
Internet: www.sd.gov/governor*

***Date of Birth:** March 9, 1060
Pierre, South Dakota
Spouse: Karen Lindbloom
Children: Collin
Party: Republican*

Matt Michels was born in Pierre and grew up in Vermillion. After graduating from Vermillion High School, Matt attended the University of South Dakota where he worked as an orderly and EMT, and earned a nursing degree in 1980. He continued to work as a nurse while he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in health services administration in 1982 and his law degree in 1985, both from the University of South Dakota.

While Matt was in law school, he became interested in the prospect of serving his

country, and applied and interviewed with the United States Navy Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corp. He was commissioned a United States Naval Officer and has served on two temporary assignments, active duty in the Philippines and then transferred to Mayport, Florida. While in Mayport, he married his wife Karen Lindbloom of Pierre, and she worked as a registered nurse in Jacksonville, Florida.

Although Matt and Karen had the opportunity to make the Navy a career, they missed South Dakota, and felt a strong need to return to be close to family. In 1989 the Michels moved to Yankton where Karen worked as an OB nurse and Matt joined a law practice with Don Bierle, practicing health care and hospital law along with other aspects of legal services to individuals and nonprofit organizations. Prior to being elected Lt. Governor, Matt was partner in what is now Michels & Associates, Prof. LLC and served as General Counsel for Avera Health. Matt and Karen are blessed to have a son, Collin who is attending the University of South Dakota, majoring in biology (pre-med) and Spanish.

Matt has always had an intense desire to serve others. He was honored to represent District 18 as a member of the South Dakota House of Representatives for eight years from 1999 to 2006. While in the legislature, Matt served for two years as Speaker Pro Tempore and as Speaker of the House for four years. He was the first person to serve two terms as Speaker since the 1950s.



The Honorable Jason M. Gant Secretary of State

*Office of the Secretary of State
500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 773-3537
Fax: (605) 773-6580
E-Mail: Jason.Gant@state.sd.us
Internet: www.sdsos.gov*

Date of Birth: December 18, 1976
Spouse: Chris Oines
Children: Abbi, Sophie, and Mallory
Party: Republican

In his youth, Jason helped his father work the family farm, and in his free time raised feeder pigs as an FFA project. After graduating from Geddes High School, Jason went on to graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of South Dakota in political science and a minor in business administration.

After graduation, Jason began working for a health insurance company, and eventually started his own healthcare consulting business in Sioux Falls. Jason has been an active member of the Sioux Falls community through volunteer efforts with the Sioux Empire United Way, Junior Achievement, Rotary Club, Knights of Colum-

bus, and the Republican Party. Jason was also a Leadership Sioux Falls participant through the Sioux Falls Chamber.

Jason was elected to the State Senate representing District 11 in Lincoln and Minnehaha Counties in the fall of 2004 and re-elected in 2006 and 2008. During his three terms in the South Dakota Legislature, Jason has served as Chairman of the Senate Government Operations and Audit Committee and Chairman of the Senate Local Government Committee, as well as a member of the Commerce, Health and Human Services, Transportation, and Appropriations Committees. Jason sponsored many bills ranging from identity theft to open government to numerous bills related to the Secretary of State's Office.

Jason was elected South Dakota's 27th Secretary of State in November of 2010. His first few months in office have been marked by several technology initiatives to help better provide information to the public. Secretary Gant already has more information on-line than any other agency in State Government, and further plans are being made to make his offices' historic archives searchable by the taxpayers of South Dakota. Secretary Gant has also begun a multi-year project to update many of his offices out-dated data systems.

Gant has made his business services division more proactive in promoting South Dakota's positive business climate by starting an "Open for Buiness" initiative to encourage corporate registration in South Dakota.

Jason's wife, Chris, is a Nurse Practitioner. Chris is an O'Gorman High School graduate and she received her Bachelor of Science and Masters Degrees in nursing from South Dakota State University. Jason and Chris have three daughters, Abbi, Sophie, and Mallory. They are members of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Pierre, and enjoy visiting friends and family, golfing, and reading.



The Honorable Marty Jackley Attorney General

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(For the Hearing Impaired)
Fax: (605) 773-4106
Internet: atg.sd.gov*

Date of Birth: *October 13, 1970*
Spouse: *Angela*
Children: *Michael and Isabella*
Party: *Republican*

On September 4, 2009, Marty J. Jackley was sworn in as the 30th Attorney General for South Dakota. He serves as the chief law enforcement officer and legal advisor for the State.

Marty was raised in Sturgis and graduated from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in 1992 with his Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering with Honors. He received his law degree from the University of South Dakota School of Law in 1995.

From 1995-97, Marty served as a law clerk for former Chief Judge Richard H. Battey in federal district court. Marty joined the Rapid City law firm of Gunderson, Palmer, Nelson, and Ashmore. As a partner, his practice areas focused on criminal law, civil and business litigation, construction/engineering law and real property disputes. At that time, he also served as a Special Assistant Attorney General for South Dakota prosecuting controlled substance felonies.

In 2006, Marty was appointed and unanimously confirmed by the US Senate as US Attorney for South Dakota. During his tenure as US Attorney, the office prosecuted record high numbers of both cases and individuals while remaining within budget. Marty was the recipient of the South Dakota Prosecutor of the Year in 2008 from the South Dakota State's Attorneys Association.

As Attorney General, Marty has a proven record of leading an office that protects families and is committed to crime prevention. South Dakota's Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force proactively protects children from sexual predators, while South Dakota's Child Abduction Response Team has received national certification for its ability to respond to a missing child emergency. The Attorney General's Office has worked with the Legislature to strengthen the sex offender registry, and to develop a prescription drug monitoring program that emphasizes prevention over prosecution. South Dakota's 24/7 Alcohol Sobriety and Monitoring Program has been extended across South Dakota and the nation. The sobriety program has reduced the likelihood for subsequent alcohol offenses and requires the offenders to pay all of the program costs.

Marty and his wife Angela live in Pierre with their two children, Michael (7) and Isabella (4).



The Honorable Steve Barnett State Auditor

*Office of the State Auditor
500 East Capitol Ave
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 773-3341
Internet: www.sdauditor.gov*

Date of Birth: September 8, 1978

Sioux Falls, SD

Spouse: Nicole Gilbert

Children: Emma

Party: Republican

Steve and his wife Nicole hail from Aberdeen, South Dakota. Steve's interest in politics and public service was sparked at an early age by his grandfather, the late Joe Barnett, Sr., who served as Speaker of the House and Republican Majority Leader in the South Dakota House of Representatives during his 19 years in public office.

Steve is a graduate of Roncalli High School and the University of South Dakota, and is currently completing his Master's Degree in Business Administration at the University of Sioux Falls. Upon completing his bachelor's

degree at USD, he returned to Aberdeen to work for the South Dakota Republican Party in 2002 as Coalitions Director. After the 2002 election, Steve moved to Sioux Falls to take a position with Wells Fargo, and also served as a substitute teacher for the Sioux Falls School District.

In April of 2004, Steve's interest in politics brought him back to Aberdeen to work again for the State Republican Party, this time as the Northeast Field Director. After the 2004 election, he was asked to serve as a Constituent Services Representative in U.S. Senator John Thune's Aberdeen district office. Steve also served as an assistant boys' tennis coach at Aberdeen Roncalli for four years.

In 2010, Steve's desire to serve the public compelled him to seek the office of South Dakota State Auditor. After emerging as the Republican nominee from a three way primary race, Steve was elected to his first term as South Dakota State Auditor by receiving over 60% of the statewide vote. Steve is a member of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers (NASACT).

Steve's wife, Nicole, serves as a first grade teacher at St. Joseph School in Pierre. They welcomed their first child, Emma Claire, in October 2010. In his free time, Steve enjoys spending time with his family, pheasant and waterfowl hunting, playing tennis, waterskiing, and participating in triathlons. Steve and his family are members of Saints Peter and Paul Parish in Pierre.



The Honorable Richard L. Sattgast
State Treasurer

*State Capitol, Suite 209
500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 773-3378
Fax: (605) 773-5929
E-mail: Rich.Sattgast@state.sd.us
Internet: www.sdtreasurer.com*

Date of Birth: May 12, 1965
Children: Chase
Party: Republican

Lutheran. Spearfish High School, 1983;
Black Hills State University, Bachelor of Science in Political Science and Business, 1993;
Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society; Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity.

U.S. Army: Berlin, Germany, 1983 – 1985;
Ft. Hood, Texas, 1985 – 1986; Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Operation Desert Storm, 1991 – 1992; South Dakota Army National Guard (842nd Engineers & 200th Engineers), 1996 – 2000; U.S. Army Reserve, 2001 – Present.

Executive Director, South Dakota Associa-

tion of County Officials, 1996 – 2002;
Assistant Supervisor, Secretary of State's Office, 1996; Peace Corps Campus Coordinator and Grant Administrator, 1995 – 1996; South Dakota West River Bush/Quayle Campaign Coordinator, 1992; South Dakota Senate Intern for Senator Mary McClure, 1988.

South Dakota Teenage Republican, 1980 – 1983; South Dakota 2nd place volunteer hours for a College Republican, 1992; U.S. Army Occupation Medal, Berlin, Germany, 1983 – 1985; Outstanding U.S. Soldier Award in Europe, 1984; U.S. Army Achievement Medal, Third Oak Leaf Cluster, 1983 – 1992; U.S. Army Commendation Medal, Third Oak Leaf Cluster, 1983 – 1992.

Member of Pierre/Fort Pierre Rotary;
South Dakota American Legion; South Dakota Veterans of Foreign Wars; Life Member of Disabled American Veterans

State Treasurer 2011 - Present
State Auditor, 2003 – 2011.



**The Honorable Jarrod Johnson
Commissioner of
School and Public Lands**

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Fax: (605) 773-5520
E-mail: Jarrod.Johnson@state.sd.us
Internet: www.sdpubliclands.com*

Date of Birth: June 28, 1970
Spouse: Heidi
Children: Clayton and Anna
Party: Republican

Roman Catholic

Brandon Valley High School, 1988; South Dakota State University, Bachelor of Science in Animal Science, 2001.

Rancher/Farmer.

Appointed Member, Interior Royalty Policy Committee, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2009 – Present; Chairman, Western States Land Commissioners Association Interstate

Transmission Task Force, 2008 – Present; Western States Land Commissioners Association, 2007 – Present; Appointed Member, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, 2007 – Present; Member, Public Lands Committee, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, 2007 – Present; Past President, Minnehaha Cattlemen's Association; Past President, Sioux Basin Cattlemen's Association; Member, South Dakota Cattlemen's Association; Member, South Dakota Stock Growers Association; Member, South Dakota Corn Growers Association; Member, South Dakota Wildlife Federation; Member, Ducks Unlimited.

Commissioner of School and Public Lands, 2007 – Present.



The Honorable Gary Hanson Public Utilities Commissioner

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E-mail: Gary.Hanson@state.sd.us
Internet: www.puc.sd.gov*

Date of Birth: April 20, 1950,
Sioux Falls, SD
Spouse: Sandra Hanson
Children: Alicia Kitterman,
Wayne/Shari Hanson,
Stacy/John Haber
Party: Republican.

Washington High School, 1968; Northern State University, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, 1972.

Owner Real Estate/Insurance/Income Tax Service Companies, 1973 – 1988; South Dakota State Senator, 1983 – 1988; Sioux Falls Utilities Commissioner, 1988 – 1994; Sioux Falls Mayor, 1994 – 2002; Public Utilities Commissioner, 2003 – Present.

President, Sioux Falls Board of Realtors, 1985 – 1986; Co-Founder and Chairman, Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, 1989 – 1994; Chairman, South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance, 2002 – 2003; Chairman, Senate Committee for Government Audit and Operations; Vice Chairman, Senate Committee for Taxation; Community Drug Concerns Task Force; Governor Mickelson's Cumulative Environmental Evaluation of Black Hills Mining Task Force; Chairman, Governor Rounds' Underground Pipeline Task Force; Co-Founder, Great Plains Waicipi; Chairman, South Dakota Public Utilities Commission, 2005 and 2008; South Dakota Energy Task Force; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Joint Board on Economic Dispatch; Executive Board of Directors and past Treasurer, Organization of MISO States; Steering Committee, National Wind Coordinating Collaborative; Executive Committee, Upper Midwest Transmission Development Initiative; National Association of Regulatory Commissioner's Committees on Electricity, Energy Resources and the Environment; Governor Rounds' Task Force on Wind Development; MidAmerican Regulatory Commissioners.

Past Board of Directors, Lutheran Social Services Credit Counseling Advisory Board; DAV Arthur H. Muchow Independent Living Center; Sioux Falls Jaycees; Northern State University Foundation; Minnehaha Metro Communications Systems; Co-Founder, Multicultural Center; South Dakota Water Congress; Sister Cities Association; Licensed Auctioneer, Appraiser, Real Estate Broker and Soccer Coach.

Distinguished Alumnus, Northern State University; Outstanding Young Citizen of South Dakota; Sioux Falls' City Father of the Year; International Lions' Melvin Jones Fellow; YMCA Tri-State Hall of Fame; Habitat for Humanity's 'Hat's Off' Award; 'Spirit of Downtown' Sioux Falls Award; White Cane Safety Award; Multiple Sclerosis Society Chapter's 'Mayor of the Year'; Life Member, Lions Club Sight and Service Foundation; Children's Care Hospital 'Wings of Love' Award; DAV 'Outstanding Legislator' Award.



**The Honorable Chris Nelson
Public Utilities Commissioner**

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E-mail: Chris.Nelson@state.sd.us
Internet: www.puc.sd.gov*

Date of Birth: *August 18, 1964,
Mitchell, SD*
Spouse: *Penny Pfeifle Nelson*
Children: *Rebekah Nelson and
stepdaughter Heather
Ullmann*

Party: *Republican*

Christian; White Lake High School, 1982; Bachelor of Science degree with highest honors in Animal Science from South Dakota State University, 1987; Member and Vice President, South Dakota State University FarmHouse Fraternity.

Secretary, South Dakota Future Farm-

ers of America, 1982 – 1983; Assembly of God Teen Bible Quiz State Coordinator, 1990 – 2002. Received the 2003 Excellence in South Dakota Municipal Government Award from the South Dakota Municipal League, the 2004 Hazeltine/Taylor Award from South Dakota Kids Voting, and the 2010 Excellent Service to South Dakota County Officials award from the SD County Officials Association. Appointed, National Governors Association representative, United States Election Assistance Commission Board of Advisors, 2005 – 2011.

Farmer, 1980 – Present; Uniform Commercial Code Supervisor in Secretary of State's Office, 1987 – 1989; Election Supervisor in Secretary of State's Office, 1989 – 2002; Assistant Secretary of State, 2002 – 2003; Secretary of State, 2003 – 2011; Public Utilities Commissioner, 2011- Present.



The Honorable Kristi Fiegen Public Utilities Commissioner

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Pierre, SD 57501*

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Fax: (866) 757-6031
E-mail: Kristi.Fiegen@state.sd.us
Internet: www.puc.sd.gov*

Date of Birth: *September 17, 1962*
Spouse: *Dr. Tim Fiegen*
Children: *Alexander & Jackson*
Party: *Republican.*

Kristie Fiegen was appointed to the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission by Gov. Dennis Daugaard on Aug. 9, 2011, to fill a vacancy on the commission.

Prior to joining the PUC, Kristie was the president of Junior Achievement of South Dakota for 17 years and was recognized as the top Junior Achievement USA President in 2008. Under Kristie's leadership, participation in Junior Achievement increased from 2,400 to more than 44,000 students annually and her team was named among

the top eight franchises in the country nine times. Kristie's career also includes serving as the South Dakota area manager for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society for nine years and as a sales representative for Monsanto Company.

Kristie's public service career includes four terms in the South Dakota House of Representatives, from 1993 to 2001. While a legislator, she served as chair of the House Health and Human Service Committee.

She has been active in Rotary, the United Way and Toastmasters, and is an active member of her church.

Kristie earned a Bachelor's degree in Commercial Economics and Agricultural Business from South Dakota State University and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of South Dakota. She grew up on her family's farm near Chancellor, S.D., and is a graduate of Parker High School.

Kristie and her husband, Dr. Tim Fiegen, have two sons, Alexander and Jackson.



Governor Coe, I Crawford
From SD Historical Collections



PAST SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

**Governors
Dakota Territory**

William Jayne	1861 – 1863	William A. Howard	1878 – 1880 ^a
Newton Edmunds	1863 – 1866	Nehemiah G. Ordway	1880 – 1884
Andrew J. Faulk	1866 – 1869	Gilbert A. Pierce	1884 – 1887
John A. Burbank	1869 – 1874	Louis K. Church	1887 – 1889
John L. Pennington	1874 – 1878	Arthur C. Mellette	1889

**Governors
State of South Dakota**

Arthur C. Mellette, R	1889 – 1893	Merrill Q. Sharpe, R	1943 – 1947
Charles H. Sheldon, R	1893 – 1897	George T. Mickelson, R	1947 – 1951
Andrew E. Lee, P	1897 – 1901	Sigurd Anderson, R	1951 – 1955
Charles N. Herreid, R	1901 – 1905	Joseph J. Foss, R	1955 – 1959
Samuel H. Elrod, R	1905 – 1907	Ralph E. Herseth, D	1959 – 1961
Coe I. Crawford, R	1907 – 1909	Archie M. Gubbrud, R	1961 – 1965
Robert S. Vessey, R	1909 – 1913	Nils A. Boe, R	1965 – 1969
Frank M. Byrne, R	1913 – 1917	Frank L. Farrar, R	1969 – 1971
Peter Norbeck, R	1917 – 1921	Richard F. Kneip, D	1971 – 1978 ^b
William H. McMaster, R	1921 – 1925	Harvey Wollman, D	1978 – 1978
Carl Gunderson, R	1925 – 1927	William J. Janklow, R	1979 – 1987
William J. Bulow, D	1927 – 1931	George S. Mickelson, R	1987 – 1993 ^c
Warren E. Green, R	1931 – 1933	Walter D. Miller, R	1993 – 1995
Tom Berry, D	1933 – 1937	William J. Janklow, R	1995 – 2003
Leslie Jensen, R	1937 – 1939	M. Michael Rounds, R	2003 – 2011
Harlan J. Bushfield, R	1939 – 1943	Dennis Daugaard, R	2011 - Present

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. William A. Howard died April 10, 1880.
- b. Richard F. Kneip resigned July 24, 1978, to become Ambassador to Singapore.
- c. George S. Mickelson died in a plane crash on April 19, 1993

Lieutenant Governors State of South Dakota

James H. Fletcher, R	1889 – 1891	Robert Peterson, D	1935 – 1937
George H. Hoffman, R	1891 – 1893	Donald McMurchie, R	1937 – 1941
Charles N. Herreid, R	1893 – 1897	A. C. Miller, R	1941 – 1945
D. T. Hindman, R	1897 – 1899	Sioux Grigsby, R	1945 – 1949
John T. Kean, R	1899 – 1901	Rex Terry, R	1949 – 1955
George W. Snow, R	1901 – 1905	L. R. (Roy) Houck, R	1955 – 1959
John E. McDougall, R	1905 – 1907	John F. Lindley, D	1959 – 1961
Howard C. Shober, R	1907 – 1911	Joseph H. Bottum, R	1961 – 1963
Frank M. Byrne, R	1911 – 1913	Nils A. Boe, R	1963 – 1965
E. L. Abel, R	1913 – 1915	Lem Overpeck, R	1965 – 1969
Peter Norbeck, R	1915 – 1917	James Abdnor, R	1969 – 1971
William H. McMaster, R	1917 – 1921	William Dougherty, D	1971 – 1975
Carl Gunderson, R	1921 – 1925	Harvey Wollman, D	1975 – 1978 ^c
A. Clark Forney, R	1925 – 1927	Lowell C. Hansen, II, R	1979 – 1987
H. E. Covey, R	1927 – 1929	Walter Dale Miller, R	1987 – 1993 ^d
Clarence E. Coyne, R	1929 ^b	Steve T. Kirby, R	1993 – 1995 ^e
John T. Grigsby, D	1929 – 1931	Carole Hillard, R	1995 – 2003
O. K. Whitney, R	1931 – 1933	Dennis Daugaard, R	2003 – 2010
Hans Ustrud, D	1933 – 1935	Matt Michels, R	2011 - Present

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. The organization of the Dakota Territory did not provide for the position of Lieutenant Governor.
- b. Clarence E. Coyne died May 27, 1929, and John T. Grigsby was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- c. Harvey Wollman resigned July 24, 1978, to assume the office of Governor. No appointment was made to fill the vacancy.
- d. Governor Walter D. Miller assumed the office of Governor on April 20, 1993 upon the death of Governor George Mickelson.
- e. Steve T. Kirby was appointed May 20, 1993 to fill the vacancy.

**Secretaries of State
Dakota Territory**

John Hutchinson	1861 – 1865	Oscar Whitney	1873 – 1874
S.L. Spink	1865 – 1869	George A. Hand	1874 – 1883
T.M. Wilkins	1869 – 1870	J.M. Tellre	1883 – 1886
G.A. Batchelder	1870 – 1872	Michael L. McCormack	1886 – 1889
Edwin S. McCook	1872 – 1873 ^a	L.B. Richardson	1889

**Secretaries of State
State of South Dakota**

A.O. Ringsrud, R	1889 – 1893	Olive A. Ringsrud, R	1939 – 1943
Thomas Thorson, R	1893 – 1897	Mrs. L.M. Larsen, R	1943 – 1947
William H. Roddle, R	1897 – 1901	Annamae Riff, R	1947 – 1951
O.C. Berg, R	1901 – 1905	Geraldine Ostroot, R	1951 – 1957
David D. Wipf, R	1905 – 1909	Clara Halls, R	1957 – 1959
Samuel C. Polley, R	1909 – 1913	Selma Sandness, D	1959 – 1961
Frank Glasner, R	1913 – 1915	Essie Wiedenman, R	1961 – 1965
Frank M. Rood, R	1915 – 1919	Alma Larson, R	1965 – 1973
C.A. Burkhart, R	1919 – 1922 ^b	Lorna B. Herseth, D	1973 – 1979
Clarence E. Coyne, R	1922 – 1927	Alice Kundert, R	1979 – 1987
Gladys Pyle, R	1927 – 1931	Joyce Hazeltine, R	1987 – 2003
Elizabeth Coyne, R	1931 – 1933	Chris Nelson, R	2003 – 2011
Myrtle Morrison, D	1933 – 1937	Jason M. Gant, R	2011 - Present
Goldie Wells, D	1937 – 1939		

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. Edwin S. McCook was assassinated in September 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute.
- b. C.A. Burkhart died and Clarence E. Coyne was appointed to fill the vacancy.

**Attorneys General
Dakota Territory**

Alexander Hughes	1883 – 1884	Charles F. Templeton	1887 – 1888
George Rice	1885 – 1886	Tristram Skinner	1889
George S. Engle	1886 – 1887	Johnson Nickeus	1889

**Attorneys General
State of South Dakota**

Robert Dollard, R	1889 – 1893	George T. Mickleson, R	1943 – 1947
Coe I. Crawford, R	1893 – 1897	Sigurd Anderson, R	1947 – 1951
Melvin Grigsby, R	1897 – 1899	Ralph A. Dunham, R	1951 – 1955
John L. Pyle, R	1899 – 1902 ^a	Phil Saunders, R	1955 – 1959
A.W. Burt, R	1902 – 1903	Parnell J. Donahue, D	1959 – 1961
Philo Hall, R	1903 – 1907	A.C. Miller, R	1961 – 1963
S.W. Clark, R	1907 – 1911	Frank L. Farrar, R	1963 – 1969
Royal C. Johnson, R	1911 – 1915	Gordon J. Mydland, R	1969 – 1973
Clarence C. Caldwell, R	1915 – 1919	Kermit A. Sande, D	1973 – 1975
Byron S. Payne, R	1919 – 1923	William J. Janklow, R	1975 – 1979
Buell F. Jones, R	1923 – 1929	Mark V. Meierhenry, R	1979 – 1987
Merrell Q. Sharpe, R	1929 – 1933	Roger Tellinghuisen, R	1987 – 1991
Walter Conway, D	1933 – 1937	Mark Barnett, R	1991 – 2003
Clair Roddewig, D	1937 – 1939	Larry Long, R	2003 – 2009 ^b
Leo A. Temmey, R	1939 – 1943	Marty Jackley, R	2009 - Present ^c

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. John L. Pyle died February 21, 1902, and A.W. Burt was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- b. Larry Long resigned to become Circuit Court Judge.
- c. Appointed by Governor Rounds on September 4, 2009

**State Auditors
Dakota Territory**

Justus Townsend	1862 – 1864	E.A. Sherman	1879 – 1881
I.T. Gore	1864 – 1868	L.M. Purdy	1881 – 1882
John Morris	1868 – 1870	George Ordway	1883 – 1885
William Shriner	1870 – 1872	Ernest W. Caldwell	1885 – 1886
Thomas J. Sloan	1872 – 1874	James A. Ward	1887 – 1889
A. Sheridan Jones	1874 – 1876	John C. McManima	1889
John Sand	1876 – 1878		

**State Auditors
State of South Dakota**

L.C. Taylor, R	1889 – 1893	Steve E. Anderson, R	1945 – 1950 ^a
J.E. Hipple, R	1893 – 1897	James O. Gilkerson, R	1950 – 1951
H.E. Mayhew, R	1897 – 1899	Lawrence E. Mayes, R	1951 – 1956 ^b
James D. Reeves, R	1899 – 1903	Fay A. Allbee, R	1956 – 1958 ^c
J.F. Halladay, R	1903 – 1907	Oscar Brosz, R	1958 – 1959
John Hirning, R	1907 – 1911	Harriett Horning, D	1959 – 1961
Henry B. Anderson, R	1911 – 1915	Betty L. Larson Casey, R	1961 – 1963
J.E. Handlin, R	1915 – 1919	Al Hamre, R	1963 – 1967
Jay E. Reeves, R	1919 – 1923	Lloyd Jorgenson, R	1967 – 1969
Edward A. Jones, R	1923 – 1929	Alice Kundert, R	1969 – 1979
William M. Dunn, R	1929 – 1933	Vernon L. Larson, R	1979 – 2003
George O'Neill, D	1933 – 1937	Richard L. Sattgast, R	2003 – 2011
Raymond A. Kelly, D	1937 – 1939	Steve Barnett, R	2011 - Present
W.W. Warner, R	1939 – 1945		

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. Steve E. Anderson resigned and James O. Gilkerson was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- b. Lawrence E. Mayes resigned January 15, 1956, and Fay A. Allbee was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- c. Fay A. Allbee resigned August 31, 1958, and Oscar Brosz was appointed to fill the vacancy.

**State Treasurers
Dakota Territory**

G.G. Irish	1861 – 1863	John Clementson	1875 – 1877
J.O. Taylor	1863 – 1864	W.H. McVay	1878 – 1883
M.K. Armstrong	1865 – 1868	J.W. Raymond	1883 – 1887
T.K. Hovey	1869 – 1870	J.D. Lawler	1887 – 1888
E.A. Sherman	1871 – 1874	Joseph Bailey	1889

**State Treasurers
State of South Dakota**

Wilbur F. Smith, R	1889 – 1891	John N. Thompson, R	1942 – 1943
W.W. Taylor, R	1891 – 1895	E.V. Youngquist, R	1943 – 1945 ^b
Kirk G. Phillips, R	1895 – 1899	Hazel Dean, R	1945 – 1947
John Schamber, R	1899 – 1903	C.E. Buehler, R	1947 – 1951
C.B. Collins, R	1903 – 1907	Theodore Mehlhaf, R	1951 – 1955
C.H. Cassill, R	1907 – 1909	Ed T. Elkins, R	1955 – 1959
George G. Johnson, R	1909 – 1913	Al Hamre, R	1959 – 1963
A.W. Ewert, R	1913 – 1917	Lloyd Jorgenson, R	1963 – 1967
G.H. Helgeson, R	1917 – 1921	Al Hamre, R	1967 – 1969
W.S. O'Brien, R	1921 – 1923	Neal Strand, R	1969 – 1973
James L. Driscoll, R	1923 – 1927	David Volk, R	1973 – 1990 ^c
A.J. Moodie, R	1927 – 1931	Janis Y. Kelley, R	1990 – 1991 ^d
A.C. Goodhope, R	1931 – 1933	G. Homer Harding, R	1991 – 1994
Frank G. Siewert, D	1933 – 1937	Richard D. Butler, D	1995 – 2003
W.H. Hinselman, D	1937 – 1939	Vernon L. Larson, R	2003 – 2011
W.G Douglas, R	1939 – 1942 ^a	Richard L. Sattgast, R	2011 - Present

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. W. G. Douglas resigned August 20, 1942, and John N. Thompson was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- b. E. V. Youngquist died July 8, 1945, and Hazel Dean was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- c. David Volk resigned July 31, 1990.
- d. Janis Y. Kelley was appointed to fill vacancy until G. Homer Harding was elected in 1991.

Commissioners of School and Public Lands^a
State of South Dakota

Osmer H. Parker, R	1889 – 1891	Bernard Linn, R	1949 – 1971
Thomas H. Ruth, R	1891 – 1895	Ralph Ginn, R	1971 – 1972 ^c
John L. Lockhart, R	1895 – 1899	George D. Kane, D	1972 – 1979
David Eastman, R	1899 – 1903	John J. “Jack” Gerken, R	1979 – 1983
C.J. Bach, R	1903 – 1907	F. Julian Cheney, R	1983 ^d
O.C. Dokken, R	1907 – 1911	David L. Volk, R	1983 – 1984 ^e
F.F. Brinker, R	1911 – 1913 ^b	John J. “Jack” Gerken, R	1984 ^f
Fred Hepperle, R	1913 – 1917	Sheldon E. Cotton, R	1985 – 1987
N.E. Knight, R	1917 – 1925	Timothy H. Amdahl, R	1987 – 1991
O.P.J. Engstrom, R	1925 – 1933	Curtis J. Johnson, D	1991 – 2003
Ben Strool, D	1933 – 1939	Bryce Healy, D	2003 – 2007
Earl A. Hammerquist, R	1939 – 1943	Jarrod Johnson, R	2007 – Present
John A. Lunden, R	1943 – 1949		

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. The organization of Dakota Territory did not provide for the position of Commissioner of School and Public Lands.
- b. F.F. Brinker resigned February 26, 1913, and Fred Hepperle was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- c. Ralph Ginn died May 26, 1972, and George D. Kane was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- d. F. Julian Cheney died January 16, 1983, and David L. Volk was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- e. David L. Volk resigned July 25, 1984, and John J. “Jack” Gerken was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- f. John J. “Jack” Gerken resigned November 8, 1984, and Sheldon E. Cotton was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Public Utilities Commissioners^a
Dakota Territory

William M. Evans	1886	N.T. Smith	1887 – 1888
W.H. McVay	1886	Judson LaMoure	1889
Alexander Griggs	1886 – 1888	John H. King	1889
A. Boynton	1887 – 1888	Harvey J. Rice	1889

Public Utilities Commissioners
State of South Dakota

Harvey J. Rice	1890	F.S. Pickert, D, Dist. 2	1933 – 1939
John H. Kingz	1890 – 1892	Windsor Doherty, D, Dist. 3	1935 ^d
Albion D. Chase	1890 - 1892	Fred B. Ray, D, Dist. 3	1936 – 1937
Charles E. McKenny	1892	C.L. (Roy) Doherty, R, Dist. 3	1937 – 1971
Frank P. Phillips	1892	C.A. (Chris) Merkle	
George A. Johnston,		R, Dist. 2	1939 – 1969
R, Dist. 1	1895 – 1897	Fred L. Lindekugel, R, Dist. 1	1943 – 1967
E.F. Conklin, R, Dist. 2	1895 – 1897	Harvey Scharn, R, Dist. 1	1967 – 1973
J.R. Brennan, R, Dist. 3	1895 – 1897	Winston Barness, R, Dist. 2	1969 – 1975
W.T. LaFollette, P, Dist. 1	1897 – 1901	Jack M. Weiland, D, Dist. 3	1971 – 1977
Alexander Kirkpatrick,		P.K. Ecker, D, Dist. 1	1973 – 1979
P, Dist. 2	1897 – 1903	Norma Klinkel, D, Dist. 2	1975 – 1981
William H. Tompkins,		Charolette Fischer, R, Dist. 3	1977 – 1983
P, Dist. 3	1897 – 1899	Jeff Solem, R, Dist. 2	1981 – 1987
William G. Smith, R, Dist. 3	1899 – 1917	Kenneth Stofferahn, D, Dist. 1	1979 – 1997
Frank LaCocq, Jr., R, Dist. 1	1901 – 1907	Dennis Eisnach, D, Dist. 3	1983 – 1989
D.H. Smith, R, Dist. 2	1903 – 1909	Laska Schoenfelder, R, Dist. 3	1989 – 2001 ^e
George Rice, R, Dist. 1	1907 – 1913	Jim Burg, D, Dist. 2	1987 – 2005
F.C. Robinson, R, Dist. 2	1909 – 1915	Pam Nelson, D	1997 – 2003
John J. Murphy, R, Dist. 1	1913 – 1943	Robert Sahr, R	2001 – 2006 ^f
P. W. Dougherty, R, Dist. 2	1915 – 1919 ^b	Dustin “Dusty” Johnson, R	2005 – 2011 ^g
Frank E. Wells, R, Dist. 3	1917 – 1919 ^c	Steve Kolbeck, D	2006 – 2011 ^h
John W. Raish, R, Dist. 2	1919 – 1933	Gary Hanson, R	2003 – Present
Dawes E. Brisbine, R, Dist. 3	1919 – 1935	Chris Nelson, R	2011 – Present ⁱ
		Kristie Fiegen, R	2011 – Present ^j

R – Republican D – Democrat P – Populist

- a. The Public Utilities Commission was originally an appointive office and called the Board of Railroad Commissioners. In 1897, state law was amended making it an elective office. On July 1, 1939, the name was changed from the Board of Railroad Commission to the Public Utilities Commission.
- b. P.W. Dougherty resigned and John W. Raish was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- c. Frank E. Wells resigned and Dawes E. Brisbine was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- d. Windsor Doherty resigned and Fred B. Ray was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- e. Laska Schoenfelder died in March 2001. Robert Sahr was appointed to fill vacancy in December 2001.
- f. Robert Sahr resigned November 2006.
- g. Dustin Johnson was elected to a 2nd term of office in the fall of 2010, but declined to take office.

- h. Steve Kolbeck appointed to fill Sahr vacancy on December 4, 2006 after winning election in November 2006. Kolbeck resigned, June 21, 2011 .
- i. Chris Nelson appointed by Governor Daugaard to fill Johnson vacancy on January 8, 2011.
- j. Kristie Fiegen appointed by Governor Daugaard, taking the oath of office on August 9, 2011.



Peter Norbeck
by Gutzon Borglum



STATE SENATE 2011 - 2012



Stanford M. Adelstein

Republican, District 32.
Pennington County.

PO Box 2624
Rapid City, SD 57709

Date of Birth: August 19, 1931, Sioux City, IA. Children: Daniel, James, and Jon. Jewish. University of Colorado, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and Finance; South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Honorary Doctorate in Business Administration. President, Northwestern Engineering Company; Former Adjunct Professor, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; South Dakota Army Guard; Colorado Air Guard; Civilian Aide to Secretary of the Army. Present and Former Boards: Chairman, Synagogue of the Hills; Chairman, Rapid City Chamber of Commerce; National Council Economic Opportunity; Governor's Office of Economic Development Board; West River Economic Coalition; Advisory Council, 9th Federal Reserve Bank; Director, Rushmore Bank and Trust; Great Western Bank; KFx, Inc.; Chairman, Rushmore Plaza Civic Center; Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs; American Jewish Committee; Rapid City Library Board; Chairman, Rapid City Boys Club; Lutheran Social Service; Chairman, St. Johns Hospital; Rapid City Regional Hospital; Rapid City Youth and Family Services; South Dakota Philanthropist of the Year, 2004; Biennial Governor's Award for Arts, 2005. State Representative, 2001 - 2004; State Senator, 2005 - 2006, 2009-Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy, State Affairs.

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Brookings, Deuel, Grant, Moody
Counties.

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Booster Club; South Dakota Nursery & Landscape Association, South Dakota Horticultural Society; FarmHouse Fraternity; Republican National Convention Delegate, 1996, State Convention Delegate, 1992-2010. State Representative, 2001-2004, State Senate 2011-present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Judiciary.

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Campbell, Edmunds, Faulk, Hyde,
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Minnehaha County.

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Date of Birth: March 28, 1956, Sioux Falls. Spouse: Steve. Children: Jennifer, Shanda, Natalie, Rachel, Abigail and Suzanne. Methodist. Lincoln High School, Sioux Falls; Augustana College/University of Sioux Falls, Bachelors Degree in Social Work (summa cum laude); University of South Dakota, School of Law, Juris Doctorate. Minnehaha County State's Attorney office; private law practice; University Dean, Criminal Justice and Public Administration, Colorado Technical University. Past President, South Dakota Women in Law; Bowhay Institute Legislative Leadership, Council of State Government, University of Wisconsin; Executive Education Certificate, Harvard University. State Representative, 2003 - 2010, State Senate 2011-Present. Committees: Judiciary (Vice-Chair), State Affairs and Transportation.

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Beadle, Clark, Codington, Hamlin and Kingsbury Counties.

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Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix,
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Hughes, Stanley and Sully
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Beadle, Hand and Jerauld
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tion. Two Meritorious Service Medals, U.S. Air Force. Rapid City School Board, 2000 – 2002; State Representative, 2003 – 2008; State Senator, 2009 – Present. Committees: Appropriations and Government Operations and Audit (Chair).

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2007 – Present. Committees: Health and Human Services (Chair), Judiciary, Local Government, Interim Rules, and Government Operations and Audit.

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Spouse: Julie, 2 children. Vice President at Sanford Health. Colonel in the US Army Reserve after serving more than 25 years in the SD Army National Guard. Assigned as the Deputy Public Affairs Officer in the Chief of the Army Reserve. State Senate 2011-present. Current committees: State Affairs, Commerce and Energy, Education (Vice Chair.)

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Butte, Corson, Dewey, Harding,
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Tom Nelson

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Date of Birth: July 30, 1957, Deadwood. Spouse: Melodee. Children: Abby, AJ and Ben. Catholic. Lead High School, 1975; South Dakota State University, Bachelor of Science in Journalism, with Minors in Sociology and Political Science, 1979. President and Executive Director, Deadwood Gaming Association, 2010-present. General Manager, Gold Dust / Four Aces, 2007 - 2010; Executive Director, Lead Economic Area Development, 2001 - 2007; Manager and Partner, Mineral Palace Hotel and Gaming, 1992 - 2001; Manager, Best Western Hickok House, 1984 - 1992. Mayor, City of Lead, 2002 - Present; State Senator, 2009 - Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy (Chair), Retirement Laws (Vice-Chair), Local Government and Taxation.

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Al Novstrup

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Brown and McPherson Counties.

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Date of Birth: August 4, 1954. Spouse: Kathy. Children: Linda and David. Methodist. Sisseton High School, South Dakota State University, Bachelor of Science in Economics, with a Minor in Science. Teacher, Math and Science, Granite Falls, MN Owner/Manager, computer company, 1983 - 2000; Owner/Manager, Family Fun Park, 1994 - Present; Representative, White House Conference on Small Business; Kiwanis; Promise Keepers; Board Member, Boys and Girls Club; Board Member, Salvation Army. Jaycees Employer of the Year; Mayor Outstanding Employer for Disabled Employees. State Representative, 2002 - 2008; State Senator, 2009 - Present. Committee: Appropriations.

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Eldon Nygaard

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Lake, Miner, Moody and San-
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son and Turner Counties.

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Fall River, Custer and Penning-
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Meade and Butte Counties.

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Date of Birth: February 5, 1959, Sturgis. Spouse: Sandy Murphy. Children: Jesse, Cody, Reggie and Tristen. Baptist. Sunshine Bible Academy, Miller; Northwestern Vocational School. Rancher; Custom Welder. Former Army National Guard; Past President, Cenex of Union Center, Sturgis and Belle Fourche; Trustee, Community Baptist Church; Past Member, Farmer's Home Administration County Committee; Vice President, State Agriculture and Rural Leaders. Past Member Meade School Board; State Representative, 2001 - 2008; State Senator, 2009 - Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources and State Affairs (Chair).

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Gregory, Mellette, Todd, and
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STATE
HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES
2011 - 2012



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Lance Carson

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Aurora and Davison Counties.

PO Box 1112
Mitchell, SD 57301

Date of Birth: December 3, 1945, Madison.
Spouse: Donna. Lutheran. Retired Business Owner. State Representative, 2007 – Present. Committee: Appropriations (Vice-Chair), Government Operations and Audit (Chair).

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Kristin Konzet

Republican. District 32.
Pennington County.

273 Minnesota Avenue
Rapid City, SD 57701

Date of Birth: November 18, 1970, Pierre. Spouse: Steve. Children: Katherine. Catholic. Business Owner. Stanley County High School, 1989,

University of South Dakota, B.A. in Mass Communications; American Legislative Exchange Council, Commerce Committee; Emerging Political Leaders Graduate, Darden School of Business; American Council of Young Political Leaders, Delegate 2011; Girls Scouts of the Black Hills Council; Rapid City Library Foundation; United Way; Storybook Island; Made for Shade; Saint Elizabeth Seaton Parent Teacher Organization; March of Dimes; Blessed Sacrament Church fundraising, Arrowhead Country Club House Committee. State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy (Vice-Chair), Taxation.

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Justin R. Cronin

Republican. District 23.
Campbell, Edmunds, Faulk,
Hyde, McPherson, Potter and
Walworth Counties.

PO Box 42
Gettysburg, SD 57442

Date of Birth: October 9, 1980, Sioux Falls. Catholic. Gettysburg High School, 1999; University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN, Bachelor of Arts in Business Management, 2003. Accountant and Tax Preparer, Cahill, Schaeffbauer and Bauer, PC.; Executive Director, Gettysburg Development Corporation; self-employed in business services and retail. State Representative, 2009 – Present, Assistant Majority Leader 2011-present. Committees: Legislative Procedure, Local Government (Vice-Chair), State Affairs (Vice-Chair).

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Bob Deelstra

Republican. District 9.
Minnehaha County.

504 Ironwood Drive
Hartford, SD 57033

Date of Birth: December 12, 1980. Protestant. Sales Professional. State Representative 2011 –

Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy, and Local Government.

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H. Paul Dennert

Democrat. District 2.
Brown and Spink Counties.

11853 391 Ave.
Columbia, SD 57433

Date of Birth: June 25, 1937, Columbia. Spouse: Peggy. Children: Kelli and Dana. Lutheran. Columbia High School, 1955. Farmer/Cattleman. Board Member, South Dakota Farmers Union; Director and Trustee, Cenex; Church Treasurer; Sunday School Teacher and Superintendent; Past Chairman, County Extension Board; Chairman/Treasurer, Columbia Community Fire Association. County Outstanding Young Farmer; North Brown County Conservation Award. Township Clerk and Assessor; State Senator, 1997 – 2004; State Representative 1993 – 1996; 2005 – Present; Committees: Appropriations, Government Operations and Audit.

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Dan Dryden

Republican. District 34.
Pennington County.

2902 Tomahawk Drive
Rapid City, SD 57702

Date of Birth: July 12, 1944. Methodist. Spouse: Judy. Two children, two grandchildren. Black Hills State University, B.S. in Business Administration; South Dakota State University, M.S. in School Administration. Retired school business manager for the Rapid City School District. Former president of the SD Association of School Business Officials, Executive Board, School Administrators of South Dakota; Chairman, Associated School Boards Protective Trust, Zaniya Project Task Force, Rapid City Planning Commission, Canyon Lake United Methodist Church,

Northern Plains Eye Foundation Board, Chairman. Central States Fair/Black Hills Stock Show Board, Chairman. Committees: Appropriations and Government Operations and Audit.

E-Mail: Rep.Dryden@state.sd.us



Elaine M. Elliott

Democrat. District 2.
Brown and Spink Counties.

13687 387th Ave.
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Date of Birth: July 11, 1945, Mitchell. Spouse: Burt. Children: Shad. Lutheran. Stickney High School, 1963; Northern State University, Two Year Certificate, Elementary Education, 1965, Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education, 1968, Master of Science in Elementary Education, 1975; post graduate studies, Northern State University, University of Sioux Falls, Augustana College and University of South Dakota. Teacher, Garfield Elementary, Sioux Falls, and Lincoln Elementary, Aberdeen, 34 years. Curriculum Integration, Poetry and Reading and Language, 1990 – 1995; Charter Member, Founder and Literacy Coach, Advanced Reading Enhancement Approach/SD READS, 2000 – 2006; Literacy Consultant and Secretary, Aberdeen Education Association; Secretary, Delta Kappa Gamma; NCATA Review Team; JayCee Outstanding Young Educator. State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Education and Transportation.

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Mitch Fargen

Democrat. District 8.
Lake, Miner, Moody and Sanborn Counties.

603 2nd Ave. W.
Flandreau, SD 57028

Date of Birth: April 12, 1983, Flandreau. Lutheran. Bachelors in Business Economics and Political Science, 2007; South Dakota State University. Legislative and Membership Director, 2007 – 2009; Membership Director, 2009 – 2010;

Rural Development Director, 2010 – 2011, South Dakota Farmers Union. Interim Executive Director, South Dakota Farmers Union Foundation, 2010. State Representative, 2009 – Present; House Assistant Minority Leader, 2011 – Present. Committee: State Affairs, Commerce and Energy and Legislative Procedure.

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Dennis Feickert

Democrat. District 3.
Brown and McPherson Counties.

38485 129th St.
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Date of Birth: June 19, 1948, Aberdeen. Spouse: Rae. Children: Rebecca, Jason and Megan. Catholic. Leola High School, 1966; attended Northern State University. Retired, Aberdeen Fire Department, 1969 – 1995; Farming and Ranching Limousin Cattle, 1968 – Present; Custom Hay Moving, 1971 – Present. Brown County Commissioner, 1987 – 2009; State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Local Government and Taxation.

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Marc Feinstein

Democrat. District 14.
Minnehaha County.

205 E. Marson Dr.
Sioux Falls, SD 57103

Date of Birth: February 24, 1953, Mitchell. Spouse: Nancy. Children: Jennifer, Scott, Rachel, James, Alissa and Zach. Four Grandchildren. Stanford University, Bachelor of Arts in Economics, 1975; University of South Dakota, Juris Doctorate, 1995; University of Florida, Master of Laws in Taxation. Practicing Attorney 1995-present, Feinstein Law Offices; Former Owner/Manager, Feinsteins Ready to Wear, Inc., Aberdeen; Assistant Vice President, Citicorp Trust South Dakota; Past Chair, State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Business Law Committee, South

Dakota Bar Association; State Bar of South Dakota and Minnesota; The National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys; State Board of the Alzheimer's Association; Former Legal Counsel, South Dakota March of Dimes; Past President, Mt. Zion Temple, and SuFuDu Drumline. State Representative, 2007 – Present; House Minority Whip, 2009 – 2010. Committees: Judiciary, Retirement Laws and Taxation.

E-Mail: Rep.Feinstein@state.sd.us



Peggy Gibson

Democrat. District 22.
Beadle, Hand and Jerauld Counties.

1010 Valley View Ct.
Huron, SD 57350

Date of Birth: February 22, 1949, Huron. Spouse: Dale. Children: Camille, Dane and Michael. Lutheran. Huron High School, 1967; Northern Montana College, Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education, History and Spanish; post graduate studies, Arizona State University. Teacher; Office Manager, Sales Department, Registry Resort; Legal Assistant; Communications Operator, Phoenix Police Department; Retail Sales; Adjunct Professor, Huron University. Past President, YWCA; YWCA Outstanding Board Member, 2000; Board of Directors, Heartland Area United Way; Center for Independence Board of Directors; President of the Board of Directors for the Huron Museum; Hometown Hero for volunteer work by Modern Woodmen, 2004. State Representative, 2009 – Present. House Minority Whip 2011- Present. Committees: Judiciary and State Affairs.

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Brian G. Gosch

Republican. District 32.
Pennington County.

312 Alta Vista Dr.
Rapid City, SD 57701

Date of Birth: May 26, 1971, Vermillion. Spouse: Heather. Children: Anthony, Leah, Erika, Jocelyn,

Easton and Brice. University of South Dakota. Lawyer. State Representative, 2008 – Present; House Majority Whip, 2009 – Present. Speaker Pro Tempore, 2011-2012. Committees: Judiciary (Vice-Chair), Legislative Procedure (Vice-Chair) and State Affairs.

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Brock Greenfield

Republican. District 6.
Beadle, Clark, Codington, Hamlin and Kingsbury Counties.

507 N. Smith
Clark, SD 57225

Date of Birth: October 5, 1975, Watertown. Protestant. Doland High School; Northern State University, Bachelor of Science Degree, 1999. Student Senate, Northern State University, 1996 – 1998, President, Student Association, 1998 – 1999; Intern, South Dakota Senate, 1999; Member, Lions Club; Member, Rotary International; Board of Directors, Human Services Agency, Watertown, 2001 – 2007; Member, South Dakota Farm Bureau; Commissioner, South Dakota Amateur Baseball Association, 2009 – Present. State Senator, 2001 – 2008; State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Commerce and Taxation (Vice-Chair).

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Jenna J. Hagggar

Independent. District 15.
Minnehaha County.

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Sioux Falls, SD 57103

Date of Birth: December 11, 1985. Christian. Chiropractic Assistant. Committees: Health and Human Services, Education. State Representative 2011-present.

E-Mail: Rep.Hagggar@state.sd.us



Jon Hansen

Republican. District 25.
Hanson, McCook and Minnehaha Counties.

320 West 9th Street
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Date of Birth: December 30, 1985. Spouse: Sheila. Customer Service Agent. State Representative 2011-Present. Committees: Judiciary and Transportation.

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Spencer L. Hawley

Democrat. District 7.
Brookings County.

1215 W. 8th St. S.
Brookings, SD 57006

Date of Birth April 18, 1953. Spouse: Barbara Ann, Children Ryan, Shari, Jay and Aaron. Lutheran, Brookings High School 1971, South Dakota State University, Bachelor of Science in Political Science and Economics 1975. Owner of Hawley Insurance Services, insurance agent since 1978. In SD Army National Guard for 30 yrs, retired Colonel. On GF&P commission for 7 yrs. Past State President Independent Agents of SD. Past State President SD Guard Association. Past Pres. Brookings Chamber of Commerce. Board of Directors of Brookings Economic Development Corp, Elks, American Legion, Advance Foundation board member, SD Parks and Wildlife Foundation board member. Present. State Representative 2011-Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy, Health and Human Services.

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Steve Hickey

Republican, District 9.
Minnehaha County.

4501 N. Ellis Road
Sioux Falls, SD 57107

Date of Birth June 4, 1967. Occupation: Clergy, Author. Spouse: Kristen. Children: Caleb, Thomas, and Kaitlyn. State Representative 2011- Present. Committees: Health and Human Services, Transportation.

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Lora Hubbel

Republican, District 11.
Minnehaha County.

4605 S. Graceland Court
Sioux Falls, SD 57106

Date of Birth: January 17, 1958. Spouse: Dr. Timothy Hubbel, 3 grown children. Has lived in District 11 for over 20 years. Lora has worked as an RN; as a secondary and Junior college Science teacher; and is currently a Real Estate Agent for REMAX in Sioux Falls. State Representative 2011 - Present. Committees: Transportation, Commerce and Energy.

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Charles B. Hoffman

Republican, District 23.
Campbell, Edmunds, Faulk,
Hyde, McPherson, Potter and
Walworth Counties.

34328 106th St.
Eureka, SD 57437

Date of Birth: January 7, 1960, Montclair, NJ. Spouse: Holly. Children: Austin, Alexander and Elizabeth. United Church of Christ. Eureka Public School, 1978; attended Northern State University and Yankton College. Lifelong Rancher/Farmer. President and Vice President, O Ranch Inc., 1980 - Present; Yelduz Shrine, 1984 - Present; Board, South Dakota Cattlemen's Association. Board Member, Eureka Public School District, 1989 - 2001; State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources (Vice-Chair) and State Affairs.

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Bernie Hunhoff

Democrat, District 18.
Yankton County.

PO Box 175
Yankton, SD 57078

Date of Birth: September 5, 1951, Yankton. Spouse: Myrna. Children: Chris and Katie. Catholic. Yankton High School, 1969; Mount Mary College, 1974. Staff, U.S. Representative Frank Denholm, 1974; Reporter, Watertown Public Opinion and Madison Daily Leader; Public Relations, University of South Dakota; Publisher, Missouri Valley Observer; Editor and Publisher, South Dakota Magazine, 1985 - Present. State Senate 1993 - 1998; State Representative, 2009 - Present; House Minority Leader, 2009 - Present. Committees: Legislative Procedure, State Affairs and Taxation.

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Roger W. Hunt

Republican. District 10.
Minnehaha and Lincoln Counties.

48190 265th St.
Brandon, SD 57005

Date of Birth: February 23, 1938, Flandreau. Spouse: Sharon Lee Boese. Children: Heather R. Taguchi, Dawn R. Siemens and Roger Wayne Lamont Hunt. Protestant. Washington High School, 1955; Augustana College, Bachelor of Science Degree; University of South Dakota; Juris Doctorate; George Washington University, Washington, D.C., Master of Laws Degree. U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General Corp, 1962 – 1984, Retired Captain; private law practice, 1984 – Present; Nettleton Junior College Teacher, 1989 – 1994. American Trial Lawyers Association; South Dakota State Bar Association; Christian Legal Society; Baptist General Conference Board of Overseers, 2002 – 2008. 1993 Humanitarian of Year; 1993 Disabled American Veterans Award; 1991 – 1993 South Dakota Trial Lawyers Awards. State Representative, 1991 – 2000; 2005 – Present; House Speaker Pro Tempore, 1997 – 1998; Speaker of House, 1999 – 2000. Committees: Education, Judiciary (Chair) and Legislative Procedure.

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Ed Iron Cloud III

Democrat. District 27.
Bennett, Haakon, Jackson and Shannon Counties.

PO Box 172
Porcupine, SD 57772

Date of Birth: August 19, 1964. Rancher. State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Health and Human Services and Transportation.

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Phil Jensen

Republican. District 33.
Pennington and Meade Counties.

10215 Pioneer Ave.
Rapid City, SD 57702

Date of Birth: July 24, 1952, Wichita, KS. Spouse: Janet. Children: Tabitha, James, and Faith. Evangelical. Southeast High School, Wichita, KS, 1970; attended Butler County Community College, El Dorado, KS, Wichita State University, Pratt Community College, Pratt, KS, 1973 – 1977. President, Health Advantage Inc., 24 years; President, Marshall Lea Enterprises, LLC, 16 years. State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Commerce & Energy and Health and Human Services.

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Tom Jones

Democrat. District 17.
Clay and Turner Counties.

117 N. Kemper St.
Viborg, SD 57070

Date of Birth: November 17, 1940. Wife, Linda; Children, Tami and Nikki. Presbyterian. Rapid City Central High School, 1958; Huron College, 1962, Bachelor of Arts; South Dakota State University, 1969, Masters degree in Education Administration. Taught and coached 6 years in Bridgewater, Flandreau Indian School, and Lake Norden. Athletic Business Manager, taught and coached 2 years at Western Illinois University. Taught, coached, and Athletic Director 7 years at Shawnee College, Ullin, Illinois. Entered the grocery business in 1979 in Viborg. Owned and operated 7 grocery stores in 7 communities, mostly in southeastern South Dakota for 30 plus years. 6 years on Viborg City Council, past president of Viborg Development Corporation. Currently on South Dakota Hall of Fame Board of Directors, South Dakota Sports Hall of Fame Board of Directors, State Representative 2011- Present. Committees: Education and Commerce and Energy.

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Kent Juhnke

Republican. District 21.
Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix,
Jones and Lyman Counties.

24810 SD Highway 53
Vivian, SD 57576

Date of Birth: January 15, 1955, Pierre. Farmer/
Rancher; Spouse: Sandy Holmberg. Children:
Megan Stahl and Haley Juhnke. Lutheran. Lyman
High School, Presho, 1973; South Dakota State
University, Bachelor of Science in Animal Science,
1978. Self-employed; Farmer/Rancher. Lyman
County Republican Chairman, 1994 - 1998. Ly-
man School Board of Education, 1988 - 1994; State
Representative, 1999 - 2004; 2007 - Present. Com-
mittees: Appropriations, Government Operations
and Audit (Vice-Chair).

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Kevin Killer

Democrat. District 27.
Bennett, Haakon, Jackson and
Shannon Counties.

PO Box 322
Pine Ridge, SD 57770

Date of Birth: May 4, 1979. Jefferson High School,
Edgewater, CO; Metropolitan State College, 1997
- 1998; University of Colorado Denver; Oglala
Lakota College. Field Organizer, U.S. Senator
Thomas Daschle, 2004; Pizza Hut, 2005 - 2007;
South Dakotans Against Discrimination, 2006;
Field Organizer, U.S. Senator Barack Obama
Campaign, 2008. Oglala Sioux Tribe; Treasurer,
National Indian Education Association, 2008
- Present; Board Member, Oglala Lakota College;
Treasurer, Wakpamni District. State Representative,
2009 - Present. Committees: Education and
Judiciary.

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Mark Kirkeby

Republican. District 35.
Pennington County.

315 E. Philadelphia St.
Rapid City, SD 57701

Date of Birth: March 19, 1960, Mobridge. Spouse:
Sheryl. Children: Elizabeth, Billy, Tami and
Kelsey. Rapid City Central High School, 1978;
Black Hills State University, Bachelor of Science
in Political Science, 1998. Black Hills Develop-
ment Director, The Salvation Army; Hobby Horse
Rancher; State Legislature Intern, 1994, 1995.
Graduate, Leadership Rapid City, Rapid City
Area Chamber of Commerce, 1995; Past President
and Member of North Rapid Civic Association;
Previous Director, Rapid City Area Chamber of
Commerce and Rapid City Economic Develop-
ment; Member, U.S. Marshall's Posse, Custer
Trail Riders Western South Dakota Buckaroos,
Pennington County Ambassadors and Central
State Fair. Pennington County Commissioner,
1997 - 2000, 2005 - 2006; State Representative,
2007 - Present. Committees: Local Government
(Chair) and Taxation.

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Patrick A. Kirschman

Democrat. District 15.
Minnehaha County.

611 N. Duluth Ave.
Sioux Falls, SD 57104

Date of Birth: November 3, 1954, Sioux Falls.
Catholic. Washington High School, 1973; South
Dakota State University, Bachelor of Science in
Rural Sociology and History, 1978. Metz Baking
Company/Sara Lee Bakery Group, 1979 - 2006.
Chairman, Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco and
Grain Miller International Union; Vice Chairman,
Minnehaha County Democratic Party; Chair-
man, Legislative District 15 Democratic Party,
2005 - 2009. State Representative, 2009 - Present.
Committees: Commerce and Energy, Retirement
Laws and Taxation.

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Frank J. Kloucek

Democrat. District 19.
Bon Homme, Hutchinson,
Douglas and Turner Counties.

29966 423rd Ave.
Scotland, SD 57059

Date of Birth: September 27, 1956, Yankton.
Spouse: Joan. Children: Jennifer, Michelle,
Kimberlee and F. Jared. Catholic. Scotland High
School, 1974; South Dakota State University, B.
S., 1978. Farmer. Graduate, Dale Carnegie and
Rebecca Dunn Leadership Courses; President,
Bon Homme Farmers Union and County Coun-
cilors; President, District 1 Farmers Union; Chair,
Bon Homme Democrats; Secretary, South Dakota
Soybean Association, 1987; Lifetime Member,
Farmers Union, Scotland Historical Society and
Czech Heritage Preservation Society; Senate
Committee, Agriculture and Natural Resources
(Vice-Chair), 1993 - 1994; American Coalition for
Ethanol Legislative Service, 2001-2002; American
Corn Growers Association. Awards: Lesterville
Jaycees Outstanding Young Citizen, 1991; South
Dakota Farmers Union Legislative Service, 1994;
South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, Dis-
tinguished Service, 1995; "Friend of the Family
Farmer" Award, 2005. State Senator, 1993 - 2000,
2003 - 2009; State Representative, 1991 - 1992,
2001 - 2002, 2011 - Present. Committees: Agricul-
ture and Natural Resources, Local Government.

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Don Kopp

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Pennington County.

1618 Downing St.
Rapid City, SD 57701

Date of Birth: April 19, 1942, Rock Springs, WY.
Spouse: Joanne. Children: Dana Kopp, Angela
Taylor and Kelly Loftis. Protestant. Hitchcock
High School, 1962; attended National American
University, Rapid City. Special Projects Forester,
Fire Behavior Specialist, South Dakota Division of
Forestry, 29 years; Wildfire Incident Commander,
Rocky Mountain Interagency Fire Management
Team and Black Hills Interagency Fire Manage-

ment Team. State Representative, 2009 - Present.
Committees: Agriculture and Natural
Resources and Judiciary.

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Brian C. Liss

Republican. District 13.
Minnehaha County.

208 E. 23rd St.
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

Date of Birth: December 15, 1966; B.A. in Political
Science 1990, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton
N.Y. Employment: 1987-1992 N.Y. Army National
Guard. John Morrell & Co. 1993-1997. Interstate
Truck Driver, 1997-2005. Civilian Army Contrac-
tor 2007-2008. State Representative 2011-Present.
Committees: Taxation, Transportation.

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Larry Lucas

Democrat. District 26A.
Melleite and Todd Counties.

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Mission, SD 57555

Date of Birth: January 10, 1951, Platte. Spouse:
Debra Hanson. Children: Lindsey, Whitney,
Jenna and Andrea. Catholic. Platte High School,
1969; South Dakota State University, Bachelor
of Arts Degree, 1974. Sales Technician; Retired
Educator. President, Todd County Education
Association, four years; Board of Directors, South
Dakota Education Association, eleven years,
Vice President, 2002 - 2008; Past President, South
Dakota Technology Education Association. State
Representative, 1991 - 2000, 2007 - Present; As-
sistant Democratic Leader, 1997 - 2000. Member
of the Executive Board of the Legislature, 2008-
2010. Committees: Health & Human Services and
Education.

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David Lust

Republican, District 34.
Pennington County.

3860 Ponderosa Trail
Rapid City, SD 57702

Date of Birth: March 22, 1968, Aberdeen. Spouse: Rebecca. Children: Nicholas, Isabelle, Benjamin and Samuel. Episcopal. Aberdeen Central High School; Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, Bachelor of Arts Degree; University of South Dakota, Juris Doctorate. Partner, Gunderson, Palmer, Nelson and Ashmore, LLP. Uniformed Laws Commission. Governor's Trust Task Force. State Representative 2007 - Present; House Majority Leader 2011-present. Committees: State Affairs (Chair), Legislative Procedure.

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Melissa Magstadt

Republican, District 5.
Codington County.

1206 9th Avenue NE
Watertown, SD 57201

Health Care Consultant. Date of Birth: December 15, 1969. Spouse: Robert, Children: Courtney, Beth, and Grace. Christian. Huron High School, 1988; Huron University School of Nursing, 1990; South Dakota State University, B.S., 1995; M.S. 1997. Mt. Marty College, M.B.A., 2009. State Representative 2011- Present. Committees: Health and Human Services, Local Government.

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Patty Miller

Republican, District 16.
Union & Lincoln Counties.

26 Cottis Drive
McCook Lake, SD 57049

Date of Birth: July 30, 1953, Cherokee, Ia. Spouse: Buck. Children: Beau & Judd. Pentecostal. Cherokee High School, Cherokee, Ia., 1971; Mankato State College, Mankato, MN, 1975-76; Chadron State College, Chadron, NE., 1976-77. Broadcast Marketing-20 years. Corporate Marketing-Gateway 2000-5 years; President-Business & Professional Women-2 years; Professional Corporate Image Consultant-18 years; Member-Incentive Marketing Associates of America; Small Business Owner/Operator; Current Vice-Chair: Union County Republicans; State Representative 2011 - Present. Committees: Education & Commerce.

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Nick G. Moser

Republican, District 18.
Yankton County.

300-½ W. 4th St.
Yankton, SD 57078

Date of Birth: April 14, 1983, Yankton. Spouse: Ginny. ELCA Lutheran. Yankton High School, 2001; University of South Dakota, Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, 2006; University of Glamorgan, Wales. Director of Youth and Family Ministries, Trinity Lutheran Church, 2007 - Present. State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: State Affairs and Taxation.

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Scott Munsterman

Republican. District 6.
Brookings County.

1133 W. 8th Street South
Brookings, SD 57006

Date of Birth: February 24, 1961. Spouse: Mary Jeanne. Children: Jennifer, Ashley, Heather, Michelle, Amy. Wesleyan. Three grandchildren: Jake, Heidi and Macy. University of Morris, Northwestern College of Chiropractic. Chiropractor/President, Netcare Administrators. Brookings City Council 2001-2003. Mayor of Brookings 2003-2009. State Representative 2011-present. Committees: Health and Human Services (Vice-chair), Local Government.

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David Novstrup

Republican. District 3.
Brown and McPherson Counties.

1008 S. Wells St.
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Date of Birth: February 2, 1983, Aberdeen. Spouse: Holly. Methodist. Central High School, Aberdeen, 2002; Northern State University, Bachelor of Science in Business Management, 2006. Small business owner; Manager, Wylie Thunder Road, 2001 – Present. REALTOR, State Representative, 2007 – Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy and Transportation (Vice-Chair).

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Stace V. Nelson

Republican. District 25.
Hanson, McCook, Minnehaha
Counties.

24739 420th Ave.
Fulton, SD 57340

Date of Birth: May 2, 1967, Sioux Falls. Spouse: Aiza. Children: Lindi, Shawn, Megumi, Le, Erika, & Thomina. Grandson: Parker. Zion Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. Mitchell High School, 1985; Excelsior College. United States Marine Corps (USMC), Military Policeman, Criminal Investigator, Marksmanship Instructor, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agent, CA, GA, TX, AL, Japan 1985-1999. NCIS Investigator (Retired), Asia, 1999-2008; Elder, Zion Lutheran Church, Mitchell. Life member: NRA, Disabled American Veterans, Fleet Reserve Assoc., Cowboy Fast Draw Assoc. Member: American Legion Post #41. Past member: Federal Law Enforcement Officers Assoc., Federal Criminal Investigator Assoc., NCISA. State Representative, 2011-Present. Committees: Agriculture & Natural Resources, and Judiciary.

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Betty Olson

Republican. District 28B.
Butte, Corson, Harding, Meade
and Perkins Counties.

11919 SD Highway 79
Prairie City, SD 57649

Date of Birth: April 19, 1946, Rapid City. Spouse: Reuben. Children: Casey, Thad, Teri Dee, Guy, Sandy Dan and Sage. Christian. Bison High School, 1964; Black Hills State University. Rancher; EMT; Freelance writer; Substitute Teacher. State Representative, 2007 – Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources and Local Government.

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Tad Perry

Republican, District 24.
Hughes, Stanley and Sully
Counties.

2312 Whispering Shores Dr.
Ft Pierre, SD 57532

Date of Birth: March 11, 1943, Iowa City, IA.
Spouse: Carolyn. Children: Tod, Greg, Stacie and Jay. Methodist, Fayette High School [Missouri], 1961; Central Methodist University, Bachelor of Arts Degree, 1965; University of Missouri, Masters of Arts Degree, 1967; University of Missouri, Doctorate of Philosophy, 1972. Youth Program Director, Downtown YMCA, Kansas City, Mo. 1965-1966; Assistant Instructor, University of Missouri, 1966-1971; Political Science Faculty member, Ball State University, 1971-1980; Director, Research and Economic Development Planning, State of Indiana, 1979-1980; Associate Vice President, Ball State University, 1981-1994; Chief Operating Officer, Indiana Partnership for Statewide Education, 1992-1994; Executive Director, South Dakota Board of Regents, 1994-2009. State Representative, 2011-present. Committees: Education, Taxation and Retirement Laws.

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Valentine "Val" B. Rausch

Republican, District 4.
Brookings, Deuel, Grant and
Moody Counties.

PO Box 176,
Big Stone City, SD 57216

Date of Birth: April 5, 1960, Ortonville, MN.
Spouse: Paula Ann. Children: Miles (Hולי), Bryce (Lindsey), Molly and Brenna. Catholic. Ortonville High School; Northern State University, Bachelor of Science in Business Management and Marketing. Production Manager and Sales Manager, Rausch Bros. Monument Co., 17 years; Owner/Operator, Omega Lettering Inc., 2000 - Present. Knights of Columbus; Past Board of Directors, Monument Builders of North America; Past Board of Directors Northwest Monument Builders; Past Planning and Zoning Board, Grant County. Mayor, Big Stone City, 1993 - 1999;

State Representative, 2005 - Present; Speaker Pro Tempore, 2009 - 2010. Speaker of the House 2011-2012. Committees: Legislative Procedure (Chair), Local Government and State Affairs.

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Fred W. Romkema

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240 Fairway Dr.
Spearfish, SD 57783

Date of Birth: July 3, 1947, Artesia, CA. Spouse: Priscilla. Children: Mark Hamill, Jason Hamill and Adam Romkema. Lutheran. Corsica High School, 1965; University of South Dakota, Bachelor of Science in Speech Pathology, 1969, Master of Arts in Speech Pathology, 1972. Northern Hills Training Center, 1976 - Present; Speech Therapist, Lead/Deadwood/Spearfish/Belle Fourche/Newell School Districts, 1972 - 1976. Past President, American Network of Community Options and Resources, 2002 - 2006. Spearfish City Council, 1979 - 1987; Mayor, City of Spearfish, 1987 - 1996. State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: Appropriations

E-Mail: Rep.Romkema@state.sd.us



Tona Rozum

Republican, District 20.
Davison and Aurora Counties.

87 South Harmon Drive
Mitchell, SD 57301

Spouse: John, Children: Karin, Katie, Dan, Six Grandchildren, Mitchell Senior High Graduate, Dakota Wesleyan University, BA, Taught School 2 years, Retail Businesses owner 25 years. Currently Financial Advisor (20 yrs). State Representative 2011 - Present. Committees Taxation and Transportation.

E-Mail: Rep.Rozum@state.sd.us



Lance S. Russell

Republican. District 30.
Custer, Fall River and Pennington Counties.

1938 Lincoln Ave.
Hot Springs, SD 57747

Date of Birth: November 8, 1969, Hot Springs. Spouse: Starla. Children: Grant, Madison, Julia and Warren. Baptist. Edgemont High School, 1988; Black Hills State University, Bachelor of Science, 1992; University of South Dakota, Master of Arts, 1999, Juris Doctorate, 1999. Executive Director, Pennington County Republican Party, 1993 - 1994, and South Dakota Republican Party, 1995; Law Clerk, South Dakota Fourth Circuit, 1999 - 2000; Deputy State's Attorney, Lawrence County, 2000. State's Attorney, Fall River and Shannon Counties, 2001 - 2008; State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: Judiciary and Taxation.

E-Mail: Rep.Russell@state.sd.us



Dean Schrempp

Democrat. District 28A.
Corson, Dewey and Ziebach Counties.

PO Box 62
Lantry, SD 57636

Date of Birth: July 4, 1935, Dupree. Spouse: Mavis. Children: John, Susan, Allen, Joe, Diane, Bob, David and Angie. Catholic. Farmer/Rancher. Boxing Coach, 40 Years. Private Airplane Pilot. Airport President, Eagle Butte; President, Community Health Youth Organization. Commissioner, Dewey County, 1980 - 1988; State Representative, 1993 - 1994, 1997 - 1998; 2009 - Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources and Local Government.

E-Mail: Rep.Schrempp@state.sd.us



James Schaefer

Republican. District 21.
Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Jones and Lyman Counties.

23026 SD Highway 273
Kennebec, SD 57541

Spouse Gloria, Children: Tonya, Ryan. Lutheran. Rancher. Kennebec High School; B. S. in Education, Northern State College; Teacher, Lyman County; Omaha Farm Credit Board, Past President. State Representative 2011- Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Education.

E-Mail: Rep.Schaefer@state.sd.us



David Sigdestad

Democrat. District 1.
Day, Roberts, and Marshall Counties.

42449 133rd St.
Pierpont, SD 57468

Date of Birth: May 15, 1942, Bristol. Spouse: Ava. Children: Susan, Stephen. Lutheran. Bristol High School, 1960; BS in Business Administration, Northern State, 1964. Farmer, Sales. Township Supervisor; Former Bristol School Board, 9 years; Day County Community Foundation Board; R&SVP Advisory Council. Master Mason; Shriner. State Representative, 2001-2008, 2011 - Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Transportation.

E-Mail: Rep.Sigdestad@state.sd.us



Jacqueline Sly

Republican. District 33.
Meade and Pennington Counties.

22560 Potter Rd.
Rapid City, SD 57702

Date of Birth: May 17, 1948, Mitchell. Spouse: Burton. Children: Ann, Emily and Russell. Lutheran. Platte High School, 1966; Northern State University, Bachelors Degree in Elementary and Special Education, 1969; Black Hills State University, Masters Degree in Curriculum and Instruction, 1996. Teacher, Watertown/Platte/Corsica/Geddes/Wagner/Huron/Rapid City School Districts, 1969 - 2006. State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: Health and Human Services, Education (Vice-Chair).

E-Mail: Rep.Sly@state.sd.us



Roger Solum

Republican. District 5.
Codington County.

1333 Mayfair Dr.
Watertown, SD 57201

Date of Birth: July 1, 1953, Watertown. Spouse: Lisbeth. Children: Chris, Cassandra, and Cirsten. Methodist. Watertown High School, 1971; Vincennes University, Associates Degree, 1984; Colorado Technical University, Sioux Falls, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration / Project Management, 2007. Retired Military, 26 years; Operations Manager, Telecommunications Construction, 1999-2009; Businessman / Self Employed. State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: Chairman - House Commerce and Energy; Member - House Taxation.

E-Mail: Rep.Solum@state.sd.us



Manford "Manny" Steele

Republican. District 12.
Lincoln and Minnehaha Counties.

3220 W. Zephyr Pl., #1
Sioux Falls, SD 57108

Date of Birth: February 6, 1940, Belgrade, MN. Spouse: Barbara. Children: Tim, Greg, Randy, Matt, Jeff and Brian. Protestant. Paynesville High School, Paynesville, MN; American National College, Sioux Falls, Associate of Science in Business Administration; Bellevue University, Bellevue, NE, Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration. Retired, Northwest Bell Telephone (US West-Quest), 28 years; Administrative Director, International Correspondence Institute, 7 years. Missionary Work, U.S. and Europe, 2 years; Deacon, Assembly of God, Sioux Falls. State Representative, 2007 - Present; House Majority Whip, 2009 - 2010. Committees: Retirement Laws (Chair), Health and Human Services and Transportation.

E-Mail: Rep.Steele@state.sd.us



Steve Street

Democrat. District 4.
Brookings, Deuel, Grant and Moody Counties.

16153 486th Ave.
Reville, SD 57259

Date of Birth: September 4, 1950, Ortonville, MN. Spouse: Gail. Lutheran. Reville High School, 1968; South Dakota State University, Bachelor of Science Degree, 1972. Farmer, 38 years. Board Member, Poet Biorefining, Big Stone. State Representative, 2005 - Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources and Transportation.

E-Mail: Rep.Street@state.sd.us

**Patricia Stricherz**

Republican. District 8.
Lake, Miner, Moody, and San-
born Counties.

44292 237th St.
Winifred, SD 57076

Date of Birth November 21, 1960. Spouse: Jay. Christian. President, South Dakota Chapter of Operation Homefront. State Representative 2011-Present. Committees: Education, Health and Human Services.

E-Mail: Rep.Stricherz@state.sd.us

**R. Shawn Tornow**

Republican. District 14.
Minnehaha County.

4601 S. Fireside Ave
Sioux Falls, SD 57103

Date of Birth: 1962. Spouse: Dawn. Children: Three. Baptist. Graduated from USD School of Law, 1987; BV-rated attorney who has been licensed and actively engaged in practice of law since 1988. Served as a prosecutor at the state and county levels of government, and has worked on civil litigation matters in South Dakota. State Representative, 2005-2006, 2011 - Present. Committees: Judiciary, Local Government.

E-Mail: Rep.Tornow@state.sd.us

**Burt E. Tulson**

Republican. District 6.
Hamlin, Kingsbury, Clark,
Beadle, and Codington Counties

44975 SD Highway 28
Lake Norden, SD 57248

Date of Birth: May 22, 1947. Spouse: Linda. Children: Patricia, Ryan, Amy, and Mitchell and 3 grandchildren. Bryant High School, South

Dakota State University, 1970, BS in Agricultural Engineering. General Contractor for 35 years to 2009. President of SD Baseball Coaches Assn. (1992-present) Substitute Teacher (2009-present) member of Evangelical Covenant Church- Past Chairman and Trustee board member. Adult Sunday School Teacher. Hamlin County Commissioner, 1983-2002. Volunteer basketball and baseball coach. Volunteer Ambulance Service - Past Chairman of 8 County District -County Commissioners. Active in Amateur Baseball in SD-also managing and playing (1965 to present) Member of Mens World Series Baseball Champions-40 and over SD team in 1992 and 1993. House of Representatives 2011- Present. Committees: Education and Local Government.

E-Mail: Rep.Tulson@state.sd.us

**Charles M. Turbiville**

Republican. District 31.
Lawrence County.

458 Williams St.
Deadwood, SD 57732

Date of Birth: July 13, 1943, Buffalo. Children: Krista, Jenni and Becky. Catholic. Attended University of South Dakota and Black Hills State University. Served in the military, 3 years, including one year in Vietnam. Governor's Office of Economic Development, 16 years; Current Executive Director, Deadwood Economic Development Corporation. State Representative, 2005 - Present. Committees: Government Operations and Audit, Judiciary and State Affairs.

E-Mail: Rep.Turbiville@state.sd.us

**Edward Van Gerpen**

Republican. District 19.
Bon Homme, Douglas, Hutchin-
son, and Turner Counties.

115 4th Avenue East
Avon, SD 57315

Date of Birth March 23, 1938, Avon. Spouse Sharon. Children: Scott and Douglas. Farmer. Baptist. Avon High School, Attended University of South Dakota Springfield. U.S. Army, 2 years, Avon

School Board. Bon Homme County Commission, 2009-2010. State Representative 1985-1988, 1993-1996, 2011 – Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Education.

E-Mail: Rep.VanGerpen@state.sd.us



Kim Vanneman

Republican, District 26B.
Gregory and Tripp Counties.

31148 269th St.
Ideal, SD 57541

Place of Birth: South Dakota. Methodist. Spouse: Clint. Children: Ambur (Mike), Ashley and Justin. Chamberlain High School; South Dakota State University, Degree in Animal Science, emphasis in Business. Owner/Operator, Vanneman Farms. Alumnus, South Dakota Agriculture and Rural Leadership; Chair, Tripp County Republicans, 1999 – 2006; Team teacher for senior high Sunday school; Member, Board of Directors, Farm Credit Services of America. State Representative, 2007 – Present. Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources (Chair) and Education.

E-Mail: Rep.Vanneman@state.sd.us



Mark E. Venner, Sr.

Republican, District 24.
Hughes, Sully, and Stanley Counties.

28127 200th St.
Pierre, SD 57501

Date of Birth: 16 September 1950, Pierre, SD. Spouse: Denise. Children: Mark, II, Annalee, Ben, Erin. Christian. Pierre Riggs High School, 1968; SDSU, Bachelor of Science, Engineering, 1972; SDSU, Master of Education, 1974; University of Florida, Master of Science, Engineering, 1986. Teacher, Stevens High School, Rapid City, SD 1974-1975. United States Air Force, 1975-1995, LTC Retired. Hughes County Commissioner 1998 – 2010. Adjunct Professor, College Algebra, Capital University Center, Pierre, SD, 2001 - 2010. Fourth generation Farmer/Rancher 1995 – Present. Committees: Education & Local Government.

E-Mail: Rep.Venner@state.sd.us



Mike Verchio

Republican, District 30.
Custer, Fall River and Pennington Counties.

PO Box 205,
Hill City, SD 57745

Date of Birth: October 23, 1944, Boone, IA. Retired. Spouse: Jeri. Children: Tony and Joelle. Protestant. Fort Dodge High School, Fort Dodge, IA, 1962. Retail Management, Sears, 25 years; Self-Employed, 12 years; Executive Director, Hill City Area Chamber of Commerce and Heart of the Hills Economic Development Corporation, 7 years. State Representative, 2009 – Present. Committees: Tribal Relations, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Transportation (Chair).

E-Mail: Rep.Verchio@state.sd.us



Jim White

Republican, District 22.
Beadle, Hand, and Jerauld.

1145 Beach Circle NE
Huron, SD 57350

Date of Birth: November 22, 1944, Ellendale, ND: Spouse, Paulette; Children: Jim B. and Spencer. Lutheran. Ellendale High School 1962; University of North Dakota, Ellendale Branch, 1966, Bachelor of Science; Graduate School of Banking, Boulder, Colorado, 1993; Teacher in Oakes High School, Oakes, ND, 1966-1971; Small Business in Britton, SD, 1972-1975; Wells Fargo Bank 1975-2004; Chairman of Huron Regional Medical Center; Board Member of Huron Community Campus; Member of Sertoma; Board Member of Mitchell Technical Institute; Member and Stewardship Chairman of Our Savors Lutheran Church; Shriner; Member of Huron Chamber of Commerce. State Representative 2011 – Present. Committee: Appropriations.

E-Mail: Rep.White@state.sd.us



Hal Wick

Republican, District 12.
Minnehaha, Lincoln Counties.

3009 Donahue Dr
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

Date of Birth: October 31, 1944, New Ulm, Minnesota. Spouse: Jane Rance. Children: Anne Nelson, Paula Jo Valentine, Betsey J. and Ross A. Wick. Catholic. O'Gorman High School, 1962; Bachelor of Science, South Dakota State University, 1967. Retired and small business owner; Retired Pilot, Northwest Airlines, 1972-October 30, 2004. South Dakota Air National Guard, 1975-1994; Iowa National Guard, 1969-1974. Chair, Local Council of Airline Pilots Association. State Chair, American Legislative Exchange Council, 2003-present, Board of Directors, 2006-present; State Representative, 1977-1980, 1995-1999, 2001-2008, 2011-Present. Majority Whip 2011-2012. Committees: Retirement Laws (Vice-Chair), State Affairs, Taxation.

E-Mail: Rep.Wick@state.sd.us



Mark K. Willadsen

Republican, District 11.
Minnehaha County.

7712 W. Benelli Circle
Sioux Falls, SD 57106

Date of Birth: February 17, 1955, Sioux Falls. Spouse: Suzanne. Children: Laura, Jill, Matt. Lutheran. Owner: Willadsen Insurance Agency, 24 years, Farmers Insurance Group, Auto, Home and Life insurance. State Representative, 2005-2008, 2011- Present. Committees: Commerce and Energy, Taxation (Chair).

E-Mail: Rep.Willadsen@state.sd.us



Dean Wink

Republican, District 29.
Butte and Meade Counties.

PO Box 137
Howes, SD 57748

Date of Birth: September 25, 1944, Moville, IA. Spouse: Joan. Children: Dawn and Bo. Moville High School, Moville, IA, 1962; Yankton College, Bachelor of Arts, 1966; West Chester University, Masters in Education, 1968. Defensive Tackle, Philadelphia Eagles, 1966 - 1969; Lecturer, Dean of Students and Dean of Admissions, Yankton College, 1970 - 1974; Ranching and Cattle Industry, 1976 - Present. Commissioner, Meade County, 2002 - 2008; State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committees: Appropriations (Chair).

E-Mail: Rep.Wink@state.sd.us



Susan Wismer

Democrat, District 1.
Day, Marshall and Roberts Counties.

PO Box 147
Britton, SD 57430

Date of Birth: December 13, 1955, Britton. Spouse: Mark. Children: Clark, Kate and Kelly. Presbyterian. Britton High School, 1974; Augustana College, Bachelors Degree in English, with Minor in Journalism, 1978; Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA, Accounting Coursework. Self-Employed, Certified Public Accountant, 1984 - Present. South Dakota Agriculture and Rural Leadership, Class I; Member, South Dakota Farmers Union; Secretary/Treasurer, Britton Development Corporation and Britton Area Hospice; Member, South Dakota Society of Certified Public Accountants. State Representative, 2009 - Present. Committee: Appropriations.

E-Mail: Rep.Wismer@state.sd.us



The Mercy of Law by Charles Holloway
SD Supreme Court Chambers



SOUTH DAKOTA
SUPREME COURT
2011 - 2012



The Honorable David Gilbertson
Chief Justice of the South Dakota
Supreme Court

500 East Capitol Avenue
 Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: (605) 773-4885
 Fax: (605) 773-6128

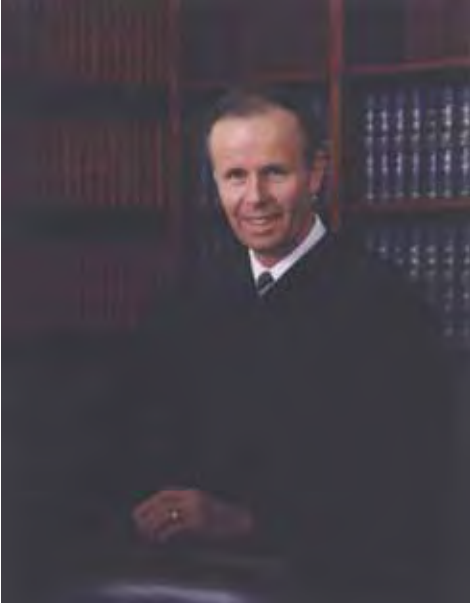
Date of Birth: October 29, 1949
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Spouse: Deborah Leigh Jensen
Children: Kristin, Erik, Rachael and John

Appointed to the Supreme Court by former Governor William J. Janklow in 1995. Retention election 2014.

Religious Affiliation: Lutheran. Education and Career: Bachelor of Science, South Dakota State University, 1972; Juris Doctorate, University of South Dakota School of Law, 1975; Private Practice, Sisseton, 1975-1986; Roberts County Deputy State's Attorney, 1975-1986; City Attorney, Sisseton, 1975-1986; Secretary-Treasurer, Sisseton Volunteer Fire Department, 1977-1998; VFW Outstanding Volunteer Fireman for South Dakota, 1994; Boys State Court Counselor, 1995-present; Conference of Chief Justices,

2001-present; Chair, Conference of Chief Justices Task Force on Politics and Judicial Selection/Compensation; Board of Directors, Conference of Chief Justices, 2005-2007; Chair, Tribal-State Relations Committee, Conference of Chief Justices; U.S. Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules; South Dakota Judges Association, 1993-1994; Tribal-State Judges Forum, 1992; South Dakota Bar Association; Civil Pattern Jury Instruction Committee, 1986-1999; Judicial Bar Liaison Committee; Glacial Lakes Bar Association and Sixth Circuit Bar Association; Fifth Circuit Judge, 1986-1995; Appointed Supreme Court Justice April 3, 1995, retained November 1998 and November 2006; Elected Chief Justice to a four-year term by the members of the Supreme Court in September 2001 and was re-elected to a second four-year term in June 2005 and a third term in June 2009.

Fifth Supreme Court District: Brown, Butte, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Corson, Day, Dewey, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Harding, Marshall, McPherson, Perkins, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Walworth, and Ziebach.



**The Honorable
John K. Konenkamp
Justice of the South Dakota
Supreme Court**

*500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

Phone: (605) 773-4884

Fax: (605) 773-6128

Date of Birth *October 20, 1944
Pierre, SD*

Spouse: *Geri C. Rinker*

Children: *Kathryn Lefler and Matthew*

*Appointed to the Supreme Court by former Governor
Walter Dale Miller in 1994. Retention election 2014.*

Religious Affiliation: Lutheran. **Education and Career:** After serving in the United States Navy, Justice Konenkamp attended the University of South Dakota, School of Law, graduating in 1974. He practiced in Rapid City as a Deputy State's Attorney until 1977. He then engaged in private practice until 1984 when he was appointed a Circuit Judge. In May of 1988, he became Presiding Judge of the Seventh Circuit. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1994

after ten years on the trial bench and was retained by the voters in the 1998 and 2006 general elections. He is a member of the National Advisory Council of the American Judicature Society, an organization devoted to addressing the problems and concerns of the justice system. Justice Konenkamp and his wife, Geri, are former foster parents for the Department of Social Services. Justice Konenkamp has served on a number of boards advancing the improvement of the legal system, including the South Dakota Equal Justice Commission, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee, and the Advisory Board for the Casey Family Program, a nationwide foster care provider.

First Supreme Court District: Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade and Pennington Counties.



State Bar Association, and the South Dakota Judges Association and a past member of the Harry S. Truman Foundation.

Third Supreme Court District: Beadle, Bennett, Brookings, Buffalo, Deuel, Haakon, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, Mellette, Miner, Moody, Sanborn, Shannon, Stanley, Sully and Todd Counties.

The Honorable Steven L. Zinter
Justice of the South Dakota
Supreme Court

*500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 773-4885
Fax: (605) 773-6128*

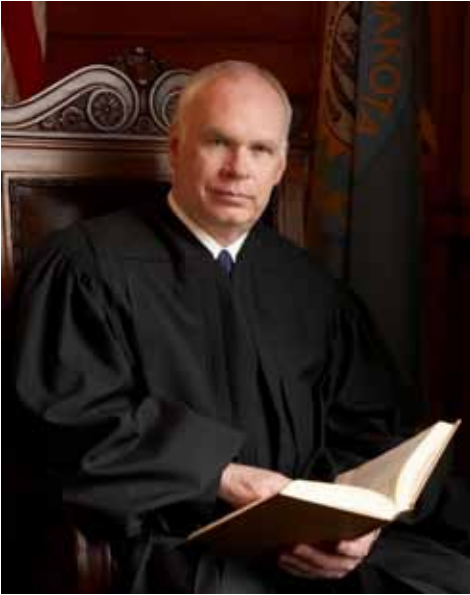
Birthdate: *September 18, 1950
Minneapolis, MN*

Spouse: *Sandra A. Aaen*

Children: *Sarah and Kelly*

*Appointed to the Supreme Court by former Governor
William J. Janklow in 2002. Retention election 2014.*

Religious Affiliation: Lutheran. Education and Career: Bachelor of Science, University of South Dakota, 1972; Juris Doctorate, University of South Dakota, 1975, Assistant Attorney General, 1975-1978; Private Practice, Schmidt, Schroyer, Colwill, Zinter and Barnett, P.C., 1978-1986; Hughes County State's Attorney, 1980-1986; Circuit Judge, Sixth Judicial Circuit, 1987-1997; Presiding Circuit Judge, July 1997-2002; Supreme Court Justice, 2002-present. Justice Zinter is a member of: Amercian Bar Association,



Municipal Attorneys Assoc. President, 1985; Circuit Court Judge, 1993-2009 (serving in the Second Circuit), Presiding Judge, 2002-2009; appointed to Supreme Court in March 2009; President of SD Judges Association, 2001-2002.

Second Supreme Court District: Minnehaha County and North West Portion of Lincoln County.

The Honorable Glen A. Severson Justice of the South Dakota Supreme Court

*500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 367-5920
Fax: (605) 367-5979*

Birthdate: March 9, 1949
Sioux Falls, SD
Spouse: Mary Schweitzer Severson
Children: Thomas and Kathryn

Appointed to the Supreme Court by former Governor M. Michael Rounds in 2009. Retention election 2014.

Religious Affiliation: Catholic. Education and Career: B.S. in 1972 and J.D. in 1975, University of South Dakota; Fingerson and Severson, 1983-1992; Huron City Attorney, 1977-1992; Beadle County Deputy State's Attorney, 1975; Benson, Wehde, Martin and Severson, 1976-1982; S.D. Air National Guard, 1967-1973; Member: American Bar Association; S.D. Bar Assoc.; Minnesota Bar Assoc., Law School Foundation, 1987-1989; S.D. Trial Lawyers Assoc.; S.D. Board of Water and Natural Resources, 1986-1992;



Judge, Sixth Judicial Circuit, 1992 – 1999; Circuit Court Judge, Sixth Judicial Circuit, 1999 – 2011; Presiding Judge, Sixth Judicial Circuit, 2007 – 2011; Supreme Court Justice, August 2011 - present.

The Honorable Lori Scully Wilbur
Justice of the South Dakota
Supreme Court

*500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501*

*Phone: (605) 223-7777
Fax: (605) 223-7738*

Date of Birth: *September 17, 1952
Madison, SD*

Spouse: *Brent (deac.)*

Children: *Paige and Molly*

*Appointed to the Supreme Court by Governor Dennis
Daugaard in 2011. Retention election 2014.*

Religious Affiliation: Lutheran. Education and Career: University of South Dakota, Bachelor of Arts, 1974, Juris Doctorate, 1977. Law Clerk, South Dakota Supreme Court, Honorable Laurence J. Zastrow; Assistant Attorney General; General Counsel, South Dakota Board of Regents; Staff Attorney, South Dakota Legislative Research Council; Legal Counsel, South Dakota Bureau of Personnel. Children's Care Hospital and School Board of Directors; Oahe YMCA Board Of Directors; Pierre Players Board of Governors; Ethics Committee, State Bar of South Dakota; South Dakota Board of Nursing; PEO; Member, South Dakota Judges Association; President, South Dakota Judges Association; Member and Secretary, Judicial Qualifications Commission. Magistrate



SOUTH DAKOTA CIRCUIT COURT 2011 - 2012



Bruce V. Anderson

Lake Andes, SD and
Wagner, SD 57380
Phone: (605) 487-7664

Birthdate: 1/10/1963; Birthplace: Platte, SD; Spouse: Tila Anderson; Children: Three Children
Education and Career: Graduated from Wagner Community High School in 1981; Participated in Youth For Understanding Student Foreign Exchange program to Sweden 1981; Graduated from Jamestown College 1985; Graduated from the University of South Dakota School of Law 1989; Admitted to practice law in South Dakota in 1989 and also admitted to practice in Federal Courts; Practiced law as associate to Lee A. Tappe, PC 1989 - 1992; Practiced law as sole practitioner in Wagner, SD 1992-1996; Served as part-time Magistrate Judge for the First Circuit 1995-2006; Circuit Court Judge, 2006-present (serving in the First Circuit).



Mark W. Barnett

PO Box 1238
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: (605) 773-4014

Birthdate: 1/1/1954; Birthplace: Sioux Falls; Children: John (Sung Hyun Shin) and Jim (Joon Sung Lee)
Religious Affiliation: Catholic; Education and Career: O'Gorman High School, 1972. U.S.D., B.A., 1976; J.D. 1978. Hughes County State's Attorney, 1988-1989. Elected Attorney General in 1990; 1994; 1998. Six years on state Bar Commission. President, Young Lawyer's Section. Delegate, ABA/YLD national board, representing three state region. O'Gorman Outstanding Alumni, 2001. U.S.D. Alumni Achievement Award, in Public Service, 2009. Prosecutor of the Year, S.D. State's Attorneys Association, 2008. Conservation Award, S.D. Game Fish and Parks, 2008. Currently V.P., Spearfish Canyon Foundation. Past President, Children's Home Foundation. Chair, Government Lawyers Committee of state bar, 2003. Fundraising Co-Chair, Governor's new mansion and meeting facility. Fundraising Co-Chair, St. John's Church Building Project, 2006-2007. Successfully argued two cases in U.S. Supreme Court. Two capital trials. Circuit Judge, 2007-present. (Serving in the Sixth Circuit.)



John W Bastian

RR 1 Box 720
Belle Fourche, SD 57717

Birthdate: 7/17/1950; Birthplace: Aberdeen; Spouse: Jana Lynn Timmer; Children: Ellen Kaye and Hannah Elizabeth; Education and Career: B.S., South Dakota State University, 1977; J.D., Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, MN, 1982; U.S. Air Force, 1970-1974; Private Law Practice, 1982-1984; Assistant Attorney General, 1984-1988; Deputy Attorney General (Litigation Division), 1988-1993; Circuit Court Judge, 1993-present (serving in the Fourth Circuit).



Timothy W. Bjorkman

P.O. Box 504
Salem, SD
Phone: (605) 425-3271

Birthdate: 10/8/1956; Birthplace: Viborg, SD; Spouse: Carol Kay (Ontjes) Bjorkman; Children: James, John, Sam, and Seth Bjorkman; Religious Affiliation: Christian; Education and Career: Graduate of Kimball High School, Bachelors Degree, University of South Dakota, J.D., University of South Dakota School of Law. Senior Comments Editor, Law Review Board. Private practice of law, 1983-2006 at Bridgewater, SD. Member State Bar of South Dakota, Chair, SD Civil Pattern Jury Instruction Committee, 2005-2008; past terms: Board of Governors, SD Trial Lawyers; SD Board of Pardons and Paroles, 2002-06; Circuit Court Judge, 2007-present (serving in the First Circuit).



John L. Brown

P.O. Box 1238
Pierre Zip: 57501
Phone: (605) 773-3970
Fax: (605) 773-6492

Birthdate: 7/22/1952; Birthplace: Rapid City; Spouse: Bobbi; Children: Erin, Colin; Religious Affiliation: Lutheran; Education and Career: Buffalo High School, Buffalo, SD 1970; SDSU BS-Animal Science 1974; USD JD 1991; Operated family farm/ranch before entering law school; Member SD Legislature, House--1979-80, Senate--1981-88; Member of Riter Rogers Law Firm 1991-2008; Pierre City Attorney 1998-2008; Assistant City Attorney 1991-1998; Stanley County States Attorney 1997-2000; Lions Club; Circuit Court Judge, 2008--Present; Presiding Judge, 2011--Present (serving in the Sixth Circuit); SD Correction Commission, 2008--; Commission on Equal Access to Our Courts, 2009--.



Jeff W Davis

PO Box 230
Rapid City Zip: 57709
Phone: 6053942571
Fax: (605) 394-6628

Birthdate: 2/12/1948; Birthplace: Rapid City; Spouse: Kathy L. Venekamp; Children: Megan L. Davis
Religious Affiliation: Protestant; Education and Career: Rapid City High School, 1966; South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, 1966 - 1967; Bachelor of Science, University of South Dakota, 1970; Juris Doctorate, University of South Dakota, 1973. Army ROTC. Member, State Bar of South Dakota; South Dakota Judges Association. Law-Trained Magistrate Judge, Seventh Circuit, 1976 - 1979; Circuit Court Judge, Seventh Circuit, 1979 - Present; Presiding Judge, 2006 - Present (serving in the Seventh Circuit).



Kathleen K Caldwell

425 N. Dakota Avenue
City: Sioux Falls Zip: 57104
Phone: 6053675920
Fax: (605) 367-5916

Birthdate: 8/26/1949; Birthplace: Rochester, MN; Spouse: Robert L. Caldwell; Children: Maria Megan Kilmer; Religious Affiliation: Education and Career: B.A., Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, 1971; J.D., University of South Dakota, 1980; Attorney-at-law; Peace Corps small business advisor volunteer in Ethiopia, 1971-1973; Child Support Referee, 1989-1993; Deputy State's Attorney, 1986; Bankruptcy Trustee, 1983-1989; Private Practice, 1980-1993; S.D. Judges Association; Circuit Court Judge, 1993-present; Presiding Judge, 2009-present (serving in the Second Circuit).



Jerome A Eckrich

PO Box 939
Sturgis, SD 57785
Phone: (605) 347-4413
Fax: (605) 347-4413

Birthdate: 10/4/1955; Birthplace: Milwaukee; Spouse: Sheila A. Barnett. Children: Samuel, Peter, and Allison
Religious Affiliation: Education and Career: Roncalli High School, 1973; B.S. University of South Dakota, 1980; J.D/M.P.A., University of South Dakota, 1984; Brown County Deputy States Attorney, 1984; Private Law Practice, 1985-1998; Circuit Court Judge, 1998-present (serving in the Fourth Circuit).



Wally Eklund

P.O. Box 230
Rapid City, SD 57709

Birthdate: 8/13/1946; Birthplace: Winner, SD; Spouse: Linda K. Earll; Children: Mark, Wade, Calley & Lee
Religious Affiliation: United Church of Christ
Education and Career: BA Black Hills State University 1968; JD University of South Dakota 1971; Partner Johnson & Eklund 1972-2010; Gregory Co. State's Attorney 1972-1980; Member Association of Trial Lawyers of America 1971-present; American Board of Trial Advocates; SDTLA member 1971-present (Past President 2009); SD Bar Commissioner; Past member of the Judicial Qualifications Commission; Appointed 7th Circuit Judge May 5, 2010.



Jon R Erickson

PO Box 1358
Huron, SD 57350
Phone: (605) 353-7171
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Birthdate: 5/10/1950; Birthplace: Watertown; Spouse: Patricia Blackford; Children: Ann Blackford Erickson
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Religious Affiliation: Lutheran; Education and Career: Bennett County High School, Martin; South Dakota State University, 1969; University of South Dakota Law School, 1972. Circuit Court Judge, Second Circuit, 2009-Present; Attorney General for South Dakota, 2003-2009; Chief Deputy Attorney General for South Dakota, 1991-2002; private practice, Bennett County, South Dakota, 1972-1990; Bennett County State's Attorney, 1973-1990; Rosebud Sioux Tribe Election Board, General Counsel, 1977-1981; Rosebud Sioux Tribe Credit Committee, Counsel, 1985-1990; co-authored several Titles in Rosebud Sioux Tribal Code (with Dallas Brost), 1986; Juvenile Court Prosecutor, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, 1978-1980; Ethics Committee, State Bar of South Dakota, 1996-2003; Region II Trial Lawyer of the Year, National Association of Government Attorneys in Capital Litigation, 1999; South Dakota Trial Lawyers Association, 1990-2009; Bar Commissioner, State Bar of South Dakota, 1993-1996; Board Director, Dakota Plains Legal Services 1974-1990, Board Chairman 1980-1990; South Dakota State's Attorney's Association, 1973-1990, President, 1983-

1984; National District Attorneys Association Board of Directors, 1988-1990; South Dakota State's Attorney's Association, 1973-1990, President, 1983-1984; National District Attorneys Association Board of Directors, 1988-1990; John McGovern Award for Drug Abuse Prevention Leadership-Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., 2009; Chair-Conference of Western Attorneys General, 2008-09; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration-Public Service Award, 2010.



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Liaison Committee, Member 1998 to present; SD Judges Association, President 2001-2002, Member 1994 to present; Judicial Evaluation Committee, Co-Chair 2001-2003; Judicial Workload Committee, Member 2002-2003; UJS Planning Council, Member 1996-1999; Jury Orientation Committee, Member 1995; Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions Committee, member 1993-1998; Public Information Committee, Member 1987-1991; Jury Verdict Survey Committee, Member 1990; Circuit Coordinator for the Citizenship in our Schools Program, 1990-1991. Rotary, Member 1992 to present; PEO, Chapter AM, President 1996-1997, Member 1982 to present. Circuit Court Judge, 1994-present (serving in the Sixth Circuit).



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vation Army, 1986-1987; Presiding Judge, 1995-2000; Circuit Court Judge, 1987-present (serving in the Third Circuit).



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Courtesy, SD Tourism



SOUTH DAKOTA CHRONOLOGY

Chronology

The State of South Dakota is a part of that vast domain which was acquired by the United States through the celebrated Louisiana Purchase in 1803. President Thomas Jefferson purchased the territory, which includes the present states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and a significant portion of modern day Louisiana from France for fifteen million dollars and the assumption of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France.

Although nine states eventually were organized out of the Louisiana Purchase, during their existence as territories, the boundaries of these divisions were subject to frequent and marked changes, with names appearing and disappearing.

South Dakota was originally part of what was called the Louisiana Territory. In 1812, the part of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River became known as the “Mandan Territory,” and the area lying east of the Missouri River became incorporated into the Missouri Territory. The eastern half of South Dakota was included in the Michigan Territory in 1834 and two years later it became part of the Wisconsin Territory. In 1849, after the organization of Wisconsin as a state, the area east of the Missouri River was included in the Minnesota Territory. The portion of South Dakota west of the Missouri River was included in the Nebraska Territory in 1854.

The admission of Minnesota as a state in 1858 left all the country west of its boundaries along the Big Sioux River to the Missouri River without any organization, legal name or existence. This part was, by common consent, designated by the name of Dakota. Dakota is an Indian name that means “confederated” or “leagued together” and was originally derived from the great associated tribe of Indians, which is known in their own language as Dakotas.

In 1861, President James Buchanan signed the Organic Act, creating the Dakota Territory, which included the present states of North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and a small part of Nebraska. By 1868, the Dakota Territory consisted of only what are North and South Dakota today. In 1889, the “Omnibus Bill” or the Enabling Act was adopted, which provided for the dividing of Dakota Territory into the states of North and South Dakota. This enabled the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington to formulate constitutions.

Today, South Dakota is located in the heartland of the United States. It is a rectangular area approximately 370 miles by 210 miles. Its 77,047 square miles make it the 16th largest in size among the fifty states. South Dakota has a population of around 820,000.

(The introductory material to the chronology was substantially derived from the “Introductory,” Revised Code of South Dakota, 1903, and the “Dakota Historical Sketch,” South Dakota Manual, 1905.)

(The total population estimate is from the Annual Estimates of the Population based on July 2010 U.S. Census Data estimates)

1683: Le Sueur may have visited Sioux Falls to buy furs to be shipped by flatboat to the mouth of the Mississippi.

1700: Le Sueur's traders from Fort L'Huillier (Mankato, Minnesota) traded on Big Sioux at Flandreau and Sioux Falls.

1743: The Chevalier de la Verendrye plant a leaden plate (now at the State Cultural Heritage Center in Pierre) on a hill near Fort Pierre, claiming this area for the King of France. March 30, 1743, the first white man clearly to have been in South Dakota.

1745: De Lusigan visited Big Stone Lake to call in unlicensed traders.

1750: Teton Sioux at about this date, having driven Omaha from Big Sioux and James River valleys, reached Missouri River and engaged Ree in forty years' war.

1775: Oglala Teton discover Black Hills and soon afterward drive Kiowa from that region.

1780: Yankton and Yanktonais Sioux, about this date, having been driven from western Iowa by Oto, came up and settled in James River Valley.

1785: Pierre Dorian, later guide to Lewis and Clark, married a Yankton woman and settled in trade at mouth of James River.

1792: Joseph Garreau settles with the Ree Indians at Little Bend of the Missouri.

1794: Jean Baptiste Trudeau spends year in South Dakota and builds first house in Charles Mix County, November 1794, on Black Timber Creek, just down river a mile or two from the Great Fort Randall Dam. The Sioux finally conquer the Ree and drive them from their strong position at Little Bend. The Ree retreat up river and settle with relatives at mouth of the Grand River.

1796: Registre Loisel builds post on Cedar Island, between Pierre and Big Bend.

1802: Loisel, a French trader, built a fur trading post near the mouth of Chapelle Creek on an island. Perrin de Lac, French explorer, set a four-sided cedar post probably on what is now known as the Bijou Hills.

1804: Lewis and Clark make first camp site in Union County, the first military expedition to enter South Dakota. (Captain Clark records much "elk sign" at a place they call Elk Point.) The party elects Patrick Gass to replace Sgt. Floyd, who died two days before, the first election west of the Mississippi. The explorers visit Spirit Mound, which area tribes say is inhabited by "devils." William Clark wrote: "From the top of this mound, we beheld a most beautiful landscape. Numerous herds of buffalo were seen feeding in various directions. The plain to north, northwest, and northeast extends without interruption as far as can be seen." The expedition councils with the Yankton Sioux at Calumet Bluff. The expedition presents gifts of tobacco, corn and flags. The Yankton Sioux prepare a feast. Mr. Dorian, the interpreter, stays behind to negotiate a peace with the Yankton's neighbors and

arrange for the chiefs to visit Washington. The expedition stops near present-day Chamberlain. Lewis spends the next day hunting and describes immense herds of buffalo, deer, elk and antelope in every direction. The party arrives at the mouth of a small river they call Teton (now Bad River). A council with the Teton Sioux turns tense; Clark draws his sword; the Tetons string their bows. Chief Black Buffalo diffuses the situation. Without this action, the expedition and American history could have changed dramatically.

1805: Pierre Dorian conducts party of Sioux chiefs to St. Louis.

1806: Lewis and Clark return from Pacific, passing through South Dakota again on their return to St. Louis, in late August. The trip downstream goes much more quickly than the trip upstream.

1807: Manuel Lisa undertakes trade with Indians at the head of the Missouri River. Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor attempts to conduct Big White, a Mandan chief, who visited Washington with Lewis and Clark, to his home and is attacked and driven back by Rees, assisted by Miniconjou Teton Sioux under Black Buffalo. Four were killed, and nine were wounded.

1808: St. Louis Missouri Fur Company organized for trade on upper Missouri. Established post in Loisel house on Cedar Island.

1809: Manuel Lisa of the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company safely conducts Big White to his home in North Dakota. Finds Rees friendly.

1810: Loisel Post burned with large stock of furs.

1811: Astorian party go up the Missouri River to Grand River, where they buy horses from Rees and go thence up Grand River toward Pacific. First recorded exploration of northern Black Hills region. Manuel Lisa finds Sioux excited over "Prophet craze" and believes this is due to hostile English influence. Reports condition to General Clark, Indian agent.

1812: General Clark sends Manuel Lisa to northern part of South Dakota, where he builds Fort Manuel, to control Indians along the Missouri River. Red Thunder, Flathead Yanktonais chief from Elm River, Brown County, with son, Waneta, and 22 Sissetons, enlist to serve English in war against Americans.

1813: March 5. Yankton join Arikara and Gros Ventre in siege of Fort Manuel. Great battle in which Manuel loses 15 men, and the fort was destroyed. Real engagement of War of 1812. Lisa retires to Big Bend, where he establishes fort and keeps Tetons friendly to Americans.

1815: Teton Sioux sign treaty of friendship at portage des Sioux. Chief Black Buffalo dies there July 14 and is given military funeral.

1816: Trueau House burns.

1817: Fur trade revives. Joseph La Framboise builds Fort Teton at site of Fort Pierre, the first continuous settlement.

1818: Hazen Mooers set up fur trading post at Great Bend of Big Sioux (Flandreau.) Fort Tecumseh built at site of Fort Pierre, by Columbia Fur Company. Fort Recovery built upon American Island at Chamberlain, by Missouri Fur Company. (It is possible this post was built 10 years earlier to compensate loss of Loisel Post, and was headquarters of Manuel Lisa during War of 1812-1815.)

1823: General Ashley, lieutenant governor of Missouri, en route to Yellowstone, with cargo of goods and 100 men, attacked by Rees at Grand River and 13 men killed and 10 severely wounded. Colonel Henry Leavenworth, with 220 men, marches from Fort Atkinson, near Omaha, to attack Rees. At Yankton, July 3, Sergeant Samuel Stackpole and six men drowned by overturning boat. Leavenworth is joined by Joshua Pilcher, manager of Missouri Fur Company, with 40 volunteers at Fort Recovery. General Ashley and 80 men join party at Cheyenne River. Seven hundred and fifty Sioux Indians volunteer for the campaign. On August 9, the Rees towns were reached and besieged. Rees ask for terms. First general military movement in Dakota. General Smith, noted frontiersman, made first prayer on June 2, 1823, before setting out as a courier, near Arikara Village north of Grand River. Hugh Glass, badly wounded by a bear present site of Shade Hill dam on Grand River and deserted by his companions, made historic cross country trek to Fort Kiowa more than 150 miles away on River. Jedediah Smith, probably first white man to enter the Black Hills, possibly via Buffalo Gap, in 1823 en route from Fort Kiowa west to Upper Missouri.

1825: General Henry Atkinson and Dr. Benjamin O'Fallon sent up Missouri with an escort of 476 men to make treaties for trade and intercourse (**discussion*) with Indian tribes, and is very successful. First Fourth of July celebration in Dakota, at Fort Pierre. Father of Inkpaduta, a Wakpekuta chief, kills his brother Tasagi and is driven from his tribe. Settles on Vermillion River in South Dakota.

1828: American Fur Company absorbs Columbia Fur Company and becomes dominant in Dakota trade.

1830: Fort Tecumseh, later Fort Pierre, established as fur trade center.

1831: Pierre Chouteau Jr. navigates first steamboat, the "Yellowstone," on upper Missouri, reaching Fort Tecumseh, and revolutionizes fur trade methods. Elm River trading post on Elm River in Brown County operated by Captain Dickson, former English Officer.

1832: Fort Pierre built to succeed Fort Tecumseh. George Catlin, famous painter of Indian pictures, visits Fort Pierre and paints many likenesses. Frederick Le Boue, a trader, kills Francious Quenel, an employee, at mouth of Cherry Creek, on Cheyenne River. Le Boue arrested by order of Williams Laidlaw, bourgeois (**businessman*) of Fort Pierre, and sent to St. Louis in chains.

1837: Great smallpox epidemic on Missouri River. All tribes suffer severely. Mandans practically destroyed.

1838: Dr. Joseph N. Nicollet, accompanied by John C. Fremont, visits the coteau region of eastern South Dakota, mapping and naming the lakes.

1839: Nicollet and Fremont again visit South Dakota, coming up the river to Fort Pierre, thence passing over to James River, and finally to Minnesota. Father Pierre John DeSmet visits the renegade band of Wakpekuta Sioux under Wamdesapa, to try to effect a peace between them and Potawatomic of central Iowa.

1840: Fort Pierre visited by Fathers C. Hoecken and P. J. DeSmet and the Rev. Stephen Return Riggs. First formal sermon preached in South Dakota by Stephen Return Riggs at Fort Pierre.

1843: Audubon, the naturalist, visited this section on a professional trip and observed and noted most of the birds and animals. Father Alexandria Ravoux visits Fort Pierre and baptizes many Indians.

1845: Father Ravoux visits Fort Vermillion.

1847: Mrs. Joseph LaBarge comes to Fort Pierre with her husband, Captain LaBarge on the Steamboat "Martha." First white woman to visit South Dakota. The "Martha" attacked by Yankton Indians at Crow Creek.

1849: Inkpaduta, son of the renegade Wamdesapa, massacres his cousin Wamunidi-yakapi and 17 other Wakpekuta.

1851: Father DeSmet visits the Teton Sioux. Sante Sioux relinquishes title to all lands east of Big Sioux River by treaty of Traverse des Sioux.

1855: Government buys Fort Pierre. General W. S. Harney, after battle of Ash Hollow, in Nebraska, brings army of 1200 men to Pierre. Lt. G.K. Warren, later famous in Civil War, examines and makes topographical survey of much of South Dakota. General Harney takes over Fort Pierre Chateau for the military and held great council with Sioux here in 1856. Oldest existent structure made by white man erected in Peoria Bottom by General Harney's soldiers. Still standing near Oahe Mission.

1856: First settlement other than trade or military center established at Medary, 1856. First wagon bridge built in state over James River near present day Redfield by Colonel Abercrombie. Fort Lookout 1856-1857, and Fort Randall 1856-1892 established.

1857: Settlement begun at Sioux Falls, Flandreau, and Medary. "The Nobles Road" built across the state from Lake Benton to Crow Creek. Fort Randall completed and occupied. Inkpaduta, the renegade, massacres 42 settlers at Spirit Lake, Iowa, and retreats into South Dakota with four white women captives.

1858: Yankton Indians make treaty relinquishing title to lands between Big Sioux and Missouri. Mrs. Goodwin, first white woman settler, arrives at Sioux Falls. Settlement at Medary destroyed by Smutty Bear, Yankton Sioux. Settlers at Sioux Falls build and fortify Fort Sod. Provisional government organized. Legislature elected and convened. Alpheus

G. Fuller sent as delegate to congress. Henry Masters is governor.

1859: Yankton treaty ratified. July 10, Indians surrender lands. Yankton, Vermillion and Bon Home founded. "Dakota Democrat" newspaper established by Samuel J. Albright, July 2. Gov. Masters dies. New legislature elected at Sioux Falls. Jefferson P. Kidder elected delegate to congress. Wilmot W. Brookings, provisional governor.

1860: First church society organized at Vermillion by Presbyterians. First school opened at Vermillion. Nobles Trail ending at Missouri River, near Bijou Hills, later site of Brule City, established from Fr. Ridgely, Minnesota, to river. First schoolhouse, other than Fort Randall, established in South Dakota at Bon Homme in 1860.

1861: Dakota Territory created by Congress March 2. Dr. William Jayne appointed governor by president Lincoln. Establishes temporary capital in Yankton. Calls election for legislature and delegate to congress. John B.S. Todd elected delegate.

1862: First territorial legislature, "The Pony Congress," meets March 17. Company A, Dakota Cavalry, at Yankton. Great Indian outbreak in Minnesota, August 18. The Amidons massacred at Sioux Falls. Settlers flee in wild panic at the stockade at Yankton. All men called to arms.

1863: Gov. Jayne goes to congress. Newton Edmunds appointed governor by President Lincoln. Company B Dakota Cavalry organized at Elk Point. First homestead taken in United States under federal laws filed on by Mahlon Gore at Vermillion land office on January 1863. Fort Sully (the first) established four miles east of Pierre by General Sully. Dakotans first called "Coyotes" by the 6th Iowa Cavalry at Fort Thompson in 1863.

1864: Fort Wadsworth established at edge of Coteau des Prairies.

1865: War of Outbreak ended by treaty at Fort Pierre. Montana road ordered built.

1866: Red Cloud war begins. Andrew J. Faulk succeeds Newton Edmunds as governor. Great affliction of grasshoppers. Crops eaten. Fort Sully (new) established.

1868: Red Cloud war ends. Great Sioux Reservation created by treaty.

1869: Faulk succeeded by John A. Burbank as governor. "Wild and woolly period." Great factional Moody-Brookings fight begins.

1870: Fort Bennett (Cheyenne Agency) established.

1872: On October 1, 1872, the first locomotive crossed the Sioux River on the Dakota Southern, the first railway into the territory - Dakota Southern from Sioux City to Yankton.

1873: Northwestern railway built to Lake Kampeska. Gen. Edwin S. McCook, secretary of State for Dakota Territory, shot and killed by Peter P. Wintermute, result of factional political fight.

1874: Burbank succeeded by John L. Pennington as governor. Second invasion of grasshoppers. Custer expedition into “Forbidden Land,” the Black Hills, and gold discovered near Custer City on French Creek. The Theon Stone indicates that as early as 1834 white men had discovered gold but all perished without taking the news to the outside world.

1875: Black Hills treaty commission fails. Rush of miners to Custer.

1876: Gold discovered in Deadwood Gulch. Stampede from Custer. Miners establish law and order. Black Hills war. Battles of Rosebud and Little Big Horn. Custer’s command destroyed. Battle of Slim Buttes. Black Hills relinquished by Indians. All agency Sioux dismounted and disarmed.

1877: Great Dakota Boom begins. William A. Howard succeeds Pennington as governor.

1879: Great boom waxes (**increases in intensity*) strong. Railroad building begins.

1880: Northwestern railway builds to Pierre; the Milwaukee reaches Chamberlain. Great October blizzard. Gov. Howard dies and is succeeded by Nehemiah G. Ordway.

1881: Terrific floods on Big Sioux and Missouri in spring. Floods and ice lashed steamboat fleet tied up at Yankton, destroying all but three or four. Damaged boats never repaired, or extensive navigation resumed, although boats plied the river into the 1890’s. Spotted Tail, noted Brule Sioux Chief, killed by jealous warrior. Yankton College established by Joseph Ward.

1882: State University established in Vermillion, SD. (**Now known as USD*)

1883: Capital removed from Yankton to Bismarck. Division and admission movement earnestly prosecuted to save school lands. First Sioux Falls constitutional convention. Presbyterian University opened at Pierre, which is later removed to Huron as Huron College, 1898. Sioux Falls College founded. Agricultural College founded at Brookings (**Now SDSU*). Madison Normal School founded (**now DSU*).

1884: Ordway succeeded by Gilbert A. Pierce as governor. Redfield College founded. All Saints School for Young Ladies founded at Sioux Falls.

1885: Second Sioux Falls constitutional convention. State officers and United States senators and representatives elected. Huron temporary capital. Spearfish Normal organized (**now BHSU*). Dakota Wesleyan University established at Mitchell.

1886: First railroad into Black Hills.

1887: Pierce succeeded by Louis K. Church as governor. School of Mines founded at Rapid City.

1889: Enabling Act of Congress provides for division and admission of South and North Dakota. Arthur C. Mellette succeeds Church as governor. In order to not show favoritism

towards North or South Dakota, President Harrison signed the statehood documents for North and South Dakota at the same time, and intentionally did not record their order of statehood. Third Sioux Falls constitutional convention. Division and admission at last, November 2. Lutheran Normal School Founded at Sioux Falls. Augustana College founded at Canton.

1890: First Legislative Session convened. Opening of portion of Great Sioux Reservation between White and Cheyenne rivers. Messiah war. Sitting Bull killed. Battle of Wounded Knee. Second year of alarming drought. Many settlers destitute.

1891: Good conditions restored.

1892: Lake Traverse Reservation (Sisseton-Wahpeton) opened to white settlement.

1893: Charles H. Sheldon succeeds Mellette as governor.

1895: W. W. Taylor, state treasurer, defaults for \$367,000, and absconds (**ran away*). After being captured in Memphis, he is later returned and is convicted. Period of great depression and hard times. Springfield Normal School organized (**Later known as USD at Springfield*).

1896: The tide turns. Beginning of long period of prosperity.

1897: Andrew E. Lee succeeds Sheldon as governor.

1898: Spanish War. First South Dakota Infantry sent to Philippines. Distinguished service there.

1899: First South Dakota Infantry returns from Philippines crowned with glory. President McKinley welcomes the regiment home.

1901: Charles N. Herried succeeds Lee as governor. Northern Normal and Industrial School opened at Aberdeen (**Now, NSU*).

1903: Bishop O’Gorman predicts finding of Verendrye plate.

1904: Opening of portion of Rosebud reservation land brings unprecedented rush of home seekers. Some 106,000 people apply for right to enter lands. Mitchell contests with Pierre for state Capital. In their fight to become permanent capitol, the 2000 residents of Pierre would sometimes entertain up to 5000 guests as transported in via the Northwestern Railroad. But it’s main competitor, Mitchell, was not to be outdone themselves. Mitchell lured John Phillip Sousa and his band to play in the Corn Palace as they campaigned on a platform of “Lower Taxes” in competition with Pierre’s slogan asking residents to “Stand Pat” - a reference to the temporary facility built by the City of Pierre in 1890. Pierre for third time and final time successful in retaining the city as the permanent Capitol.

1905: Samuel H. Elrod succeeds Herried as governor. Legislature authorized building of new capitol.

1907: Coe I. Crawford succeeds Elrod as Governor. Northwestern and Milwaukee railroads completed from Missouri River to Black Hills.

1908: Cornerstone of Capitol Building laid June 25. Governor Coe Crawford made a speech of presentation, introducing General W. H. H. Beadle who made an address for the occasion. Deposited in the cornerstone of the building are several articles of the time, including coins of 1907, Capitol Bills of 1905 and 1907. The Ordinance of 1797, Blue Books of 1905 and 1907, photographs, architectural drawings, copies of the South Dakota constitutional debates, newspapers, and many more materials of the day. The day after the corner stone laying ceremony, the Capitol Commission approved the paying of several bills, including \$50 for the Capital City band, and \$1.41 in reimbursement to Governor Crawford for the coins deposited in the corner stone. Opening of Rosebud Reservation in Tripp County, in October.

1909: Robert S. Vessey succeeds Crawford as Governor. Cheyenne River and Standing Rock lands opened October 4, and 80,142 persons registered.

1910: New Capitol Building dedicated on June 30.

1911: Serious drought. Ex-Senator. Alfred B. Kittredge, died May 4. Bartlett Tripp, Ex-Chief Justice, died December 8.

1912: Fine crops.

1913: Frank M. Bryne succeeds Vessey as governor. State Tax Commission created and assessment made at full value. Prof. Niels E. Hansen made trip to Russia under auspices of state to secure subhumid alfalfas. February 16, 1913, Verendrye plate found at Fort Pierre.

1914: Robert L. Slagle, president of State College (**Now SDSU*), transferred to presidency of State University (**Now USD*). George W. Nash resigns presidency of Northern Normal and Industrial School (**now NSU*); Willis E. Johnson chosen his successor. Ellwood C. Perisho, dean of State University (**Now USD*), chosen president of State College at Brookings (**Now SDSU*).

1915: Third State Census taken. 583,747 population. Bank Deposits guaranteed.

1916: Fourth South Dakota National Guard called into Federal service on May 20 and sent to Mexican border. Constitutional prohibition adopted. William Jayne, first territorial governor, died March 20 at Springfield, Illinois. South Dakota enters into number of socialist ventures, including Rural Credits, State Hill Insurance, State Bonding, coal mining and cement making; all liquidated, except cement manufacturing, by 1932.

1917: Peter Norbeck succeeds Bryne as governor. March 3, Fourth Regiment returned from Mexican border and mustered out at Camp Crook, Omaha. April 6 - War against Germany declared. June 5 - first selective draft, and 58,014 young men registered. July 14 - First Cavalry mobilized at home stations. July 15 - Fourth Regiment mobilized at home stations. October 1 - Rural Credits Act became effective. October 4 - John P. Williamson, notable missionary, died at 82.

1918: June 6 - second selective draft, and 5,197 men registered. September 12 - third selective draft, and 77,179 men registered. Great epidemic of influenza; 50,000 cases and 1,000 deaths in South Dakota. November 11 - armistice signed with Germany.

1919: State Highway Commission established. September 25 - great fire broke out in Homestake mine. Not extinguished until December 1. Mine flooded up to sixth level. Yankton bridge begun. December 2 - special legislative session ratified Federal Equal Suffrage.

1920: May 20 - great cloudbursts in central portion of state, causing great damage and tying up transportation for 21 days. June 20-29 a special session of the legislature was called. More than ninety laws and resolutions were passed. Several laws dealt with school districts, and several with municipal corporations and bonds. There were also three proposed amendments to Article XIII of the South Dakota Constitution. One amendment, which would liberalize restrictions on local government indebtedness, later failed to win voter approval. October - Great fall in prices of farm produce caused severe financial crisis. State Coal Mine opened.

1921: William H. McMaster succeeds Norbeck as governor.

1922: Hon. Charles Sumner Whiting, Judge of Supreme Court, died on March 25, 1922. July 1 - Railway shopmen's strike demoralizes transportation until November. Cheyenne River bridge at Lacy built.

1923: Missouri River State Bridge Program undertaken for bridges at Rosebud, Chamberlain, Pierre, Forest City and Mobridge. Rosebud and Mobridge structures begun. Gov. McMaster launches "Gasoline War." Charles W. Pugsley succeeds Willis E. Johnson as president of State College (*Now SDSU).

1924: Severe gale (*storm) June 14 sweeps state, wrecking buildings and destroying eight lives. Yankton and Mobridge bridges dedicated. Chamberlain bridge begun.

1925: Carl Gunderson succeeds McMaster as governor. Administrative reorganization act passed and effective July 1. Fourth State Census. Population 681,260. September 1 - Rosebud Bridge dedicated. Rushmore National Monument, first called the Mount Harney Memorial Association, started in 1925; promoted and pushed through to final completion largely through efforts of Doane Robinson, state historian.

1926: June 28, Pierre-Fort Pierre Bridge dedicated. November 2, William J. Bulow, Democrat, defeats Carl Gunderson, Republican, for governor by 13,000 votes. First Democratic governor since 1901. Forest City Bridge completed.

1927: President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge maintain Summer White House in Black Hills for three months. Hon. John Howard Gates, Judge of Supreme Court, died November 8.

1928: Ex-Governor. Charles N. Herried died July 6. Gov. Wm. J. Bulow re-elected governor.

1929: Louis N. Crill, Secretary of Agriculture, died February 7. C. E. Coyne, Lieutenant Gov., died May 27. John T. Grisby appointed lieutenant governor. Congress appropriated \$250,000 for Rushmore Memorial.

1930: Figure of Washington on Rushmore National Memorial unveiled July 4. Thomas Sterling, former U.S. Sen., dies August 26. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial begun at Pierre. Homestake has disastrous fire but produces \$8,426,000 in gold (*\$114,477,048 in 2011 dollars). Despite prevailing drought, U.S. Department of Agriculture values South Dakota crops at \$115,041,000. State Cement Plant manufactures 582,397 barrels of cement. Fiftieth anniversary celebrations held in many localities. Federal census taken; South Dakota's population 692,849. Warren E. Green, Republican, elected governor. W. J. Bulow, Democrat, U.S. Senator. Winter 1930-1931 sets record for fine weather.

1931: Legislature fixes boundaries of Congressional Districts; District 1, all east Missouri River; District 2, all west Missouri River. Newton Dexter Burch, Judge of State Supreme Court, died March 18. More fiftieth anniversaries of settlement celebrated. Funds for annex to State Capitol made available.

1932: Bumper crop of small grain and hay. Markets very bad. Capitol annex completed and occupied. Peter Norbeck, Republican, re-elected to U.S. Senate. Tom Berry, Democrat, succeeds Green, as governor.

1933: Legislature resubmits prohibition amendment. Enacts gross income tax; makes drastic reduction in taxation.

1934: July 28. National Geographic Society - U.S. Army balloon the "Explorer" rises into the stratosphere from Black Hills; lands near Grand Island, Nebraska on July 28. Monument to Indian chiefs and Indian World War soldiers dedicated at Little Eagle, Corson County.

1935: Legislature fails to re-enact Gross Income Tax Law. Net income and Sales Tax Law passed. Liquor business legalized. Tax on chain stores enacted, November 11th. The "Explorer II" manned by Capt. A.W. Stevens and Capt. O.A. Anderson rose from its base near Rapid City to the greatest height yet attained by man - 72,395 feet. Stratosphere balloon came to earth near White Lake.

1936: President Roosevelt visited state during summer. At November 3 General election, Leslie Jensen succeeds Berry; Republicans win offices of Governor., lieutenant governor, two places on board of railroad commissioners, and control of legislature. Francis H. Case, Republican, of Custer defeats T.B. Werner for Congress in Second District. Chan Gurney, Republican candidate for Senate, defeated by Sen. Bulow.

1937: Legislature abolishes Department of Justice; duties transferred to Attorney General, Highway and Agriculture departments. Ore tax increased from 4 percent to 6 percent of the value of article produced. A total of 181 miles of state road hard-surfaced in 1937. Sylvan Lake Hotel completed. George W. Wright of Huron, Secretary of Finance, died April 9, 1937; succeeded by J. M. Berry of Ipswich, April 20, 1937. Hon. Dwight Campbell resigned from Supreme Court Bench and was succeeded by St. Clair Smith, January 9, 1937.

Apportionment of Senators and Representatives under Constitutional amendment.

1938: Some 485 miles of state roads hard-surfaced; complete hard-surfacing of Highway 16 across entire state; event celebrated at Chamberlain June 22-24, 1938 - Gov. Jensen, chief speaker. Hon. C.G. Sherwood, former Supreme Court Judge, April, 1923 to January, 1931; died August 17, 1938. National Cornhusking Contest held south of Sioux Falls November 3, 1938; over 125,000 attend. Complete Republican victory November 8.

1939: Harlan J. Bushfield succeeds Jensen as governor; first meeting of legislature under redistricting. South Dakota celebrated Fiftieth Anniversary of Statehood July 2. Figure of Theodore Roosevelt on Rushmore National Memorial unveiled. Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, and Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield principal speakers. Total value of crops, \$75,422,00. Mineral production in excess of \$20,000,000. No bank failures. One million tourists visit state.

1940: May 7, Gov. Bushfield defeats A.N. Graff for Republican gubernatorial nomination. Lewis W. Bicknell defeats A.O. Steensland in Democratic contest. November 5, Republicans sweep state, winning every major political post: Willkie by 45,000; Gov. Bushfield by 31,000. Case and Mundt retain seats in Congress. In legislature, Republicans win 95 of 110 seats. Crops reach \$100,000,000 again. Minerals and tourists exceed 1939. The first Black Hills Motorcycle Rally is held in Sturgis.

1941: Sales tax reduced from three to two per cent beginning July 1. March 6. World famous sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, died at Chicago. Mt. Rushmore Memorial is his legacy to the ages.

1942: Tom Berry defeats U.S. Sen. W.J. Bulow for Democrat senatorial nomination. Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield wins right to oppose Berry in November by defeating Secretary of State Olive A. Ringsrud. Primary fails to produce a Republican nominee for governor. M.Q. Sharpe wins place at party convention. November, Gov. Bushfield elected to U.S. Senate. M.Q. Sharpe elected governor. Republicans win 100 of 110 seats in legislature. Population loss continues.

1943: State income tax abolished. State departmental consolidations effected. Office of Comptroller established. Flood stages along Missouri River in March and April. Pick-Sloan plan for development of Missouri Valley announced. 109th Battalion Combat Engineers (South Dakota's 109th Eng. Rept.) in combat in North Africa and Italy. 147th F. A. Battalion (South Dakota's 147th F. A. Regt.) in combat in South Pacific. Major Joe Foss of Sioux Falls becomes World War II ace, shooting down 26 Japanese planes; receives Congressional Medal of Honor. State subscribes to \$69 million E Bonds and is above quota. Bushel crops made 231,600,000 bushels or 48 million above 20 year average. Cattle, hogs, sheep reach total of 6,556,000.

1944: State blessed with good crops. In November election, Republicans sweep state. Chan Gurney re-elected to U.S. Senate. Congressmen Francis Case and Karl Mundt returned to House. Gov. M.Q. Sharpe re-elected. All Republican State Senate and House of 72 Republicans to 3 Democrats in 1945. Gov. Sharpe heads Missouri River States Committee. 109th Combat Engineers in France and 147th F. A. in Philippines. Lt. Cecil E. Harris, Cresbard, becomes second World War II ace with 24 airborne and four grounded planes.

State subscribed to \$136,000,000 in three E Bond Drives. Special session of legislature in July passes veterans' aid and election laws. Bushel crops reach total of 309,784,000 bushels and farm animals reach all time high.

1945: Park board abolished and merged with Game and Fish Department. Power District Law defeated by legislature. State census reveals further population losses to 589,702. Over 60,000 South Dakotans in armed services. Precipitation records broken in many areas. Bushel crops reach total of 364,438,000 bushels. State subscribes for \$105,000,000 E Bonds - again over quotas. Total war bond sales aggregate \$552,288,000 or nearly \$1000 per capita.

1946: Inauguration of Missouri Valley Development by commencement of Fort Randall Dam on Missouri and Angostura project on with fork of Cheyenne near Hot Springs. M.Q. Sharpe, asking a third term, defeated by George T. Mickelson in primaries. Fall elections continue Republican trend. South Dakota leads the nation in least amount of E Bond redemptions. Total state bank deposits \$230,298,000 at same time or total deposits of near \$450,000,000. This was a further liquid asset of better than \$750 per capita.

1948: Gov. George T. Mickelson re-elected for second term in November general election, at which voters also approved Constitutional Amendment providing for payment of Soldiers' Bonus, not to exceed \$30 million.

1949: January 4, - Thirty-first Legislature convenes and passes World War II Veterans' Bonus Bill, sponsored by Gov. Mickelson. January 3 - severest blizzard ever recorded in territorial or state history, hits western half of state. Snow drifts 30 feet deep in foothills and ranchlands, submerging haystacks and sometimes entire herds stock. Gov. Mickelson pushes bill through legislature appropriating \$100,000 for disaster relief - calls Army to rescue; all available caterpillars, trucks and road machinery commandeered, opening roads to isolated towns, ranches and haystacks. Medical supplies, foodstuffs and stock feed delivered to stricken countrysides. Both public and privately owned airplanes conducted efficient reconnaissance.

1950: Nomination of Sigurd Anderson by a slim margin over four individuals was outstanding political event of the year. Construction is started on the Oahe Dam, work on the Fort Randall Dam nears completion. Initiation of Old Age Survivors' Insurance on a state and political sub-division level is recognized as a B-36 bomber base and the construction connected with the development of the base is most important to South Dakota.

1951: Legislature creates Legislative Research Council expands bonus payments for World War II Veterans, passes Voluntary School District Reorganization law. In October state sales tax reduced from three to two cents. Angostura Reservoir near Hot Springs finished. Former Gov. Tom Berry of Belvidere dies.

1952: Gov. Sigurd Anderson elected Chairman of Inland Governors Conference and Missouri River State Committee. Closure ceremonies held at Fort Randall Dam at Pickstown. Construction continues on Oahe Dam and ground breaking ceremonies held at Gavins Point Dam near Yankton. A severe winter resulted in Gov. Anderson appointing a snow disaster emergency committee. Storm damages surpass previous record of 1949. U.S. Air

Force planes from all over the nation participated in Air Lift by dropping hay to isolated cattle. Spring floods of Missouri River and tributaries brought response by Gov. Anderson who organized flood disaster committee. Gov. Anderson re-elected for second term; first South Dakota governor to receive more than 200,000 votes. The largest road buildings program in the state's history occurred.

1953: First South Dakota drivers' license law takes effect. Sitting Bull's body returned to South Dakota from North Dakota after 62 years. Closure ceremonies held at Fort Randall. President Eisenhower spends three days at Game Lodge in Custer State Park. First commercial oil well brought in by Shell Oil Co. in Harding County. Yankton toll bridge becomes free bridge.

1954: Former Gov. George T. Mickelson appointed U.S. District Judge. One-half block in Kimball destroyed by fire. President Eisenhower pulls switch releasing power from Fort Randall Dam. Supreme Court rules Joe Foss eligible candidate for governor; Foss elected. South Dakota retires Rural Credit debt, becomes eighth state in nation to be debt free. Merton B. Tice, Mitchell, elected National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. State Fair reports biggest receipts in history (* *First State Fair in 1885*)

1955: Legislature enacts sweeping changes in taxation and assessment and school re-organization laws. Korean War Veterans Bonus financed by temporary taxes which are automatically repealed when all bonus claims paid. Some 26,625 veterans receive total of \$9,811,540 in bonus payments and taxes to support program repealed after eight months. Gov. Foss organizes SD Industrial Development and Expansion Agency (IDEA) to attract new industry. Uniform state personnel policies adopted. Gov. Foss orders investigations at State Sanatorium and Yankton State Hospital which result in staff changes.

1956: Gov. Foss and all other State Republican office holders re-elected. State launches largest highway construction program in history as \$39.6 million is programmed for over 737 miles of new road construction. Gov. Foss elected chairman of Missouri Basin States Committee and named to executive board of annual Governor's Conference. National Guard and private truckers cooperate to deliver hay to drought-stricken areas. Fort Randall Dam dedicated. National Guard Regiment (196th Infantry) converted to Engineer and Artillery units after unprecedented vote among officers and men. William Pringle, Pierre, elected president of Izaak Walton League of America; Gerald Crary, Deadwood, becomes Imperial Potentate of Shriners of North America. More than two million tourists visit state.

1958: Yankton given All-American City award. South Dakota University (*USD) wins NCAA small college basketball crown. Axel Beck of Elk Point sworn in as second U.S. district court judge. Dr. H.M. Briggs chosen president of State College. Thousands watch dramatic closure of Oahe Dam by giant earth movers. Barbara Gunderson named to U.S. Civil Service Commission. Democrats seize governor's office for first time in 22 years with election of Ralph Herseth of Houghton.

1959: The first Democratic administration in 22 years took office, but Republicans controlled the House and Democrats the Senate. Gov. Herseth's primary legislative recommendation, a study of state and local taxes, adopted. Other major legislative actions in-

cluded record \$61.3 million budget, moving School for the Blind from Gary to Aberdeen, an implied-consent blood test law for drivers, and a drivers license bill. The state thus became the last in the Union to require tests for the privilege of driving. The establishment of a Titan ICBM missile base at Rapid City announced. Supreme Court Judge Harold Bogue, while vacationing, drowned in Florida surf. A forest fire seriously threatened the cities of Lead and Deadwood. A trio of youths held up Kranzburg bank, but later returned the money. Former Gov. Joe Foss named head of new American Football League.

1960: Former Gov. and U.S. Sen. William J. Bulow died. Federal assistance provided to drought areas in the state, while floods caused damage in the Sioux Falls area. An emergency fund created to feed starving pheasants. U.S. Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas spoke at ceremonies to break ground for Big Bend Dam. U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey, a South Dakota native, announced his candidacy for the presidency. Gov. Herseth suffered a mild heart attack. Republicans came back after two years of Democratic administration with State Rep. Archie Gubbrud leading the slate, winning all state-house offices and control of both legislative houses. Karl Mundt and E.Y. Berry re-elected to Congress; Ben Reifel (a part-Sioux Indian) elected from the First Congressional district. U.S. Representative George McGovern named by President-elect Kennedy as Food for Peace chief.

1961: Archie Gubbrud, former Speaker of the South Dakota House of Representatives and Alcester farmer, sworn in as the twenty-second governor after winning an upset victory over incumbent Democratic Gov. Ralph Herseth. Legislative reapportionment caused a storm of protest when the legislature, in the final hours before adjournment, gave an additional House seat to Minnehaha County and took one Senate seat from Brown County to increase Pennington County's representation in the Senate. The legislature also undertook a major investigation of the State Training School at Plankinton, resulting in the hiring of a new superintendent, Edward Green. A racial incident occurred in Rapid City when a cafe owner refused service to a visiting African dignitary. The purchase of additional limestone deposits by the Cement Plant stirred up controversy and charges of mismanagement of public funds. Five South Dakota National Guard units recalled to service during the Berlin crisis in late August. Corps of Engineers land acquisition for Big Bend Dam slowed as construction began. The most successful pheasant season in history drew thousands of hunters to South Dakota.

1962: U.S. Senator Francis Case dies in Washington D.C. Despite a clean sweep by the GOP of the State House, Joe Bottum, former Lt. Governor, and appointee to complete Sen. Francis Case's unexpired term, was narrowly beaten. The spring of 1962 was one of the wettest and most destructive springs in South Dakota history, including a tornado in Mitchell and major floods in Rapid City and the northern Black Hills. President Kennedy dedicated the power facilities at Oahe Dam. Five persons lost their lives when an overpass on Interstate 90, east of Rapid City, collapsed. A long strike against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad slowed economic growth in central and western South Dakota and almost halted construction at the West River missile sites and at Oahe and Big Bend Dams. The electorate approved constitutional amendments permitting annual sessions of the legislature, authorizing municipal home rule, and giving the South Dakota Highway Department authority to condemn and take possession of land before the landowner is compensated.

1963: The city of Aberdeen became the “Quint City” with the birth of quintuplets to Mrs. Andrew Fischer on September 14 and newsmen from across the nation converged on South Dakota to report the story. The dispute between Herried and Mound City over the location of the Campbell County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office came to a boil; the federal government threatened to use federal marshals to secure remaining records from the blockade office in Mound City. The State appropriated budget reached a record high of \$77.6 million. The tribal leaders of the Sioux Indians were successful in having the law adopted by the legislature to assume jurisdiction over the Indian Country, referred for placement on the November 1964 ballot. Dr. Harvey Davis, curriculum consultant, recommended consolidation of the state institutions of higher learning. Nebraska and South Dakota hassled about fishing privileges in the Nebraska portion of the Gavins Point tail waters area. The Black Hills suffered from a bark beetle infestation. The new medical aid to the aged plan, adopted by the 1963 legislature, was first delayed, then rejected, by the federal government.

1964: Native-born South Dakotan U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey was elected vice-president. Humphrey was born at Wallace and reared (**grew up*) at Doland. The state supported the Republican party members of Congress, all state constitutional offices, and for a majority of both houses of the State Legislature, but voted Democratic nationally - the first time in nearly 30 years. The first annual 30-day session of the legislature was held. The state's pheasant population declined sharply. At the instigation of the legislature, the office of the Attorney General investigated the insurance industry in South Dakota and recommended remedial legislation for what the investigator, Vinton Nutt, termed the “worst insurance department in the fifty states.” The voters turned down a referred law to assume criminal and civil jurisdiction over Indian Country in South Dakota. Mrs. Lawrence Stavig, Sioux Falls, wife of the president of Augustana College, was named National Mother of the Year. Devastating fires swept the Black Hills. The National Farmers Organization conducted a livestock withholding action; violence in conjunction with the action included road blockades, slashed tires, and cut fences.

1965: Legislative reapportionment caused bitter controversy. The issue was settled by moving the existing congressional line, which followed the main channel of the Missouri River, approximately 100 miles eastward. The makeup of the Senate was changed to provide 29 districts. An increase in the sales tax and use tax from two to three percent was passed by the legislature. Property tax relief funds were returned to counties for distribution to taxpayers. The pheasant slump caused restriction of hunting with a resultant loss in tourist revenue. A jurisdictional fight between public and private utilities was settled by compromise legislation. Flash floods in the Black Hills area caused considerable property damage. Legislation designed to coordinate vocational training in the state was passed.

1966: The worst blizzard on record hit South Dakota in March. The storm claimed 10 lives and loss of livestock was estimated at 95,000 head. U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk dedicated Big Bend Dam, the last project in the Pick-Sloan plan. A comprehensive revision of the state insurance code was passed by the legislature. The Uniform Commercial Code was adopted. Bills were passed enabling the state to participate in the Federal Medicare program. A State Planning Agency and a Fine Arts Council was created by the legislature. Three constitutional amendments were passed in November. Amendment A

classifies all property within an independent school district as either agricultural property or non agricultural property and defines both classes. This amendment also limits the mill levy on agricultural property for such school districts to 24 mills. Amendment B provides the county superintendent of schools be on local option basis. Amendment C allows the Supreme Court to establish county courts by district, thereby allowing a county judge to serve more than one county. The federal Highway Beautification Act caused considerable controversy over billboard advertising. Mule skinner Jean De Haven drove a 20-mule team from Death Valley, California, to Wessington, bringing national publicity to the state. Balloonist Nick Piantanida's free fall attempt at Sioux Falls ended in disaster when oxygen mechanism failed, and he later died as a result. The pheasant season was restricted as the birds continued to decline.

1967: The 1967 legislature set in motion steps for school reorganization by passing a law and referring it to a vote of the people. The legislature also provided an automobile safety inspection program to conform to federal standards. It created the State Building Authority to finance capital construction projects. The state also provided a retirement system for its employees. Dr. M. F. Codington, the Superintendent of Public Instruction (**Now Commissioner of School and Lands*), died, and Dr. Gordon Diedrich was appointed to replace him. In April the National Farmers' Organization began to slaughter hogs to protest low prices for pork. Several reformed convicts from the state penitentiary began "Operation Pitfall," a program of visiting schools to convince young people to receive a good education and stay out of trouble. Pheasants Unlimited, Inc. was formed to stop the decline in the state's pheasant population.

1968: Politics claimed the attention of South Dakota throughout 1968. After President Johnson's announcement that he would not seek another term, U.S. Sen. Robert Kennedy entered the state's Democratic Primary and defeated U.S. Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. Following U.S. Sen. Kennedy's assassination on the eve of his victories in South Dakota and California primaries, Sen. George McGovern entered the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Vice President Humphrey won the nomination in Chicago. However, the Republican nominee, former Vice President Richard Nixon, carried the state in the November election. The Republican state ticket headed by Congressman E.Y. Berry, Congressman Ben Reifel and Attorney General Frank Farrar, the gubernatorial candidate, swept the state offices, although the Democrats made some gains in the legislature. Sen. McGovern was the lone Democrat to retain his seat after a bitter contest with former governor Archie Gubbrud. In other election results the people narrowly supported the action of the legislature to provide for school reorganization. A referred law to eliminate daylight savings time was defeated at the polls. Only one of five constitutional amendments survived the general election. Teacher militancy grew in the state as 4,000 teachers marched on Pierre demanding more state aid for education. Teachers engaged in lengthy strikes in Rapid City in the fall. The strike was finally settled when the court issued an injunction requiring the teachers to return to work. Rapid City was shaken by the death of six Rapid City High School cheerleaders in the crash of a light plane returning to Rapid City after the State A Basketball tournament in March. Thomas James White Hawk was the center of a controversy regarding capital punishment after he was convicted of murder and sentenced to die in the electric chair. Congress approved the Oahe irrigation project but refused to fund it until the state repealed its ban on non-resident hunting of migratory waterfowl. Jet airplane service was inaugurated in most

of the state's larger cities. The state was featured in a new motion picture called *The Family Band* which centered around early South Dakota politics. South Dakota rodeo star Casey Tibbs made a movie, *Born to Buck* featuring South Dakota horses.

1969: Before the winter of 1968-69 was over, a record 100 inches of snow fell in parts of eastern South Dakota. The legislature appropriated \$500,000 in emergency state aid to help local communities clear snow and repair flood damage. The 1969 Legislative Session was marked by two controversial issues. Tax reform divided the houses of the legislature with the House passing a bill to levy a three percent adjusted gross income tax only to see it die in committee in the Senate. An eleventh hour compromise was agreed upon which increased the excises on gasoline and cigarettes. The legislature also granted cities the right to impose non ad-valorem taxes other than motor fuel taxes. A bill backed by Gov. Farrar which created a consumer's Gas and Electric Council to regulate the electric power and gas distribution industry created a storm of controversy throughout the state. The bill finally cleared the legislature after passing the Senate by a single vote, but was referred to the people by its opponents. The legislature also passed a "no strike" law, but it did not stop the Sioux Falls Police Department from engaging in a "sick out" during a wage dispute with the city council. Gov. Farrar muted the death sentence of convicted killer Thomas White Hawk to life imprisonment without parole or pardon. Rancher Baxter Berry, who had been accused of murdering an Indian, was tried and acquitted by an all-white jury after pleading self-defense. Some parts of the national news media attempted to portray the two trials as a contrast of justice with racial overtones. President Nixon visited the state to honor his longtime friend U.S. Sen. Karl Mundt by dedicating the Karl E. Mundt Library at Dakota State College. Late in the year U.S. Sen. Karl Mundt suffered a severe stroke.

1970: During the 1970 Legislative Session the Consumer's Gas and Electric Council law was repealed, which assured that it would not go to a vote of the people. Immediately after the 1970 Session an agricultural oriented group initiated a state income tax proposal which promised property tax relief. Gov. Farrar's re-nomination was challenged in the Republican Party primary by Pennington County State Sen. Frank Henderson. Although Gov. Farrar comfortably won re-nomination, the primary campaign was bitter. The Republicans also had hard primary campaigns in both congressional districts. The Democrats enjoyed a primary contest only in the second congressional district. State Sen. Richard Kneip easily defeated incumbent Gov. Farrar for governor. Democrats Frank Denholm and James Abourezk defeated Republicans Dexter Gunderson and Fred Brady for the state's two congressional seats. However, Republicans carried most of the state constitutional offices and retained wide majorities in both the houses of legislature. The people rejected the initiated state income tax by a large margin and also rejected an initiated measure to abolish mandatory fluoridation. Four of nine proposed constitutional amendments were accepted. Attorney General Mydland announced a crackdown on gambling which culminated in several raids around the state. This resulted in the legislature taking action to legalize limited forms of gambling. The legislature also repealed the 23-year-old ban on non-resident waterfowl hunting to facilitate congressional funding of the Oahe Irrigation Project. Fire swept through the business district of Artesian. Homestake Mining Company was ordered by the federal government to stop all mercury discharge into Whitewood Creek. The Board of Regents created a controversy by ordering a freeze on all college enrollments. Later in the year the Commissioner of Higher Education brought out

the even more controversial master plan, which recommended closing two of the seven state-supported colleges. Indian militancy appeared with the occupation of, first, Sheep Mountain and then Mount Rushmore.

1971: Acting on parts of the controversial “Master Plan for Higher Education” compiled by the Commissioner of Higher Education, the Board of Regents attempted to establish one engineering school at South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, with limited engineering courses taught at South Dakota State University. The matter became controversial during the 1971 legislative session and the legislature voted to override the Regents’ action and continue the state’s two engineering schools. The matter was further complicated because the Governor, Speaker of the House and Lt. Governor signed an incorrect version of the legislation to continue the two schools. The 1971 Legislature also merged Southern State College at Springfield as a branch of the University of South Dakota. There was a great deal of controversy over the seating of two new members of the State Board of Regents. Outgoing Gov. Farrar appointed former Democrat state representative Elvern Varilek and Republican Ron Schmidt to the Board of Regents. However, upon his inauguration, new Gov. Richard Kneip, withdrew those appointments and asked the two regents whose seats were becoming vacant to continue. The State Supreme Court ruled in favor of Kneip’s action. The first Democrat administration in 11 years took office in the statehouse and Democratic Congressmen Frank Denholm and James Abourezk became U.S. Representatives. A legislative apportionment act passed which reduced the state House of Representatives from 75 to 70 members. U.S. Sen. George McGovern announced his candidacy for the democratic Presidential nomination. Gov. Kneip proposed a state income tax and property tax relief. However, he was unable to convince the legislature to pass the proposed legislation. The South Dakota Farmers Union announced it would test the constitutionality of the local property tax for support of elementary and secondary education. Mount Rushmore was selected by the American Bicentennial celebration. A group of Indians took over Mount Rushmore for a short time to protest the failure of the government to meet Indian treaty obligations. The legislature appropriated funds to make South Dakota the first state to have a statewide weather modification program. The 1970 census revealed the state population decreased by 2.1 percent since 1960, from 680,514 to 666,257. There was a decrease of nearly 40,000 in the rural population.

1972: On June 9, Rapid City and other Black Hills areas hit by massive flooding in middle of the night with a loss of more than 200 lives and millions of dollars in damage. For the first time since the mid 1930’s, the Democratic Party took control of both houses of the legislature. Gov. Kneip won re-election overwhelmingly and the Democrats swept almost all other statewide offices. Democratic Congressman James Abourezk defeated Republican Robert Hirsch for the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Sen. Karl Mundt. Republican James Abdnor won the Second Congressional District seat vacated by Abourezk. At the Democratic National Convention, U.S. Sen. George McGovern was nominated for president. In November he was defeated by Republican candidate Richard Nixon, carrying only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. Gov. Richard Kneip’s tax reform package was rejected by the legislature for a second time. The legislature enacted a program of property tax relief for the elderly and except for the drinking age, lowered the age of majority to 18. For the first time since statehood, a comprehensive revision of the state Constitution was completed when voters approved four revised articles of the state Constitution. The articles unified the court system; called for reorganization of state government and provided

for four-year terms for governor; provided broad home-rule powers for local government units; and granted citizens the authority to initiate constitutional amendments. The Great Lakes of South Dakota Association attempted to conduct a statewide lottery. The matter became controversial and resulted in several court fights over whether the 1970 Legislature had intended to authorize a statewide lottery. The courts stopped operation.

1973: The village of Wounded Knee, near the 1890 site of the last armed conflict between the Sioux Nation and the United States Army, became the focus of the most significant demonstration of the American Indian Movement's demand for Indian rights, when, on February 27, armed AIM members and sympathizers occupied the community. Federal and local law enforcement officers blockaded the area. The AIM occupation lasted for 71 days and resulted in the death of two occupiers, the serious wounding of law enforcement officers and extensive property damage. Peace was restored on May 8. On February 6, an American Indian Movement demonstration in Custer, protesting a criminal proceeding involving the death of an Indian, flared into a club-swinging confrontation between Indians and peace officers. Before the incident ended, three buildings, including the Custer County Courthouse, had been damaged by arsonists. In August, AIM leader Clyde Bellecourt was seriously wounded in a shooting incident. The alleged gunman, another AIM leader, was arrested but released when Bellecourt refused to testify against him. The Democratic Party was in control of the legislature for the first time since the New Deal era with the major issue the Governor's income tax. The tax bill failed in the Senate by one vote. Gov. Kneip also unveiled executive order 73-1. This executive document, authorized under a provision of the state Constitution, thoroughly revised existing state government by consolidating more than 160 state offices into 16 departments, headed by gubernatorial appointees.

Gov. Kneip raised a political and constitutional windstorm of when he announced his intention to run for a third term as Governor. The state Constitution restricts a Governor to two terms; however, a recent amendment to the executive article of the Constitution increasing the Governor's term from two to four years raised the question of whether the governor was limited to two two-year terms or a total of eight years. The South Dakota Supreme Court decided the issue in Gov. Kneip's favor. In a year marked by increasing national awareness of environmental protection, rumors of a possible plan to remove quantities of Army nerve gas from Colorado for storage at a federal facility near Igloo, precipitated an immediate protest. Federal officials did not attempt to make the transfer because of overwhelming public concern.

1974: The Wounded Knee trial in St. Paul of American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means lasted nearly nine months before Judge Fred Nichol dismissed felony charges against the two men. The Minnehaha County Courthouse was extensively damaged when AIM supporters and authorities brawled during the trials of persons charged in connection with the 1973 demonstration by American Indian Movement supporters at Custer. There was also a dispute involving whether non-Indians would come under federal, state or tribal jurisdiction for crimes and offenses committed on the reservations. U.S. Sen. George McGovern defeated former Vietnam prisoner of war Leo Thorsness in the November general election, gaining a third U.S. Senate term. Gov. Richard Kneip polled 53 percent of the vote in his victory over GOP challenger John Olson, making him the first governor in history to serve eight years. Political newcomer Repub-

lican Larry Pressler upset incumbent Democrat Congressman Frank Denholm. Second District Republican Congressman James Abdnor retained his Congressional seat. Control of the state legislature was split, with Democrats having a majority in the Senate and Republicans in the House. There were severe summer drought conditions and poor livestock prices and crop yields were down drastically. The giant Oahe Irrigation project, which envisions the irrigation of more than 110,000 acres in the north central and northeastern part of the state, was challenged when United Family Farmers filed suit unsuccessfully in federal court to halt the project. A four-year, degree-granting medical school at the University of South Dakota was created. The state Supreme Court upheld the 1972 constitutional amendment revising the executive article of the Constitution, thus confirming reorganization of the executive branch by the governor.

1976: Mount Rushmore was one of the national attractions during the national Bicentennial year. Drought was a critical issue. Many ranchers and farmers were forced to cut back their herds. In some areas, drought conditions were worse than the 1930's. U.S. Representatives Larry Pressler and Jim Abdnor won re-election. The Republicans gained control of the Senate and the House by a large majority.

1977: The Congressional decision to delete \$17 million from the federal budget for funding of the Oahe Irrigation Project was the top news story in 1977. After the elections in the fall of 1976, a majority of members on the Oahe Conservancy Subdistrict Board either opposed or questioned the project. President Carter agreed and asked for no funding. The Oahe controversy was a principal concern for many South Dakotans because the state had suffered with below average rainfall in many areas since 1973. But, the rains came in 1977. A wet fall delayed harvest, but crops were good. However, continuing low prices caused farmers to participate in a national agricultural strike on December 14. Gov. Kneip established a modern day record by issuing 30 vetoes during the 1977 Legislative Session; 16 were overridden by the legislature.

1978: A \$16 million surplus in the state treasury enabled the legislature to repeal the state personal property tax. The legislature also appointed a special committee to develop ways to fund the repeal in the future. Problems occurred at the State Cement Plant when both new and old kilns did not function properly, and orders could not be filled. The lack of shipments to out-of-state customers caused a lawsuit and disenchantment among non-South Dakota buyers. Attorney General William Janklow was elected governor. Republican winners in all Constitutional offices. The only Democrat winner for state office was Ken Stofferahn as a new Public Utilities Commissioner. U.S. Congressman Larry Pressler won the Senate seat vacated by U.S. Sen. James Abourezk, Tom Daschle won Pressler's old position and James Abdnor was re-elected to a fourth term in the House of Representatives. November ballot action also included the repeal of a dairy marketing procedure that guaranteed profits for the state's private dairies and the defeat of an initiated obscenity law that some argued might have been declared unconstitutional. Gov. Richard Kneip resigned from office to accept an appointment to an ambassadorship to Singapore by President Jimmy Carter. Lt. Gov. Harvey Wollman completed the final six months of the term. Good crops and low prices in 1977 coupled to create a grain storage problem. There was also a shortage of boxcars that hampered farm-to-market shipping. South Dakota farmers and ranchers joined representatives from other states in a tractorcade to Washington to protest the low prices. In December, parental complaints about singing of Christmas car-

ols in public schools drew national attention.

1979: The nation's closest Congressional race was settled by a court ruling declaring Thomas Daschle the winner over Leo Thorsness by 139 votes. In June, the Corn Palace in Mitchell was severely damaged by fire. The state suffered a drop in tourism caused by the national shortage of gasoline.

1980: Congressman James Abdnor defeated Sen. George McGovern in his bid for re-election. Gov. Janklow's plan to establish a state rail authority and purchase track and operate a state rail system passed the legislature. Citibank of New York relocated its credit card division in South Dakota, due to a change in usury laws designed to lure them to the state. South Dakota suffered the worst drought since the 1930's. More than \$600 million worth of crops, hay and pasture withered under the hot sun. 25,000 pounds of marijuana were seized from a DC-7 plane near Akaska making it the biggest drug bust in South Dakota's history. The state suddenly found itself in a financial crisis which led Gov. Janklow to order a five percent reduction in state spending.

1981: South Dakota showed growth in population, 666,257 in 1970 to 690,178 in 1980. Despite the increase in population, South Dakota lost one Congressional seat effective in 1982. The legislature raised several taxes to fund state government and assessed a penny to the state's gas tax to help fund the operation of a state railroad. A successful court challenge to the change in the gas tax resulted in the first special session of the legislature in 31 years. Assassination attempts were made on President Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II. An agreement was reached between the State of South Dakota and Energy Transportation Systems, Inc. (ETSI), a San Francisco company to sell Missouri River water in exchange for ETSI not using southwestern South Dakota water in its coal slurry pipeline. Gov. Janklow called the legislature into special session for a second time to make changes in the statutes to implement the agreement. Burlington Northern Railroad was granted the authority to operate South Dakota's 480-mile core of railroad track in eastern South Dakota. American Indian Movement (AIM) established a camp at Yellow Thunder southwest of Rapid City in an attempt to reclaim the Black Hills. Citibank opened its credit card division in Sioux Falls employing 300 people.

1982: LaDonna Mathis and her two sons were shot to death on their Mt. Vernon farm in late 1982. Her husband John Mathis was acquitted of the triple murder. Gov. William Janklow won re-election over Democrat challenger Michael O'Connor. Incumbents Thomas Daschle (1st District) and Clint Roberts (2nd District) were pitted head-to-head for the state's lone Congressional seat. Daschle won a narrow victory. Korczak Ziolkowski died, leaving to his descendants the job of finishing his mountain carving of Chief Crazy Horse near Custer, which was started in 1948.

1983: The death of School and Public Lands Commissioner Julian Cheney created a controversy regarding vacancy. Gov. Janklow appointed State Treasurer David Volk to the position, combining the two offices. A successful court challenge separated the two positions and former Commissioner John (Jack) Gerken returned to complete the term. Following a vote of the people mandating single member senate districts, the legislature divided the state into 35 legislative districts each electing two representatives and one senator. Indian artist Oscar Howe died in Vermillion. South Dakota farmers idled 4.2 million acres

of farm-land under the Reagan administration's payment-in-kind (PIK) program. The legislature expanded the state's campaign to attract new industry by allowing state chartered banks to enter the insurance business. In addition, the legislature authorized "sale-leaseback" which allowed the state to sell public buildings and continue to use them under lease from the private sector.

1984: By a one vote margin, the state House of Representatives approved Gov. Bill Janklow's plan to convert the college campus at Springfield to a prison. The first prisoners were housed in Springfield by the end of the year. Heavy rains and June floods topped the weather stories. A federal disaster team estimated damage at more than \$290 million. The Lake Menno dam burst forcing several farm families from their homes. The Bad River rose 23 feet in an eight-hour period at Fort Pierre. U.S. Sen. Larry Pressler set a new record with 235,176 votes (75 percent) in his re-election bid. South Dakotans re-elected Democrats Rep. Tom Daschle and PUC Commissioner Ken Stofferahn. Gov. Janklow called a special session in May to deal with water development. Six new water development districts based on major water projects were formed and the old conservancy sub-districts abandoned. U.S. Rep. Geraldine Ferraro of New York became the first woman to run for vice president. A proposed Constitutional amendment to combine the offices of State Treasurer and Commissioner of School and Public Lands was rejected by voters. The agreement between the state and Energy Transportation Systems, Inc. (ETSI) to sell Missouri River water was discontinued.

1985: The legislature attracted national attention and made history by sending its entire membership to Washington, DC, to lobby national leaders on the agricultural crisis. Gov. Janklow initiated his Rural Renaissance program to assist farmers hit by drought and low farm prices. Thirty-nine counties were declared eligible for drought disaster aid. South Dakotans voted in their first statewide special election in November, turning down a nuclear waste compact with North Dakota by an 83-17 percent vote. Chem-Nuclear abandoned plans to build a hazardous waste site near Edgemont. After a 12-week strike, Morrell workers in Sioux Falls ratified a new contract.

1986: Following wide open primaries in both parties, the Republicans retained control of state government and Democrats filled the federal seats. Gov. Bill Janklow challenged incumbent U.S. Sen. James Abdnor in a primary, and Abdnor won, but lost to U.S. Rep. Tom Daschle in the general election. State Rep. Tim Johnson picked up the U.S. House seat vacated by Daschle. George S. Mickelson and Lars Herseth, both sons of former Governors, opposed each other for governor. Mickelson won with a 51-49 percent margin. All Constitutional officers elected were Republicans. Democrats picked up 10 seats in the legislature. Five years of wet weather created flood conditions in eastern South Dakota, causing more than \$50 million in damages. New lakes were formed in Kingsbury and Miner counties. President Reagan made two visits to the state in an unsuccessful attempt to retain a Republican United States Senate. A fire in downtown Redfield destroyed almost a block of business buildings. Union County grieved over two murder-suicides in one day.

1987: Gov. George Mickelson was successful in promoting his one-cent sales tax for economic development with the legislature, and the establishment of the Revolving Economic Development and Initiative (REDI) Fund. South Dakota was one of the first states to adopt the 65 mph speed limit on interstate highways after U.S. Congress approved the

change. Two former governors died; Richard Kneip on March 9 and Archie Gubbard on April 25. The farm crisis continued to plague the Midwest, with farm foreclosures at a record high and land values dropping. Air service continued to deteriorate in the middle-sized cities in the state. The State Capitol renovation begun in 1976 continued and ground was broken in Pierre for the Cultural Heritage Center. The first of a fleet of B-1 Bombers arrived at Ellsworth Air Force Base. The legislature appropriated \$900,000 to assist the efforts of economic developers in the state to acquire the Supercollider for South Dakota. The \$4.4 billion atom smasher involves building a 57 mile circular tunnel for an energy-related research project. Gov. George Mickelson called a special session on July 16 to finalize the state's commitment to the project application, ultimately losing to Texas. The drinking age was raised from 19 to 21 by the 1987 legislature after an attempt to challenge in court the federal government's right to withhold highway funds until such a law was passed.

1988: The research-linked Future Fund grant program bestowed the first business-university research grant in 1988. The Future Fund program, initiated by Gov. Mickelson, was funded with \$5 million of employers' contributions to the state unemployment insurance trust fund. The state conducted its first early presidential primary on February 23rd. This early date brought many presidential candidates to South Dakota and gave the state national exposure. Republican Bob Dole and Democrat Dick Gephardt won their party's primaries. South Dakota suffered the worst drought in 50 years. The northern and western parts of the state were the driest with thousands of acres of grassland and forest destroyed by fires. U.S. Rep. Tim Johnson won re-election by defeating Republican challenger David Volk. South Dakotans rejected Dakota Proposition II, a constitutional amendment to limit property taxes.

1989: Four bronze statues were placed in the capitol rotunda throughout the year. Named for attributes of early pioneers, Vision, Wisdom, Integrity and Courage they serve as a lasting legacy of the state's centennial. The legislature passed Gov. Mickelson's two-year property tax freeze. The South Dakota-Nebraska boundary compact was signed and later ratified by the legislature, changing the state's boundary to the center line of the Missouri River's main channel. The state's first female state legislator, Secretary of State and U.S. Senator Gladys Pyle died at the age of 98. Legislators Rep. Debra Anderson and Sen. Mary McClure resigned to take positions in the White House. A grand jury investigation of the South Dakota State Penitentiary brought various charges, including marijuana distribution against former inmates and eight prison administrators. The Board of Charities and Corrections was replaced by the Department of Human Services and the Department of Corrections. During the year, South Dakota celebrated a century of statehood with the largest grass roots volunteer effort in the state's history. Hundreds of communities held special celebrations and created lasting legacy projects. Over 20 statewide Centennial events such as the Centennial Wagon Trains and the Missouri River Flotilla were held.

1990: Gov. George Mickelson declared 1990 the Year of Reconciliation to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the Wounded Knee Massacre. The declaration set into motion concentrated efforts to reach a new understanding and appreciation of the state's Indian heritage and to begin dialogue that heals. The movie "Dances With Wolves" opened nationally in November to rave reviews. Filmed in South Dakota, the movie showcased the vast beauty of the state and created new interest nationwide. People were interested in

the stunning sunsets of South Dakota as well as the Indian heritage detailed in the movie about a cavalry man's encounter with Sioux Indians. The state legislature voted to make Martin Luther King Day a non-working holiday. The legislature changed the second Monday in October from Pioneer Day to Native American Day, a working state holiday. On November 6, voters approved a ballot measure requiring legislative approval of large-scale solid waste landfills and rejected a ballot measure which would have limited permits for surface mining to 3,100 acres. One constitutional amendment allowing the legislature to call itself into special session became law in 1990 while the voters rejected four other constitutional amendments. The failed amendments related to disposition of private property taken for public use, the eligibility for legislative office, the imposition of an income tax and a limit on the growth of taxes on real property. The U.S. Senate race drew the most interest in the general election. Republican U.S. Sen. Larry Pressler defeated Democrat Ted Muenster and Independent Dean Sinclair. Republican Gov. George Mickelson and Democrat U.S. Representative Tim Johnson defeated their challengers, Bob Samuelson and Don Frankenfeld. Democrats won several seats in the state Senate, but fell one short of claiming a majority. Gambling in Deadwood generated \$281.5 million from November 1, 1989, throughout the end of October 1990. The gambling provided some vigorous growth in the community, but most of the main-street businesses were quickly converted into casinos. The 50th Black Hills Motor Classic in Sturgis brought more than 300,000 motorcyclists to the area, and boosted tourism in the state. Hundreds of South Dakota National Guards, Ellsworth Air Force Base personnel and South Dakota reserves made their way to duty in the Middle East war. In September, a fire burned 14,200 acres of forest land southeast of Custer. The five-day blaze destroyed cabins in Custer State park and forced the evacuation of several homes.

1991: The legislature grappled with taxes, abortion and waste disposal. At the end, Governor Mickelson's tax bill was defeated and no compromise reached. The saga of Lonetree, a multistate waste disposal site near Edgemont, continued. A project that proposed burying more than one million tons of baled garbage a year in a landfill near Edgemont was first approved by a state board. However, a group sponsored a petition to place the issue on the ballot, which after approved for the ballot, later failed passage.

A bill outlawing abortion except when the mother's life is threatened and in cases of rape or incest, or when the baby would be born with profound deformities was defeated by the Senate after approval in the House. The bill caused a great deal of debate in the legislature. On July 3, President George Bush, Hollywood celebrities and other VIPs joined an estimated 2,000 people at Mount Rushmore's 50th anniversary and formal dedication. A commemorative stamp was also issued. Iona Klein of Dallas claimed a \$12.5 million Lotto America ticket and then admitted she had picked up the ticket at the convenience store where she worked. The dispute was settled in court when Klein split the winnings with the owners of the store. Video lottery becomes a major state revenue source and several cities pass ordinances designed to slow the spread of the machines.

1992: Democrats gained control of the state Senate while Republicans maintained their majority in the House of Representatives. U.S. Senator Tom Daschle retained his seat. U.S. Representative Tim Johnson also defeated his opponents. Voters approved a constitutional amendment limiting terms of U.S. and state legislators and state constitutional officers. Voters defeated a referred law to approve the construction and operation of the Lonetree

solid waste disposal facility; an initiated measure to impose a personal and corporate income tax and another to repeal the video lottery. Voters approved an initiative to provide acreage regulation and reclamation incentive for large-scale gold or silver surface mining. Donald Moeller, 40, was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of 9-year-old Becky O'Connell in Sioux Falls. If the conviction stands, Moeller would be the first person executed in South Dakota since 1947. In May federal agents hauled off the bones of a 65 million-year-old *Tyrannosaurus rex*, prompting a legal battle and a series of protests. Sioux Falls was rated number one by Money magazine, making it the best place to live in America.

1993: On April 19, 1993, a state-owned plane crashed in Dubuque, Iowa, killing Gov. George S. Mickelson; Commissioner of the State Office of Economic Development Roland Dolly, Director of the Office of Energy Policy Ron Reed, Northern State Power General Manager Angus Anson; First Bank of South Dakota President and Chief Executive David Birkeland; Sioux Falls Development Foundation President Roger Hainje; and state pilots Ron Becker and David Hansen. Residents mourned statewide for the eight men and more than 13,000 South Dakotans filed reverently past the governor's casket as he lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda. The state's congressional delegation, 12 governors and U.S. Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas attended the memorial service in the capitol and a procession of cars followed the hearse carrying the governor's body from Pierre to Brookings for burial. Residents of cities along the route stood reverently, many with American flags, as the procession passed. Lt. Gov. Walter D. Miller was sworn in as governor on April 20, in a small ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda. He appointed Steve Kirby as lieutenant governor on May 20 and he was officially approved by the South Dakota legislature at a special session May 25. Gov. Mickelson was returning from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he and the others had met with officials of John Morrell & Co. During the 1993 legislative session, members voted to approve a bill raising the bet limit in Deadwood. Opponents of the legislation filed their intent to refer the law to a vote of the people immediately, saying they would have no problem gathering the 12,836 signatures needed.

1994: In June, the South Dakota Supreme Court ruled that the statewide gambling – including video blackjack, poker and keno games – violated the South Dakota Constitution because they did not fit the definition of a lottery. The state budget was formulated with the expectations of receiving \$65 million from the state's percentage of the games, and now that money would not be available. After a series of legal steps to forestall the action, 7,589 machines were shut down in August. Meanwhile, the Legislature met in special session and cut the state budget by some \$28 million and used \$27 million in reserve funds to offset potential losses. The Legislature also put a constitutional amendment to reauthorize the video lottery on the November 8 ballot. After a hard-fought campaign, South Dakota voters passed the amendment allowing video lottery by 51 percent to 49 percent. The machines were turned back on November 22.

South Dakota was number one in the nation twice on election day. The state ranked number one nationally with the highest percentage of eligible voters turning out to vote. The second "first in the nation" came from kids involved in the Kids Voting project. South Dakota ranked number one in the percentage of students in grades K-12 involved in Kids Voting who showed up at the polling places to "practice" vote.

Governor Walter D. Miller decided to seek re-election in 1994. He was opposed by former Governor William Janklow. Janklow served as governor from 1979 through 1987. Governor Janklow won the Republican primary and the following general election. He defeated Democrat Jim Beddow of Mitchell 55 to 41 percent.

The Legislature approved a package of \$10 million in state financial aid for John Morrell & Co. in an attempt to save its Sioux Falls plant.

The people voted against a property tax cut by a slim margin. The measure failed 49 to 51 percent. Republicans added to their majority in the state House of Representatives and regained control of the state Senate in the November election.

U.S. Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota defeated U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut 24-23 to become the minority leader of the U.S. Senate for the next four years.

1995: In early January, Gov. William Janklow returned to the office he held from 1979 to 1987. He was sworn in three days before his formal inauguration. After the initiated measure named Dakota 1 failed to pass by a narrow margin in 1994, Gov. Janklow asked the legislature to cut property taxes by 30 percent. The governor's proposal would have reduced property taxes by \$120 million and included a controversial medical-services tax, which was deleted. Lawmakers decided to cut taxes by 20 percent. The property-tax reduction took effect in 1996, was funded by lifting many sales-tax exemptions, increasing the state's share of video-lottery profits, raising the cigarette tax and cutting state spending in other areas. Gov. Janklow also cut 755 state government jobs over several months. Many eastern South Dakota farmers were kept out of fields by incessant rain and spring snowstorms. This caused livestock losses and prevented planting or forced farmers to wait until late in the season to plant crops. The President approved a disaster declaration for 58 of South Dakota's 66 counties because of the weather and flooding. A snow and ice storm in October cut a swath of destruction in the form of snapped power poles from Milbank to Gregory. Rural electric service was devastated in the region. Early in the year, John Morrell & Co. in Sioux Falls, a meat-packing plant that is one of the state's largest employers, dropped retirement benefits for 1200 retirees, prompting protests from officials across the state and from the retirees.

1996: Tim Johnson defeated Larry Pressler for a seat in the U.S. Senate in a race that demanded the state's attention for nearly 18 months. The two men spent more than \$8 million dollars campaigning, the largest amount ever spent in a South Dakota campaign. Johnson won the seat 51 to 49 percent. In other election news, John Thune, a 35-year-old Republican from Murdo and Pierre, defeated three candidates for the lone U.S. House of Representatives seat vacated by Tim Johnson. Also, President Bill Clinton campaigned in South Dakota twice while his opponent Bob Dole visited the state several times. Clinton rallied supporters in Brandon in September and in what was billed as his last campaign appearance, Clinton addressed a late-night rally in Sioux Falls on election eve. Piper Strey-le, a 28-year-old mother of two, disappeared from her rural Canistota home in late July. Authorities arrested Robert LeRoy Anderson, 26, of Sioux Falls, and charged him with kidnapping, although she had not been found. In January, Michael Hare, a 28-year-old taxi driver from Pierre, was shot and killed and robbed of \$34.48. Two teenagers were ar-

rested near the scene and one of them, Paul D. Jensen Jr., 15, was convicted of murder and given life in prison. Communities across the state debated the merits of corporate farming when corporations, including Tyson Foods, offered South Dakota farmers contracts to run factory-style hog farms. In June, Gov. Janklow announced that 200 workers in the state Transportation Department would be laid off as part of a plan to save \$7 million. The Department of Transportation would use part-time seasonal positions to handle peak workloads. Taking advantage of Congress' decision to give states the authority to set highway speeds, the 1996 Legislature raised the speed limit on Interstates 90 and 29 to 75 miles per hour and to 65 miles per hour on most other state highways. Much of South Dakota was covered with thick ice in November.

1997: South Dakota suffered through endless blizzards that paralyzed much of the state throughout the long 1997 winter. Thousands of livestock died, many rural areas were cut off and local governments looked for funding to open roads and rescue people. In January, most of the state and some of the nation listened to reports while authorities searched for Karen Nelson of Webster who was trapped alone in her pickup truck while a blizzard raged. She kept contact with the outside world through her cellular phone. After 40 hours without food or water and only a few blankets to keep her warm, rescuers found her near a county road northwest of Webster. The huge snowdrifts then brought flooding that put eastern South Dakota on alert as rivers and lakes rose to record levels. President Clinton signed a statewide disaster declaration.

Lake Kampeska near Watertown rose to six feet over full early in April and hundreds of people were forced to flee their lakeside homes. Vice President Al Gore visited South Dakota to see the flooding. The Big Sioux, James, Vermillion and Missouri rivers all caused flooding problems. It took the U.S. Congress until June to approve hundreds of millions of dollars in aid for the disaster. During the April floods, volunteers and prison crews struggled to keep the surging James River at bay, but the river won and James Valley Christian School near Huron was almost completely flooded.

Smithfield Foods purchased the Dakota Pork plant in Huron and the next day announced they were closing the plant, putting 850 people out of work. Dakota Pork's former owner, Carl Kuehne, said he sold the plant because of a chronic shortage of slaughter hogs. With less than two weeks until a November 3 deadline, supporters mounted a last-minute effort and gathered 31,162 signatures to put a Constitutional amendment on the ballot that would restrict corporate agriculture in South Dakota. The measure was referred to as the "corporate hog farm" amendment.

Donald Moeller was back on death row after a retrial in the 1990 rape and murder of a Sioux Falls girl. Moeller's first conviction was overturned by the state Supreme Court. The jurors in his retrial in Rapid City came to the same conclusion as those in his first trial: Moeller is guilty and must die for the crime.

The 1997 legislature approved open enrollment which allows students to attend classes in the school districts of their choice without paying out-of-district tuition. Transfers are allowed both between school districts and within a district.

In October, a South Dakota rancher sold "Sue," the world's largest and most complete Ty-

rannosaurus Rex skeleton to the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago for \$8.36 million. The 65-million-year-old fossil was discovered in 1990 on a ranch near Faith by a commercial fossil business in Hill City. The fossil was seized in 1992 by federal agents as part of an investigation into illegal collecting. The fossil was returned to the ranch owner and sold to the Chicago museum in October 1997. It is being uncrated and will be on public display, cleaned up and reassembled in 2000.

The Philip High School Future Homemakers of America Chapter won the FHA's national Community Service Award for 1997 for their "Families First" project. The Philip FHA Chapter planned and implemented a week of special family activities to encourage families to spend more time together.

South Dakota supplied America's Holiday Tree, a 60-foot spruce from the Black Hills National Forest. The efforts to send a tree from South Dakota to Washington D.C. were launched in November 1996 at a ceremony on the Capitol steps in Pierre. A year later, the 60-foot spruce tree in the Black Hills National Forest was cut down, carefully bundled, placed on a Mack Truck and began its journey to the nation's Capital. Fifteen communities in South Dakota held programs celebrating the tree's journey to Washington DC. The tree was South Dakota's gift to the nation and was displayed on the west lawn of the U.S. Capitol. Donations and the sale of sweatshirts and other mementos funded the project. The ornaments donated by South Dakota citizens and placed on America's Holiday Tree were placed in the National Archives. The Capitol City Children's Chorus from Pierre raised money and traveled to Washington D.C. to perform at the opening ceremony of the tree lighting.

1998: A monstrous prairie tornado flattened the McCook County town of Spencer on May 30. The event brought national attention to the town and the outpouring of volunteers and aid. The tornado destroyed almost every building in Spencer, population 320. Six people died and 150 were injured. Gov. Bill Janklow set up a governor's temporary office at the site, and offered his help. When officials mounted a cleanup campaign and Gov. Janklow asked for 1,000 volunteers to help, some 8,000 people showed up that day. Fund raising for the victims brought in more than \$1 million. In addition, Vice President Al Gore visited the site and promised aid from the federal government. By the end of the year, some of Spencer's businesses were open and many new homes were being built or completed.

In September Gov. Bill Janklow ordered inspections of Canadian grain and livestock shipments entering the state because the federal government would not enforce the rules of international trade. The blockade gained support from other Governors. When trade talks were scheduled in October, Gov. Janklow lifted the blockade.

Flooding continued in 1998, and northeastern South Dakota suffered greatly. More roads and farmland were flooded and there seemed to be no end to the water problems. Farmers suffered with low crop and livestock prices. At the end of the year hogs were sold for 10 cents a pound, the lowest price since the 1950s. The U.S. Congress passed a multi-billion dollar farm aid package.

The debate over corporate hog farms manifested itself in 1998. Constitutional Amend-

ment E, approved by the state's voters in November, bans non-family-farm corporations from growing crops and owning or raising livestock. It also prevents those companies from having financial interests in agricultural contracts, farm land and operations.

Janklow became the first South Dakota governor to be elected to four four-year terms. He won in November with 64 percent of the vote.

Gov. Janklow instituted a program to wire all K-12 schools for technology, including Internet access, using prison crews. He also negotiated for substantial rate reductions for schools for telecommunications connections and Internet access. The schools were wired at less expense than any other state in the nation. Governor Janklow then announced he was going to do the same for the universities and tech schools, private schools and public libraries.

Gov. Janklow's program to have prison inmates build housing for the elderly in small towns received a national achievement award from The National Council of State Housing Agencies.

1999: Governor Janklow appointed a task force to make sure South Dakota will be prepared for problems caused by the possible "Year 2000" computer glitch. The task force gathered information on the Y2K compliance status and progress of systems such as utilities, communications, health care, nursing care, public works, law enforcement and emergency services.

Inmate-built houses for senior citizens and persons with disabilities became available throughout South Dakota. The homes were originally available to applicants from communities of less than 5,000 population and rural areas.

The Legislature passed Senate Bill 95, which requires meatpackers to report the prices they pay for livestock went into effect July 1.

Complaints by the State Training School inmates of abuse by former employees and lack of training dominated headlines in South Dakota for most of the year. Gina Score, a 14-year-old inmate at the State Training School, died after a mandatory run at the girls' boot camp program at Plankinton on July 21st.

On October 25th, a runaway Lear-jet from Florida veered off course and crashed in a pasture near Mina, South Dakota. Professional golfer Payne Stewart and five others died in the crash. Experts believe that the plane's cabin had lost pressure.

Robert Leroy Anderson of Sioux Falls was convicted of murder in the deaths of Piper Streyle of rural Canistota and Larisa Dumansky of Sioux Falls. Anderson was sentenced to die by lethal injection.

President Clinton declared Shannon County a federal disaster area. Several tornadoes and severe storms hit the reservation June 4-5. One man died and more than 40 people were injured. Approximately 160 homes were destroyed or badly damaged.

President Clinton toured the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation promising federal projects as part of an effort to combat poverty.

Unrest over the deaths of two American Indian men near Whiteclay, Nebraska, coupled with continuing complaints about alcohol sold to people from the near-by Pine Ridge Reservation, resulted in several marches on Whiteclay during the summer.

2000: Despite months of preparations for possible Y2K problems, New Year's Day turned out to be routine. The state Division of Emergency Management received no reports of any Y2K-related interruptions in public services. The state Bureau of Information and Telecommunications found no significant problems in state government's massive computer and technology systems.

One of Governor Janklow's top priorities is to see that every baby born in South Dakota has the opportunity for a good start in life. Bright Start is the Governor's new comprehensive early childhood initiative and it is composed of the following components: Home Visitation, Newborn Hearing Screenings, Early Intervention Screenings, Immunizations, Web Site, Parent/Infant Welcome Box, Responsive Parenting Seminars. A Welcome Box is sent to every newborn infant in South Dakota beginning in January 2000. The items in the box are intended to assist parents as they help their babies get a good, healthy start in life.

The South Dakota Legislature ended a two-day special session by agreeing to sell the state-owned cement plant and recommending a trust fund to protect most of the \$252.3 million that GCC of Chihuahua, Mexico, has offered to pay. The company, which incorporated in South Dakota as GCC Dacotah, Inc., has plants, concrete operations or distribution terminals in Texas, New Mexico, Mexico and Colorado. Homestake Mining Company announced the closing of its 124-year gold mine in Lead. Homestake Mine is the world's oldest continuously operated gold mine and the oldest registered corporation in South Dakota. Homestake Mine has been recommended as the site for a world-class underground scientific laboratory.

Voters decided to keep video lottery for the third time since its inception. The Jasper Fire burned 83,500 acres of the Black Hills National Forest. A Wyoming woman was arrested on suspicion of setting the fire. Congress approved the \$273 million Lewis & Clark water project which would pipe treated Missouri River water to homes and towns in southeast South Dakota, northwest Iowa and southwest Minnesota. The South Dakota High School Activities Association agreed to switch the girls' volleyball and basketball seasons, effective in the fall of 2002.

Dakota Fast File, a new way to file Uniform Commission Code filings using the Internet, was implemented in July by the Secretary of State. A compact has been signed between the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the South Dakota Secretary of State. This compact allows the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to partner with and use the Secretary of State's uniform commercial code filing system. This will make the "first in the nation" agreement for filing UCC's between a state and a reservation. This provides the ability for tribal members to have their collateral perfected, making loans more available from lending institutions and ultimately helping create business and industrial development on the reservation.

2001: A letter containing anthrax was mailed to the office of U.S. Senator Tom Daschle. Fifty-five staff members in the office building, including Daschle and the staff in his Capitol office, were tested for anthrax. Twenty-three had been exposed to the anthrax, but none were infected. The anthrax threat didn't end with U.S. Senator Daschle's office however. All told, anthrax-tainted letters killed five people and forced evacuation of federal buildings in Washington DC.

Senator Tom Daschle became Senate Majority Leader after Senator Jim Jeffords of Vermont defected the GOP to join the Independents, thus tilting control of the Senate to the Democrats.

Security was heightened in South Dakota after the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York City and the Pentagon.

In excess of 25,000 people gathered at the State Capitol in Pierre to celebrate the dedication of the World War II Memorial on September 15th in Pierre. The memorial, positioned adjacent to Capitol Lake, consists of six bronze figures representing the branches of service in which South Dakotans served during WWII.

A committee of U.S. physicists said the Homestake gold mine was the best site for a new national underground science laboratory. It was estimated that the physics lab could generate \$2 billion in economic activity during its first 20 years and provide hundred of jobs in the northern Black Hills. In October, President Bush signed a bill to provide \$10 million in start-up money for the conversion of the mine. On December 19, Congress attempted to relieve the business owners of Homestake from potential liability for environmental damage in the future. Even so, at year-end the National Science Foundation, which would operate the lab for the state, had yet to agree to direct and pay for the project.

Governor Bill Janklow decided to close the State Training School at Plankinton by the end of the year. Janklow based the decision on there being fewer young people sent to the Department of Corrections and the need to find budget efficiencies because of the economic downturn's effects on government revenue.

U.S. Representative John Thune decided to run for the U.S. Senate. President Bush visited South Dakota to rally support for his tax cut plan.

South Dakota became the last state to allow cameras in court rooms.

2002: The Associated Press voted Tim Johnson's narrow victory over John Thune in the U.S. Senate race as South Dakota's top story of the year. Johnson's narrow win was marked by a "scant 524 of 337,508" total votes cast on the November 5th general election. During the campaign season, President Bush made an unprecedented number of trips to South Dakota in support of John Thune's candidacy.

Republican Mike Rounds defeated well-funded primary opponents Mark Barnett and Steve Kirby during the June primary. As the underdog third contender, former State Senator Mike Rounds of Pierre ran a low-budget campaign, stayed away from the highly competitive top two candidates and was rewarded by Republican voters with the party's nomi-

nation in June. Rounds moved on to victory in the gubernatorial race defeating Democrat opponent Jim Abbott by a 57 to 42 percent margin during the November general election.

Governor Bill Janklow moved on to South Dakota's lone U.S. House seat after winning a 53.5% margin against rival Democrat Stephanie Herseth during the November 2002 election. Herseth, a young South Dakota native with state political ties, executed a campaign that nearly defeated one of the state's long-time political icons.

In response to one of the most severe droughts in state history, the Bush administration provided \$752 million in aid for South Dakota livestock farmers and other drought stricken states. As the drought continued in 2002, the battle to provide much more aid became a major issue in the U.S. Senate race.

Summer 2002 brought devastating forest fires in the Black Hills with two fires charring more than 23,000 acres during the summer. The Battle Creek Fire burned more than 13,000 acres, and the Grizzly Gulch Fire forced the evacuation of both Deadwood and parts of Lead. Politically, the forest fires directed public attention to U.S. Forest Service and the agency's forestry management policies and practices.

Federal Judge Charles Kornmann of Aberdeen ruled South Dakota's anti-corporate farming law (Amendment E) unconstitutional. Amendment E passed in 1998 by an initiated measure and declared that in order for a family farm to be incorporated, at least one family member must do substantial routine labor on the farm. This was found unconstitutional because it is in violation of the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act. Three weeks after Kornmann's ruling, voters defeated the amendment's replacement during the June 2002 primary election.

South Dakota received nearly \$18 million thanks to a 1998 settlement between 44 states and the tobacco industry. As determined by South Dakota law, the money from the settlement was placed in a constitutional trust fund for educational enhancement.

Facing increasing fiscal pressure, the 2002 Legislature tapped reserve funds to balance state spending.

2003: June 24th became known as "Tornado Tuesday" after 67 twisters ripped through South Dakota setting a state record. One tornado touched down near Manchester almost wiping the town off the map.

Computer maker Gateway laid off more than 2,500 workers in plants in Sioux Falls and North Sioux City. Additionally, in September financially troubled Northwestern Corporation filed for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy.

On August 16, U.S. Representative William Janklow collided with a Minnesota motorcycle rider, Randy Scott near Trent, South Dakota. Janklow was convicted of second-degree manslaughter in December, and resigned from office on January 20, 2004.

Mosquitoes caused a stir as South Dakota was hit hard with West Nile virus cases. On August 22nd, South Dakota had its first death from the virus when 89 year old Virgil

Christianson from Wakonda died in Yankton after a battle with the virus. Thirteen other South Dakotans also died in 2003 from West Nile virus. There were a total of 1,039 human cases in the state.

2004: One person died, and 50 others contracted West Nile virus. Mosquito control efforts at the local level were credited with helping keep disease numbers down in 2004.

This year marked the fifth year of drought in South Dakota. For the first time since 1988, the governor activated the state Drought Task Force in South Dakota to coordinate state and federal efforts in preparation for severe drought.

Performers from across South Dakota took the stage to honor the state's veterans and their families at the Korean War Memorial Dedication Ceremony Saturday, Sept. 18, in Pierre. Tens of thousands of visitors gathered at the State's Capitol Complex for the dedication ceremony and celebratory events.

Legislation to ban abortions without exception fell one vote short of passing in the state Legislature. Supporters promoted the legislation as the ticket to a re-hearing of Roe V. Wade by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Former U.S Representative John Thune topped the national political charts with his defeat of Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle on November 2. The victory marked the first time in 52 years where a Senate Leader was ousted from office. Seventy-nine percent of registered voters turned out for the general election.

Stephanie Herseth became the first woman to represent South Dakota in the U.S. House after narrowly defeating Republican State Senator Larry Diedrich in a special election on June 1. She filled the seat left vacant when William Janklow resigned. Herseth's support continued into the November 2 general election where she again defeated Diedrich in the race for a full two-year term.

Voters rejected the proposed repeal of the state's sales tax on food. Proposed and marketed by the Democrat Party as a way to provide financial relief for the poor, the measure revealed the people's support for the state's broad-based sales tax system.

2005: Ellsworth Air Force Base, a 63-year-old base established in the 1940's that houses about half of the nation's B1-B bombers and is the state's second-largest employer, narrowly escaped a round of military base closings. In May, the Pentagon released its Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) list which included shutting Ellsworth down. But state and community leaders lobbied hard to keep Ellsworth open. In June, at least 7,000 people attended a hearing hosted by three BRAC commissioners in Rapid City. In August, the BRAC commission voted 8-1 to take Ellsworth Air Force Base off of the Pentagon's list of recommended closures. The move saved the state thousands of jobs and nearly \$300 million.

An 11th-hour ruling by U.S. District Judge Karen Schreier blocked a South Dakota abortion bill from becoming law on July 1. The legislation would have required abortion doctors to tell women that abortion ends the lives of human beings and poses various medical

and psychological risks.

Lightning ignited a tree in a branch of Stagebarn Canyon in the Black Hills on the night of Saturday, July 9. The resulting Ricco Fire burned 4,000 acres in rugged country west of Piedmont, forcing the evacuation of dozens of homes and destroying one. Temperatures in the 100s and high winds helped the fire spread fast. Ricco was named a national priority fire, and a "Type 1" management team, comprising the most highly trained firefighters, was called in to fight the blaze, along with more than 800 other firefighters. The fire eventually burned an area 4 miles long and 2 miles wide, from South Stagebarn Canyon on the south to Little Elk Canyon on the north. On the west, campers at Dalton Lake were evacuated. The fire was contained by Sunday, July 17. Estimated cost of containment was \$2.3 million.

In October, state lawmakers, meeting in special session, approved \$19.9 million to help fund an interim underground laboratory in the closed Homestake Mine at Lead. The National Science Foundation also narrowed its choice on constructing a lab to Homestake and a mine in Colorado.

South Dakota's first-ever mountain lion hunting season could have endured as long as Dec. 15, but it ended Oct. 24, when the fifth breeding-age female was shot and killed. A total of 13 lions were killed after the season opened Oct. 1.

A late-fall ice and snow storm paralyzed a big portion of the state. The brunt of the storm hit central and eastern South Dakota on November 27-28. Heavy snow and ice knocked out power to 65,000 homes and businesses. More than 100 communities went without lights or heat in below-freezing temperatures as crews worked around the clock to repair 10,000 miles of downed power lines. The governor started a door-to-door campaign to get people into emergency shelters. Crews worked continuously to get power back on, and it was mid-December before some rural areas were restored. Three storm-related deaths were reported. The President declared the hardest hit communities across South Dakota disaster areas.

In November, the Sioux Falls-based Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad said it would apply for a \$2.5 billion federal loan for its long-discussed coal-train project. Officials said the application would be filed in 2006.

The demolition company charged with demolishing the Zip Feed Mill in Sioux Falls said tipping the tallest building in the city would be as easy as chopping down a tree. But when the blast went off, the weight of the structure pushed one side deep into its foundation. Video of the demolition was seen around the world. The building sat at an angle for weeks, as a wrecking ball reduced the mill to a pile of rubble.

2006: The rain did not fall, cattle were sold and crops were destroyed in much of central and western South Dakota this year. The hot and dry weather brought one of the most severe droughts in the country to South Dakota.

U.S. Senator Tim Johnson was hospitalized with stroke-like conditions. The Senator underwent surgery Dec. 13 to repair a malformed cluster of blood vessels in his brain, called

an arteriovenous malformation. A month later, he was transferred to the hospital's rehabilitation center, where he began speech, physical and vocational therapy. Rehabilitation continued into 2007.

An abortion ban was passed by the state legislature in an attempt to challenge *Roe v. Wade*. The measure was referred to a vote of the people and in November, voters rejected it 56 percent to 44 percent.

Governor Rounds decided to stop South Dakota's first execution in almost sixty years. Four hours before Elijah Page would be put to death, Governor Rounds postponed execution because he didn't want to violate a state law that said an execution required the use of two drugs as opposed to three.

Sixty school districts sued the state over education funding. The school districts alleged that the state was under-funding education by more than 100 million dollars a year. The lawsuit was expected to go to trial in the spring of 2008.

Ellsworth Air Force Base was picked as the location for a new consolidated financial services call center. Reports expected 800 new jobs within seven years at the center. The plans for the new center called to consolidate Air Force financial services that were currently handled at 93 separate locations.

The Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern coal train project received final regulatory approval but was later denied a \$2.3 billion railroad loan from the Federal Railroad Administration. The company pledged to pursue other means of financing the \$6 billion project.

2007: U.S. Senator Tim Johnson continued his recovery from a 2006 brain hemorrhage. He began 2007 in a medically induced coma. As his health improved, he underwent physical and speech therapy in a Washington, D.C., area hospital and at his home. Senator Johnson returned to South Dakota in August for a welcome home event. This was followed in September by his return to the Senate Floor.

In July the National Science Foundation chose the closed Homestake Gold Mine at Lead as the site for a new deep underground physics lab. The State of South Dakota prevailed over three other sites. If built, the Deep Underground Science and Engineering Lab (DUSEL) will be the largest and deepest facility of its kind in the world. Work began immediately on preparing an interim lab, known as the Sanford Underground Laboratory, 4,850 feet underground. The main lab will be 7,400 feet underground.

The Federal Railroad Administration turned down a request from the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad (DM&E) for a \$2.3 billion loan to fund a line expansion and rehabilitation. The project's goal was to provide access to haul coal from Wyoming. Later in the year, the Canadian Pacific Railway announced it was buying the DM&E.

Sioux Falls businessman and philanthropist, T. Denny Sanford, pledged \$400 million to Sioux Valley Health System and the organization changed the name of the health system to Sanford Health. The money will assist in expanding the health system, including pedi-

atric clinics and research centers focused on the needs of children. The “Sanford Project” will focus on establishing a world class research team to achieve significant progress in fighting Type I Diabetes.

On July 11, 2007, Elijah Page was executed by the State of South Dakota for the torture killing of Chester Allan Poage of Spearfish. This was the state’s first execution in 60 years. The execution originally scheduled for August 29, 2006, was delayed over concerns regarding the legality of the lethal injection methodology provided in state law. The 2007 Legislature resolved those legal concerns.

The worst forest fire of the year was the Alabaugh Canyon Fire, which burned more than 15 square miles near Hot Springs. One man was killed when he became trapped in his home, two firefighters were burned and thirty-three homes were destroyed. The lightning caused blaze had the highest heat intensity measurement ever recorded for a Black Hills fire.

Hyperion Resources of Dallas, Texas announced it was considering an area near Elk Point for a \$10 billion oil refinery, which would be the first new U.S. refinery since 1976. The refinery capacity was estimated at 400,000 barrels a day.

2008: South Dakota voters rejected a measure 55 to 45 percent on the general election ballot that would have banned most abortions in the state. The measure was less restrictive than a similar measure that was defeated in 2006.

Union County voters approved a rezoning ordinance 58 to 42 percent that would allow a new oil refinery in the county. The state Department of Environment and Natural Resources issued a draft air quality permit for the refinery.

South Dakota held the last presidential primary in the nation on June 3, 2008. The Democratic Party primary between U. S. Senator Hillary Clinton of New York and U. S. Senator Barack Obama of Illinois saw neither candidate lock up the nomination prior to South Dakota’s primary. Both candidates spent time in South Dakota during the weeks leading up to the primary, giving the state a taste of the competitive nomination race. U.S. Senator Clinton carried South Dakota’s primary, but U.S. Senator Obama cinched the nomination shortly thereafter. Senator John McCain won the state’s three electoral votes in the general election.

U.S. Senator Tim Johnson continued his recovery from a 2006 brain hemorrhage. He ran for re-election, defeating State Representative Joel Dykstra of Canton. U.S. Representative Stephanie Herseth Sandlin carried every county in the state to win reelection over Rapid City businessman Chris Lien.

The economy was on everyone’s mind in 2008. Gas prices skyrocketed past four dollars a gallon before retreating to less than two dollars. The first half of the year saw record crop prices, which tumbled significantly as harvest approached. The Dow Jones Industrial Average index hit a high of 13,000 in May and fell to less than 7,600 in November. VeraSun Energy Corp, headquartered in Sioux Falls and the nation’s number two ethanol

producer, filed for bankruptcy after being battered by the rapidly falling corn and fuel markets.

The Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned a lower court order that had prevented the state from enforcing a 2005 law requiring abortion providers to tell women seeking an abortion that the procedure ends a human life.

2009: The South Dakota Legislature passed a law to ban smoking in bars, video lottery establishments and the casinos in Deadwood. The measure, which would extend a ban that has outlawed smoking in most workplaces and public areas since 2002, was to have taken effect July 1. Bar and casino owners collected petition signatures to place the measure on the ballot, which was contested. A judge in November validated the measure for the ballot, which referred the measure to a public vote in 2010.

Gov. Mike Rounds in January proposed several austerity measures to balance the state budget, including the closing the School for the Deaf, and removing state support for the South Dakota State Fair, among other measures, but an infusion of federal money was used to balance the state budget.

The National Science Foundation in October authorized \$29 million over two years to develop a preliminary plan to turn the old Homestake gold mine in western South Dakota into the world's deepest laboratory.

Legislators passed a law, creating a presumption of openness for government records in South Dakota.

The state Board of Minerals and Environment in August unanimously approved an air quality permit for a \$10 billion oil refinery that Hyperion Resources plans to build in Union County. The Hyperion project was slated to be located on 3,800 acres of farmland north of Elk Point, processing 400,000 barrels of Canadian tar sands crude oil each day into low-sulfur gasoline, diesel, jet fuel and liquid petroleum gas.

2010: Republican Congressional candidate State Representative Kristi Noem of Castledwood defeated Democratic U.S. Rep. Stephanie Herseth Sandlin for South Dakota's at-large seat in Congress. Noem emerged victorious from a June Primary against Secretary of State Chris Nelson, and State Rep. Blake Curd. Sandlin became the first South Dakota House member to lose a re-election bid in nearly three decades.

Spring flooding, which resulted in a presidential disaster declaration, caused millions of dollars in damage to roads, bridges and other public infrastructure.

After being placed on the ballot in 2009 by opponents, South Dakota voters passed an expanded statewide smoking ban restricting residents from smoking in bars, video lottery establishments and Deadwood casinos.

South Dakota's state budget woes continued when Gov. Mike Rounds proposed a state budget that would cut state aid to schools by 5 percent, and the Legislature balanced the state budget with a combination of spending cuts and one-time transfers from various ac-

counts.

Republican Lt. Gov. Dennis Daugaard defeated Democratic State Sen. Scott Heidepriem of Sioux Falls to become South Dakota's next governor. Republicans swept all statewide elective seats for office, including US Senator John Thune who ran for the US Senate seat without opposition. This was the first time in South Dakota history the US Senate seat had been uncontested by another candidate. Thune was only the third Republican senator in United States history to run for the United State Senate on an uncontested basis.

A School funding lawsuit started in 2008 was dismissed by the courts. Sixty school districts sued the state over education funding. The school districts alleged that the state was under-funding education by more than 100 million dollars a year.

Laying of the State Capitol Cornerstone, 1908
Courtesy, SD Archives.



SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS

Capitol Complex – Pierre, South Dakota

Capitol Complex

The Capitol Complex, located on the Missouri River bluffs of Pierre, is comprised of more than 200 acres of state property that includes 23 buildings, 10 acres of parking lots, 11 miles of sidewalks, a five acre lake, and more than 80 acres of cultured grass.

State Capitol



South Dakota's Capitol was constructed in Pierre from 1905 to 1910 after a protracted fight over which town was to become the state's capitol. The Capitol building was designed and constructed by Minneapolis architects Bell & Detweiler as a modified version of their similar design of the Montana capitol.

Measuring 190 feet wide, 292 feet long and 161 feet tall, its materials include native field stone, Ortonville granite, Indiana limestone, and

Vermont and Italian marble. An annex was added in 1932 to the north side of the original Capitol, bringing the size of the Capitol to more than 141,000 square feet.

In the late 1970s, the Legislature and the Governor began a long-term effort to restore the Capitol to its original grandeur. The effort was completed in 1989, in time for the State's centennial celebration.

Recently marking its 100th Anniversary in 2010, the building attracts visitors from across the nation and world to see its architecture, artworks, and the more than 100 events that are held annually in the building, including a dazzling display of Christmas trees between Thanksgiving and Christmas.



The Capitol is located at 500 East Capitol Avenue and houses the South Dakota State Legislature, Supreme Court, most of the Constitutional Officers, and various bureaus of executive management.



Capitol Lake

Located adjacent to the Capitol to the east is a five acre man-made lake. Fed by a warm water artesian well, the picturesque lake is a popular spot for Canada geese in the winter. Capitol Lake was a popular ice skating attraction early in the 1900's, until weak ice led to loss of life on the lake. Up until the mid 1970's, the pond was also a popular fishing hole for the youth of the Pierre area.



Governor's Residence

Located on the eastern shore of Capitol Lake, the Governor's Residence serves as private living quarters for South Dakota governors and their families. A previous residence in the same location served from 1937 until 2003, when structural problems and outdated facilities prompted construction of a new residence. Completed in 2005, the 14,000 square foot facility serves as the private residence and as a facility capable of hosting guests for public gubernatorial events.

Hilger's Gulch / Governor's Grove

The gulch to the north of the Capitol was once a field owned and farmed by Anson Hilger and is now a manicured parkway that includes a 1.5 mile lighted walking trail and Governor's Grove, which includes a tree planted for each state governor.



Visitor Center

The Visitor Center located on the western shore of Capitol Lake was originally constructed in 1971 as a maintenance facility. It was converted in 1998 to a 4,000 square foot public use facility that includes a conference room, restrooms, kitchen, and a gallery overlooking Capitol Lake.





Dr. Robert Hayes Building

Originally constructed as a health laboratory, the Hayes Building currently houses the administrative offices of the Department of Health. The 10,500 square foot building is named after the physician and health care pioneer who served as secretary of health from 1970 to 1975. The building is located at 600 East Capitol Avenue, between the Capitol and Visitor Center.

Memorials & Monuments



Various memorials and monuments are located on the grounds that surround Capitol Lake.

The **Fighting Stallions Memorial** was built as a tribute to the eight South Dakotans, including Governor George S. Mickelson, who died when a state airplane crashed on April 19, 1993 near Dubuque, Iowa. The memorial is an life-sized bronze replica of the 1935 mahogany carving by sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski.



A **World War II Memorial** pays tribute to the more than 68,000 South Dakota men and women who served in the armed forces during World War II. Six bronze statues, representing the different roles our citizens served in the war, stand saluting the United States flag. The memorial created by South Dakota artists Lee Leuning and Sherry Treeby was dedicated in 2001.



A bronze statue of an American GI facing the wall listing fallen soldiers was dedicated in 2004 as a **Korean War Memorial** to honor the more than 26,000 South Dakotans who fought in the Korean War. South Dakota artists Lee Leuning and Sherry Treeby created the sculpture.

The **Vietnam War Memorial** bronze statue depicts a battle weary foot soldier facing the wall listing fallen soldiers to honor the more than 28,000 South Dakotans who served during the Vietnam War era. The memorial was dedicated in 2006 and was created by South Dakota artists Lee Leuning and Sherry Treeby.



A trio of **first responder memorials** honors South Dakota firefighters, law enforcement officers and emergency medical technicians who lost their lives in the line of duty.



The **Civil War Monument** was erected in 1918 to honor those who defended our nation, and is located in the small triangular park at the intersection of Capitol Avenue, Wells Avenue and Court Place.



Cultural Heritage Center

Opened in 1989 in honor of South Dakota's centennial, the Cultural Heritage Center is the headquarters of the South Dakota State Historical Society. The 63,000 square foot earth-covered facility holds the state archives, historic preservation, research and publishing, museum, and gift shop. The award-winning museum is open year round and has a modest admission fee. The Cultural Heritage Center is located at 900 Governor's Drive, and overlooks Hilger's Gulch to the North of the State Capitol.





Soldiers' & Sailors' World War Memorial Building

Originally a memorial to South Dakotans serving in World War I, the Soldiers' & Sailors' Building was built in 1931 and housed the state museum for many years. In 1990, it became an office building and houses the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs. The 11,760 square foot building currently displays tributes to South

Dakota Medal of Honor recipients, Purple Heart recipients, former prisoners of war, and other distinguished and all South Dakota veterans. It is located at 425 East Capitol Avenue.



Sigurd Anderson Building

This state office building, named after the State's 19th Governor, was constructed in 1951. The 28,840 square foot Anderson Building houses various state agencies and is located at 445 East Capitol Avenue.



Joe Foss Building

Named after the famous World War II flying ace and State's 20th governor, the Foss Building was completed in 1955. Located at 523 East Capitol Avenue, the 60,230 square foot building houses various state agencies.



Richard Kneip Building

This state office building, located at 700 Governor's Drive, was completed in 1975. Named after the 25th Governor of South Dakota, the 79,180 square foot building is occupied by various state agencies.



Mercedes MacKay Building

Originally constructed in 1974, the MacKay building serves as the state repository and reference library and offices for state agencies. The 48,000 square foot building is named after the woman who served as the state librarian from 1939 to 1973. The MacKay building is located at 800 Governor's Drive.

Becker-Hansen Building

Built in 1964, the Becker-Hansen Building is the headquarters for the Department of Transportation. The 90,200 square foot building is named after department employees Ron Becker and David Hansen who were killed when a state airplane crashed on April 19, 1993 near Dubuque, Iowa. The building is located at 700 East Broadway.



Capitol Lake Plaza

The State purchased the Capitol Lake Plaza building in 2007. The 29,000 square foot office is a model of modern energy efficiency and includes solar panels, vertical axis wind turbines, and a geothermal heating and cooling system. The building houses various state agencies and is located at 711 East Wells.



Bureau of Administration Building

A former church, this 4,500 square foot building houses various executive management bureau staff, including the Bureau of Administration central office. It is located at 320 North Nicollet Avenue.



Public Safety Building

Formerly an old Federal building and commerce department building, the Public Safety Building currently houses the Department of Public Safety. The 21,300 square foot office building is located at 118 West Capitol Avenue.



State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory has facilities for bacteriological, serological, virological and chemical testing, as well as office spaces for the Department of Health. Completed in 1997, the 36,100 square foot building is located at 615 East Fourth Street.





George S. Mickelson Criminal Justice Center

The Mickelson Center was completed in 2005 and houses a wide variety of state law enforcement agencies. The 152,700 square foot facility houses the Attorney General, administration and staff, the Division of Criminal Investigation, law enforcement training, forensic laboratory, State Radio and an emergency operations center. The building

is named after the state's 28th Governor and former assistant attorney general and state's attorney who was killed when a state airplane crashed on April 19, 1993 near Dubuque, Iowa.

Photo Credits: Anderson Building, Becker Hansen Building, Bureau of Administration Building, Capitol Lake Plaza Building, Civil War Monument, First Responder, Foss Building, Hayes Building, State Health Lab, Kneip Building, Mackay Building, Public Safety Building, Soldiers and Sailors Building, State Capitol Visitor Center and World War II Memorial courtesy of Keith Hemmelman. All other building and monument photos courtesy South Dakota Tourism.

Regental Institutions

Black Hills State University **Spearfish, South Dakota**



History

Black Hills State University was established by the Dakota Territorial Legislature in 1883 as Spearfish Normal School. By 1924 the school was authorized to adopt a four-year curriculum leading to a bachelor of science in education degree. Known informally as a teacher's college during the '20s and '30s, the name was officially changed to Black Hills Teachers College in 1941. On July 1, 1964, in recognition of the broadening educational opportunities offered by the college, the Legislature officially changed the name to Black Hills State College. The college's role in the state's higher education system has continued to grow and evolve over recent decades. Recognizing the need to be competitive in today's educational market place and at the same time enhance the state's economic development potential, the state Legislature changed the college's name to Black Hills State University, effective July 1, 1989. Dr. Kay Schallenkamp became the university's ninth president in July of 2006. BHSU reached a record enrollment of nearly 5,000 in 2010.

Accreditation

The university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the International Assembly for Collegiate Business Education, the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education, and the National Association of Schools of Music. The university is also a member of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Commission on Accrediting.

Objective

Black Hills State University is committed to maintaining academic excellence through a curriculum consisting of 63 bachelor's degree programs, as well as five master's degree programs. The curriculum is delivered by 132 full-time faculty through three colleges: Arts and Sciences, Business and Technology, and Education. By virtue of its location in the Black Hills, BHSU has access to a multitude of outdoor field research sites and specialized laboratories where faculty and students work closely with scientists at a number of government agencies and private firms.

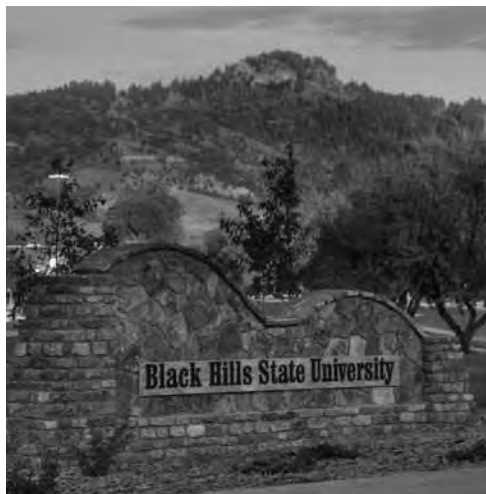
BHSU, the only comprehensive university west of the river and the third largest university in the state, has an enrollment of nearly 5,000 students from 45 states, 22 countries, and nearly every county in South Dakota. Students attend classes at the Spearfish campus, at sites in Rapid City, and through distance offerings.

Though providing innovative, high-quality academic programs and a dynamic learning

community is the university's primary mission, extending its human and physical resources to the people of the state and region is also important.

Resources available to area citizens include: economic development workshops, a computer-linked state library network, faculty speakers, consultants, theatre performances, concert series, conferences, and workshops. The university, in partnership with the Spearfish arts community, hosts the Johanna Meier Opera Theatre Institute, the only summer opera program in the region, which attracts students and instructors from around the world.

There are many exciting initiatives in the Black Hills region including innovative changes in education, the development of a world-class science lab that will open the door for unlimited research possibilities, and emerging technology-related business enterprises. BHSU takes an active role in these exciting ventures by providing leadership for math and science education; offering unique cultural experiences, including a world-renowned opera program; conducting useful and needed research for area businesses and industries; and in many other ways.



Curricula

College of Arts and Sciences:

The mission of the College of Arts and Sciences is to provide all students with the opportunity to acquire a broad liberal arts education in the areas of Fine and Applied Arts, Humanities, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences. This experience helps develop valuable skills in critical thinking, analysis, synthesis, the use of scientific method and oral and written communications as well as a greater understanding and appreciation for different cultures and international issues. Along with classroom instruction, the college fosters research and other creative activities between faculty and students.

The College of Arts and Sciences has produced many student success stories within the diverse disciplines encompassed by its six departments.

College of Business and Technology:

The College of Business and Technology provides students with the professional competencies necessary to become leaders in an ever-changing global environment. Opportunities are provided for all students to gain leadership skills through involvement with student organizations and to gain practical experiences through internships in cooperation with business and industry.

The BHSU business program is one of the largest in the area. Faculty members are actively engaged in applied research and publication. This keeps them on the cutting edge of their disciplines and enables them to infuse their lectures with freshness, insight and relevance.



College of Education:

The College of Education prepares competent, confident, and caring teachers for the 21st century. BHSU has the largest teacher education program in the state with high placement rates in South Dakota and the greater Black Hills region. For over 100 years Black Hills State University has demonstrated a strong commitment toward educational excellence through faculty dedication and student achievement. Quality begins in the classroom

with outstanding faculty delivering an up-to-date, standards-based curriculum designed for personal and professional development. Technology is integrated into all education coursework to facilitate the growth of students' technology skills and their ability to integrate the same into their classrooms.

Majors:

General courses of study include the following majors: American Indian Studies, Applied Technical Science (emphases in General Supervision and General Technology), Art/Art Education, Biology/Biology Education, Business Administration (emphases in Accounting, Economics and Finance, Entrepreneurial Studies, Human Resource Management, Management, Marketing, and Tourism and Hospitality Management), Business Education, Chemistry/Chemistry Education, Communication Arts, Corporate Communications, Early Childhood Special Education, Elementary Education, English/English Education, Environmental Physical Science, Exercise Science (emphases in Management and Science), General Studies, History/History Education, Human Services (emphases in Community Service, Gerontology, and Probation and Law Enforcement), Industrial Technology (emphases in Advanced Manufacturing and Construction Technology), Industrial Technology Education, Instrumental Music Education, K-12 Special Education, Mass Communication (emphases in Computer Publishing, Journalism, Multimedia, Photography, Public Relations, and Telecommunications), Mathematics/Mathematics Education, Mathematics and Science Education, Music, Outdoor Education, Physical Education, Physical Science, Political Science, Professional Accountancy, Psychology, Science Education, Social Science/Social Science Education, Sociology, Spanish/Spanish Education, Speech Communication/Speech Communication Education (emphases in Communication and Theatre) and Vocal Music Education.

Pre-professional:

Students can earn their bachelor's degrees in a variety of disciplines and continue their education at the graduate or professional school of their choice: Agriculture, Chiropractic Medicine, Dental Hygiene, Dentistry, Law, Medical Technology, Medicine, Mortuary Science, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Optometry, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Physician Assistant, Renewable Natural Resources Management (emphases in Fisheries Biology, Forestry, Range Management and Wildlife Management), Respiratory Therapy

and Veterinary Medicine.

Other Curricula:

Two-year associate of science degrees are available in the following areas: Advanced Manufacturing Technology, General Studies, Industrial Technology, and Tourism and Hospitality Management.

Graduate Curricula:

Graduate classes leading to a master of science degree in Curriculum and Instruction (with emphases in Reading, Math Education, Educational Technology, and Science Education), master of education degree in Reading are available, master of science degree in strategic leadership, MBA (masters of business in applied management), and master of science degree in Integrative Genomics.



Course Delivery Options

BHSU has taken steps to adapt to the changing needs of its students by offering a number of course delivery options. BHSU accommodates place-bound adult learners by providing a variety of courses via the internet and off-site classes at several locations in Rapid City and throughout the region. Currently, nearly 1,000 students within South Dakota and beyond are enrolled in distance education courses. Some students use distance education options to complement their on-campus schedules; other students use them as their primary outlet. BHSU currently offers a master of science in Curriculum and Instruction, a master of science in Strategic Leadership, and a bachelor of business administration with an emphasis in management entirely online.

The Campus

The BHSU campus is recognized as one of the most beautiful campuses in the region. Today the Spearfish campus consists of 123 acres and 21 main buildings in addition to Ida Henton Park and Lyle Hare Stadium.

The newly built Life Sciences Laboratory includes modern research laboratories and classrooms with clustered workstations for greater inquiry-based instruction and collaborative activities.

Clare and Josef Meier Hall, a state-of-the-art music and classroom building includes a 280-seat recital hall, choir and band rooms, faculty studios, classrooms, soundproof practice rooms, conference rooms, instrument storage areas, keyboard, listening and piano labs, and faculty offices. A recent \$1 million donation has invigorated plans for a new theatre on campus. Consideration is also being given to remodeling the existing theatre in Woodburn Hall.

The E.Y. Berry Library-Learning Center contains learning resources, both print and non-



print. The university library is also the site of the mainframe computer that services the statewide library network.

Five residence halls and an eight-building apartment complex accommodate nearly 850 students. The Donald E. Young Sports and Fitness Center provides exceptional fitness facilities, a swimming pool, as well as classrooms and faculty offices. The David B. Miller Yellow Jacket Student Union serves the social and recreational needs of the students. The

newly remodeled addition to the Student Union doubled the amount of space available for student organizations.

Woodburn Hall hosts the BHSU administrative offices as well as the historic Woodburn Theatre. Jonas Hall houses most of the classrooms on campus.

Dakota State University

Madison, South Dakota



In 1984, the mission for Dakota State University (DSU) was changed to emphasize computer technology and information systems in support of the state's growing banking and financial services industry. That new mission completely revamped DSU from a small liberal arts teachers' college into an advanced university with focused and intensive information technology degree programs.

Today, Dakota State University offers its students a unique learning experience – a solid education incorporating state-of-the-art computer technology that is grounded in the tenets of a traditional university education. And, there are few, if any, institutions in the United States that have implemented computer technology and information systems across the entire curriculum. Its undergraduate curriculum includes an impressive list of Information Technology focused degree programs in:

- Biology for Information Systems
- Business Administration: Accounting, Finance, Management,
- Management Information Systems, Marketing
- Computer Game Design
- Computer and Network Security
- Computer Science
- Digital Arts and Design
- Education – Elementary, Secondary and Special Education
- English for New Media
- Exercise Science
- General Studies
- Health Information Administration
- Information Systems
- Mathematics for Information Systems
- Physical Science
- Professional Accountancy
- Professional & Technical Communication
- Respiratory Care
- Network and Systems Administration

In addition to its strong undergraduate degree programs, Dakota State University offers four Master's Degree Programs in Information Systems, Information Assurance, Health Informatics and Educational Technology, a Master of Business Administration and a Doctoral Program in Information Systems. The doctoral degree, started in 2006, has quickly grown into one of the largest doctoral programs in the state.

Through its branch campus operation at the University Center in Sioux Falls, DSU makes

many of its degree programs available to a nontraditional audience that cannot take time from their work schedule to travel to the campus in Madison. DSU has also been a pioneer in distance education, offering courses via the Internet since 1989. Many of the campus' classroom buildings are accessible to students 24/7 via biometric security systems, including an iris recognition system that was the first to be installed in the state of South Dakota. DSU is testing this and other types of biometric security systems as part of a student – faculty research initiative to identify the most appropriate systems for protecting both infrastructure and information.



DSU graduates are in high demand

Dakota State University regularly places 100 percent of its graduates in computer science, computer information systems, computer and network security, health information management and respiratory care.

Salaries for graduates of DSU's information systems degree programs are extremely competitive and, in some cases, greatly exceed regional averages. Corporations, such as Wells Fargo, Schwan's, Citibank and Federated Insurance regularly travel to the main campus to interview, recruit and hire DSU graduates. Recruiters know they will find exceptionally well trained professionals with inquisitive minds. They count on DSU graduates having above average technology skills and real world work experience.

Dakota State graduates enjoy an impressive 95 percent career placement rate in their field of study. Over 80 percent of DSU graduates have had at least one para-professional internship or field experience prior to graduation. An impressive 50 percent of these graduates have been offered a permanent position by their internship employers. In addition, graduates who have taken internships earn a 25 percent higher starting salary in their first post-college job.

An excellent learning environment

DSU implemented a Wireless Mobile Computing Initiative in Fall 2004, putting a tablet computer in the hands of all on-campus students. DSU was the first campus in the state of South Dakota to implement such a project and one of the first in the United States to utilize tablet technology in the teaching and learning process. The entire DSU campus is wireless, further enhancing students' access to information.

An excellent community environment

The picturesque campus is located on 22 acres in Madison, near two glacial lakes that provide year round recreation. In the spring and summer, water skiing, sailing and fishing dominate the on-the-water activities. Sun bathing, softball and volleyball keep the beaches active.

In 2000, Dakota State University and the City of Madison opened an \$8 million Community Center, complete with indoor pool, walking/jogging track, weight room, gyms,



racquetball courts and more. The DSU campus is also home to the Smith–Zimmermann Museum and the Dakota Prairie Playhouse.

Nationally recognized and accredited
Dakota State University's focus on computer technology and information systems has resulted in several national awards. DSU was named a National Center for Excellence in Information Assurance Education by the National

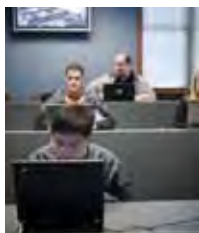
Security Agency in 2004. U.S. News and World Report has named DSU as the top comprehensive public college in the Midwest for five consecutive years, from 2007-2011.

Dakota State is accredited by the following agencies:

- The Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools
- National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE)
- Division of Education of the South Dakota Department of Education and Cultural Affairs
- Committee on Accreditation for Respiratory Care
- Commission on Accreditation for Health Informatics and Information Management Education –
- American Health Information Management Association
- Accreditation Council for Business Schools and Programs
- National Security Agency (NSA) as a Center of Excellence in Information Assurance Education.
- Service Members Opportunity College
- State Approving Agency as programs eligible for veterans benefits

The Path to the Future Starts Here

Dakota State University provides the first step in a journey of lifelong learning for its graduates. When they leave campus, DSU alumni will have:



- An unsurpassed knowledge of information technology
- Exceptional creative and problem solving skills
- A passion for learning
- And a pride in their alma mater

For more information about Dakota State University,
go to www.dsu.edu



Northern State University Aberdeen, South Dakota

Location

Northern State University is a premier residential, liberal arts institution characterized by outstanding instruction, extraordinary community relations, and unparalleled co-curricular opportunities. In August of 2010 NSU was again named by U.S. News and World Report as one of the best undergraduate public institutions in the Midwest.

Northern State University was established by the South Dakota Legislature in 1901 in response to the need for an institution of higher education to serve northern South Dakota. Over time, the mission of Northern State University has changed and expanded to fit the needs of the region and the state. Originally known as a teacher's college, Northern State University is now a multi-purpose institution. Current enrollment is approximately 3,300 students.

While most of the student body comes from South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota, about 35 other states and 10 foreign countries are also represented.

Campus

Northern State University claims one of the most beautiful campuses in the Midwest. Trees shade its 57 acres and during the spring, summer and fall, flowers bloom along walkways that are closed to all but pedestrian traffic. The most historic of its 29 buildings border a park-like center known as "The Green." Every point on campus is within easy walking distance of downtown Aberdeen.

Students who choose NSU experience more than academics. NSU's extracurricular activities include a wide variety of entertainment and cultural events weekly. Among student organizations there are social and professional groups, community service and religious groups, student-run publications and campus government. With more than 100 clubs and activity groups NSU is ready to help students pursue their talents and interests and develop their leadership skills.

Northern State University has a proud athletic tradition that emphasizes a strong competitive effort along with recognition of the educational value of the experience. Both women's and men's programs are affiliated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA II) nationally, and the Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference (NSIC). Northern competes in 18 individual and team varsity sports. A scholarship program supports both men's and women's programs. Awards are made to deserving athletes by the coaches of the sport.

The Student Center is the center of social life on campus. It houses the Wolves Den dining facility, bookstore, post office, an art gallery, student government offices, meeting rooms and lounges. Students also gather at Thunder's Lair for dances and entertainment that includes comedians, singers and musicians.

The Joseph H. Barnett Physical Education and Convocation Center is one of the newest and finest athletic centers in the state. The multi-use building features an 8,000-seat arena (that fills to capacity for many Northern events), classrooms, six-lane Olympic swimming pool, 160-meter track, wrestling and weight-lifting facilities and basketball, tennis, volleyball, handball/racquetball/squash courts. The Barnett Center is open to intervarsity and intramural athletes as well as exercisers. The main arena, which was named Wachs Arena in 1990, honors the legendary men's basketball coach Bob Wachs. In 2009, the court inside Wachs Arena was named for Don Meyer who is currently the winningest coach in NCAA men's basketball.



The Clark Swisher Activities Complex is a community-based outdoor athletic facility. Located two miles east of the main campus, the complex has an all-weather lighted field for football, soccer, track and field. The stadium seats 6,000 spectators for Wolves games.

The NSU Center for Statewide E-learning was established by the South Dakota legislature in March 2001 to serve all levels of South Dakota's educational system through Digital Dakota Network, Internet and videoconferencing technologies. The center serves K-12 schools, undergraduate students and graduate students through distance education and interactive instructional technologies.

The NSU Technology Center is one of the most attractive and best equipped in the state. Located in center campus as a northern addition to the Mewaldt-Jensen Building, the Technology Center houses three general use computer labs, two video production studios and editing suites, a cyber lounge, two smart classrooms, a conference room with multimedia presentation capabilities, offices for NET Services staff and Arts and Sciences faculty, and the NSU Help Center. The Help Center provides free technical assistance to faculty, staff and students. A centrally located, lighted courtyard with perennial plantings, brick walkways, a fountain, and benches provides an open air sanctuary where people can socialize and hold special events. The entire Technology Center and courtyard have wireless Internet access.

Statement of Purpose

Northern State University is a multipurpose, regional institution of higher education, authorized for the people of South Dakota by the South Dakota Legislature. Founded as a normal and industrial school to serve the northern part of the state, the university has diversified its offerings to address the emerging needs of the students, community and

region. Teacher preparation remains an important feature of the institutional mission, as do programs in the arts and sciences, business and fine arts. Through undergraduate and graduate programs, the university provides quality teaching and learning. Distance delivery technology is a core mission in all degree programs, especially all levels of teacher preparation. Offering students a breadth and depth in the liberal arts and in professional studies, the university develops effective and productive professionals and citizens. Northern State University has designed programs to meet academic, social, cultural and economic needs of the community and area, providing lifelong learning opportunities and is a center for the arts and recreation and support for regional development. Since 2008, the university has offered Banking and Financial Services and International Business courses at the University Center in Sioux Falls.

Accreditation

Northern State University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.

It is also accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music and is a member of the Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences and the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Northern State University is also a member of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the American Council on Education and the National Association of Schools of Art and Design. The Carnegie Commission's rating of the nation's institutions of higher education (according to the scope of their programs) has classified Northern State University as a Baccalaureate College – Diverse Fields.

Curricula

Northern State University is a multipurpose, multilevel state institution operating on a semester basis and offering the following programs: 1) Bachelor of Arts degree with majors in the arts, humanities, sciences and social sciences; 2) Bachelor of Science degree with majors in natural and social sciences; 3) Bachelor of Science degree in Education; 4) Bachelor of Arts degree in Music Education; 5) Master of Science degree in Education; 6) Master of Science degree in E-learning; 7) Associate of Arts; and 8) Pre-Professional Programs.

Enrollment

Enrollment for the 2010 fall semester at NSU was 3,296.



South Dakota School of Mines and Technology

Rapid City, South Dakota



Since 1885, the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology has been a national leader in preparing world-class engineers and scientists. Rugged individuals and pioneers in engineering and science established the School of Mines 125 years ago, founding a legacy of educating the leaders of tomorrow. The university's faculty, staff, students and alumni carry on that tradition today.

Award-winning undergraduate education is enhanced by graduate education and research and development in areas of critical need to South Dakota, the nation and the world. The School of Mines has 16 academic departments and offers 36 degree programs at the baccalaureate, master's and doctoral levels.



Our graduates design, construct and operate the most modern technology to meet today's complex challenges and are held in the highest regard by their fellow leaders in industry, consulting, government, health, research and education.

Mission, Vision and Goal

The South Dakota School of Mines and Technology serves the people of South Dakota as their technological university. Its mission is to provide a well-rounded education that prepares students for leadership roles in engineering and science; to advance the state of knowledge and application of this knowledge through research and scholarship; and to benefit the state, region and nation through collaborative efforts in education and economic development.

The School of Mines is dedicated to being a leader in 21st century education that reflects a belief in the role of engineers and scientists as crucial to the advancement of society. Our vision is to be recognized as a premier technological university in the United States. Most immediately, our goal is to be recognized as the university-of-choice for engineering and science within South Dakota and among our peer group of specialized engineering and science universities.

Location

The School of Mines is located in Rapid City, the second largest city in South Dakota. The city of 67,000 is located between the mysterious South Dakota Badlands and the 2 million acres of the Black Hills. Both majestic Mount Rushmore and the emerging Crazy Horse Monument are within a 45-minute drive of the campus. Rapid City, the Black Hills and the Badlands offer year-round recreational activities for students, faculty and staff.

Majors, Degrees and Academic Programs

Bachelor of Science Degrees

- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Engineering
- Computer Science
- Electrical Engineering
- Environmental Engineering
- Geological Engineering
- Geology
- Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management
- Interdisciplinary Sciences
- Atmospheric Sciences
- Pre-Professional Health Sciences
- Science, Technology and Society
- Mathematics (Applied and Computational)
- Mechanical Engineering
- Metallurgical Engineering
- Mining Engineering
- Physics



Master of Science Degrees

- Atmospheric Sciences
- Biomedical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Construction Management
- Electrical Engineering
- Engineering Management
- Geology and Geological Engineering
- Materials Engineering and Science
- Mechanical Engineering
- Paleontology
- Physics
- Robotics and Intelligent Autonomous Systems

Doctor of Philosophy Degrees

- Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences
- Biomedical Engineering
- Chemical and Biological Engineering
- Geology and Geological Engineering
- Materials Engineering and Science
- Mechanical Engineering
- Nanoscience and Nanoengineering

Accreditation

The School of Mines is a state-supported university that provides graduate and undergraduate degrees in science and engineering. The School of Mines is an AQIP institution, accredited by the Higher Learning Commission and committed to continuous quality improvement. Undergraduate engineering programs are accredited by the Engineering Accreditation Commission of ABET, 111 Market Place, Suite 1050, Baltimore, MD 21202-4012 - telephone: (410) 347-7700.

Faculty

The School of Mines has 147 faculty members, of which 76 percent hold doctorates or other terminal degrees. The student-to-faculty ratio is 14:1. Faculty members also carry out extensive research, bringing to the classroom the newest technologies and practices used in industry.

Student Life

Students have the opportunity to participate in any of the more than 80 student organizations on campus. Student activities and organizations range from music, drama, professional, cultural, sororities, fraternities, athletics, politics, service, religious, military, professional and special interests.

Our students have represented the School of Mines at a variety of national and international events. The challenges provided in these and other competitions give students the opportunity to apply classroom theory to real world engineering and science problems so they are ready to contribute to the workforce when they graduate.

Student Services

Through the Tech Learning Center, the Ivanhoe International Center, the offices of Multicultural Affairs, Retention and Testing, Student Affairs and other efforts, we strive to provide all students with the tutoring, support and services they need to succeed in college and in life. Our advising and mentoring services are designed to give students a personalized educational experience. Students can work with mentors and advisors to solve the academic and personal problems that can prevent students from graduating.

Research and Development

The School of Mines' research enterprise has its foundation in the strength of its faculty, researchers and students and the dynamic nature of the work that they are undertaking. Our research enterprise's enormous growth showcases the caliber of our program and strengthens our status as one of the nation's premier science and engineering universities.

The School of Mines fosters research to solve problems of industry, the military, and government agencies, as well as generate economic development. Our researchers are active in pursuing grants from businesses, federal agencies and foundations to create new knowledge and bring high-tech benefits to the state and nation. School of Mines faculty members and researchers received funding for 91 projects totaling more than \$35 million during the 2010 fiscal year, the highest in the history of the university. The funding came from many different agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the State of South Dakota, NASA, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, private

industry and many more.

The National Science Foundation has chosen the former Homestake Gold Mine, located in nearby Lead, S.D., as the site of the Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory (DUSEL). The School of Mines is a leading partner in transforming the mine into a world-class laboratory to further exceptional research and discoveries not yet imagined. In 2010, the university established the DUSEL Project Office in order to manage this important role.



Our research centers include:

- Additive Manufacturing Laboratory
- Arbogast Materials Processing and Joining Laboratory
- Center for BioEnergy Research and Development – NSF I/UCRC
- Center for Bioprocessing Research and Development – SD 2010 Center
- Center for Friction Stir Processing – NSF I/UCRC
- Composite and Polymer Engineering Laboratory
- Computational Mechanics Laboratory
- Engineering and Mining Experiment Station
- Institute of Atmospheric Sciences
- Museum of Geology/Paleontology Research Laboratory
- Repair, Refurbish and Return to Service Applied Research Center (R3S) – SD 2010 Center
- South Dakota NASA EPSCoR Program and South Dakota Space Grant Consortium



In Fall 2010, the School of Mines implemented a Ph.D. program in mechanical engineering that will drive engineering design and innovation through research. The program emphasizes three areas of research and study: thermal/fluid systems, engineering mechanics and controls, and design and manufacturing. A large part of modern mechanical engineering is comprised of invention, design, analysis and manufacturing of high-tech systems, machines and devices.

Outreach and Community Service

Continuously improving quality also means ensuring that we remain contributing members of our Rapid City community. Faculty and staff members and students donate time and money to organizations and charities throughout the Black Hills. We have a responsibility to share our expertise, our resources and ourselves to make this an even better place to live, and we take that responsibility seriously.



Service Partnerships:

- Athletic summer camps
- Black Hills Children's Home Society
- Black Hills Vision
- Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory
- Destination Rapid City
- Engineering and science outreach to schools and businesses
- Engineers Week
- GIRLS Day (Girls Into Real Learning Succeed)
- Hands-On Partnership for Science
- Higher Education Center – West River
- Rapid City Area Chamber of Commerce
- Rapid City Economic Development Partnership
- South Dakota Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (SD GEAR UP)
- South Dakota Space Days
- Storybook Island
- Western Research Alliance
- Women in Science
- United Way
- Youth Programs and Continuing Education
- Many others

We also are actively involved in a variety of Native American outreach programs. For the 18th consecutive year, the School of Mines hosted the South Dakota Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (SD GEAR UP). The purpose of the six-week residential program, previously known as SKILL and NASA Honors, is to prepare American Indian students to be successful in the college setting. The 2010 program attracted more than 220 students in grades 9-12 and several college students. Nearly two-thirds of the students are female, and approximately 85 percent of the students are American Indians, with many of the students as potential first-generation college students. Of those students who graduate from the program, virtually 100 percent also graduate from high school, 85 percent attend college, and 7 percent enter the military. A middle school component had students in grades 6-8, along with their parents, visit for a few days to tour campus and learn about the programs available.

Recognitions

The School of Mines has received numerous national and international recognitions. Faculty members are recipients of prestigious national awards, some of which include the U.S. Presidential Faculty Fellow Award and the CASE Carnegie South Dakota Professor of the Year Award.

Students have received Goldwater Scholarships, Air Force Space Scholars, Hewlett-Packard Scholarships, Gates Millennium Scholarships and other prestigious awards. The university received the Boeing Outstanding Educator Award for 2000.



In addition, the School of Mines has been recognized for its support of veterans. G.I. Jobs Magazine has named the university a Military Friendly School, and Military Times EDGE has named the university a Top College for Veterans.

Starting salaries for School of Mines graduates average approximately \$56,000, and 94 percent of graduates find work or are enrolled in a graduate program less than one year after graduation. More than 75 percent of graduates increase their marketability to employers by working in meaningful engineering and science positions. This past summer, our students worked for 127 employers in 29 states, earning an average of \$16.71 per hour.

The School of Mines also has been recognized as one of America's 100 Best College Buys for 13 consecutive years.

www.sdsmt.edu / (877) 877-6044 / info@sdsmt.edu



South Dakota State University

Brookings, South Dakota

Sustained, strategic growth continues to describe the decade at South Dakota State University (SDSU) in Brookings.

Enrollment increased to 12,816 students in fall 2010, up 16 percent from 2005, when the number stood at 11,021. Total research expenditures surged past \$64.7 million during the last budget year, or exactly twice as much as the 2005 figure of \$32 million. Similarly, grant and contract awards have soared from less than \$20 million in 2005 and before to well over \$60 million in 2010 — an increase of more than 200 percent in five years.

The physical campus is changing, too. The 74,000-square-foot Student Wellness Center opened in fall 2008, and the \$7.5 million east wing of the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science building opened in February 2009 — two shining examples of building projects on a vibrant campus. Work began in fall 2010 on a \$4.5 million west wing paid for almost entirely by SDSU alumnus Jerry Lohr. The \$52 million Avera Health and Science Center in the center of campus opened its doors in fall 2010 to 97,000 square feet of new space for education. The price tag also includes a renovation that completely transformed the 48,600-square-foot Shepard Hall next door.

As the state's flagship university, SDSU attracts students from all 66 counties in South Dakota, all 50 states and more than 50 countries. Its graduates become industry leaders in South Dakota, in states from coast to coast and in their native lands.

David L. Chicoine, Ph.D., an SDSU alumnus, has been president of his alma mater since January 2007. Under his leadership, the university in July 2008 launched "Achieving National Distinction, Strengthening Local Relevance," its five-year strategic plan. The plan focuses university resources on four goals:



- Enhancing academic excellence and strengthening scholarship and artistic activities;
- Fostering economic growth, vibrant communities and a sustainable environment;
- Expanding the reach of the university through engagement, technology and globalization; and
- Establishing a sustainable financial base.

Approximately 2,200 administrators, faculty and staff execute the strategic operating plans, serve the needs of today's student population and put in place the programs that will serve the students of tomorrow. The connections to South Dakota State University are built through a variety of efforts, starting with the core missions of a Morrill Act land-grant university — education, research and service. Notably, a core of 116 Extension edu-

cators stationed in every county of the state work to “extend” the knowledge of the university in key subject areas to make life better for South Dakotans.

Excellence in education

Since 1881, South Dakotans have expected an outstanding academic experience at SDSU. That hasn’t changed over the past 130 years.

Today’s student body — officially 12,816 in fall 2010, including 1,477 graduate students — chooses 200 majors and minors, 12 Ph.D. programs, 23 master’s degree tracks and two professional doctoral programs. Approximately two-thirds of the student body, or 8,537 students in 2010-2011, comes from South Dakota.

As the enrollment grows, so does the quality of the students making SDSU their university of choice. Among incoming students in fall 2010, 45 percent had ACT scores of 24 or higher, up from 30 percent in 2001. Similarly, 17 percent of the incoming students had ACT scores of 27 or higher, up from 13 percent in 2001.

South Dakota State University was reaccredited by the Higher Learning Commission in 2010 for a full ten years. The next visit will be in 2020. Leaders also are working systematically toward discipline-specific accreditations for undergraduate degrees in several areas.

Research and innovation

Innovations at SDSU — through engineering, science and technology research and 2010 centers — will drive economic development in South Dakota. Research on campus takes many forms — faculty-generated discoveries, student explorations, private partnerships that include faculty, and funded activity through government agencies.

Research has been part of the university for nearly its entire existence. The South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, created through the 1887 Hatch Act, conducts research to enhance the quality of life in South Dakota through the beneficial use and development of human, economic, and natural resources. Its six research themes are areas of relevance to the state: biostress, agricultural production, natural resources and their conservation, people, biotechnology, and bio-based energy and industry.

South Dakota State plays a key role in the Sun Grant Initiative, a national network of land-grant universities and federally funded laboratories working together to further establish a biobased economy. SDSU is the North Central Region Sun Grant Center. These five collaborating universities are at the forefront of research and innovation involving bioenergy and biofuels production, utilizing the universities’ history, technology and resources available to lead the nation towards a renewable, sustainable, domestic energy industry. Sun Grant centers also are charged with reviving America’s farming communities by emphasizing rural economic development through the production of biobased renewable energy feedstocks.

SDSU is one of seven vanguard centers for the The National Children’s Study, a multi-year research study that will examine the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of more than 100,000 children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21. Led by a consortium of federal agencies, the study seeks to

improve the health and wellbeing of children. SDSU researchers are gathering data from an area of nearly 2,500 square miles in Brookings County and three adjacent counties in Minnesota. Researchers begin collecting data in 2009.

The Geographic Information Science Center of Excellence is a joint collaboration between SDSU and the United States Geological Survey's National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Sciences or EROS. The center enables faculty, students and EROS scientists to carry out collaborative research on remotely sensed data sets to study the land surface and its modification over time.

The South Dakota Legislature, during this decade, has provided special funding to start new Ph.D. programs in computational sciences and statistics, electrical engineering and pharmaceutical sciences. These new areas of study, coupled with long-standing Ph.D. programs — are bringing researchers and industry interest to South Dakota, including collaborations with Mayo Clinic, Avera Health, Sanford Health, Argonne National Laboratory, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, Radiant Technologies and the financial services sector. A recently approved Ph.D. degree in nutritional sciences is expected to have a similar impact.

The university leads or collaborates on six of the state's 2010 Centers — Infectious Disease Research and Vaccinology, Bioprocessing Research and Development, Drought Tolerance Biotechnology, Research and Development of Light-Activated Materials, Translational Cancer Research, and Biological Control and Analysis by Applied Photonics.

In 2006 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching recognized SDSU as a RU/H institution — a research university with high research activity. SDSU in 2008 established the first university technology transfer function in South Dakota and hired a full-time director. The Technology Transfer Office leads the process to commercialize university research-derived intellectual property from all public universities under a co-operative memorandum of understanding. As a result, the number of intellectual property (IP) disclosures submitted from SDSU — the first step toward the commercialization of research activities — grew from 9 in fiscal year 2008, to 18 in 2009, to 46 in 2010. That is an increase of more than 500 percent over two years since the establishment of the TTO.

Outreach and service

Just as the Agricultural Experiment Station has a long history of research, the Cooperative Extension Service represents almost 100 years of service from SDSU to every corner of South Dakota. Created from the 1914 Smith-Lever Act, Cooperative Extension offers educational programs in agriculture and natural resources, 4-H/youth development, family and consumer sciences, and community innovation and leadership.

South Dakota State also touches constituents through fine arts performances, research, service learning, athletics and special events.

Jackrabbit athletic teams completed their transition to NCAA Division I status in 2008 with tremendous success. The 2007 volleyball team and the 2008 women's soccer team won conference tournaments and played in the NCAA tournament. The women's basketball team won its second regular-season conference championship in 2008-2009, qualified

for the NCAA tournament in its first year of eligibility by winning the Summit League tournament in Sioux Falls in 2009, and repeated that feat again in 2010.

The 2007 football team won the Great West Football Conference championship, and the 2008 squad finished in third place, one game back of the conference co-champions, during the university's first year as a member of the Missouri Valley Football Conference. In 2009, the Jackrabbits qualified for the NCAA Football Champion Subdivision playoffs for the first time as a Division I school.

Affiliated organizations — specifically the South Dakota State University Foundation and the South Dakota State University Alumni Association — interact daily with alumni and friends of the university. The SDSU Foundation Council of Trustees announced in October 2010 that the SDSU fundraising campaign, *It Starts with STATE*, had set a record for South Dakota higher education and the Council adjusted its goal to a target of \$200 million by the time the campaign ends in 2012. The campaign emphasizes endowed faculty chairs and professorships, student support, capital projects, athletics and funds for excellence. Between January 2007 and October 2010, the campaign had raised a South Dakota record of \$137.2 million for higher education. Hundreds of faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends have volunteered to work on the campaign.

The Alumni Association interacts each year with thousands of SDSU graduates at events in Brookings and from coast to coast. The alumni office has contact with more than 58,000 alumni in the United States, with some 28,000 of those living in South Dakota. Hobo Day — the university's annual homecoming — brings thousands of alumni and friends back to Brookings every year.

Many other programs at SDSU are designed to serve external constituencies through research and expertise. The Engineering Resource Center, for instance, brings together research from Engineering Extension, the Office of Remote Sensing, South Dakota Local Transportation Assistance Program, and the South Dakota Space Grant Consortium. Other programs on campus include: the Product Development Center, the Water Resources Institute, the Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory and the North Central Agricultural Research Laboratory.

SDSU successes

Success and progress are visible at South Dakota State University, even to the casual observer.

The Innovation Campus at SDSU, the state's first university-affiliated research park, opened in November 2008. Several tenants are exploring new ideas and interacting with university researchers from the Innovation Center, a 28,000-square-foot business incubator on the research park campus. Located adjacent to the university, the Innovation Campus is accessible and visible from Interstate 29 and the U.S. Highway 14 bypass. The 125-acre research park has been developed by the Growth Partnership, a non-profit corporation based in Brookings.



The Student Wellness Center, a \$12.1-million structure, opened in August 2008. The facility, funded primarily through student fees, houses exercise equipment, intramural activities, fitness programs, and student health and counseling service. The project partners included the city of Brookings and private donors.

The \$7.5 million east wing of the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science building opened in February 2009, another project made possible by private donations. The \$4.5 million west wing of the facility is to be completed in early 2012.

The new \$6.5 million Seed Technology Laboratory's state-of-the-art facilities opened to scientists in fall 2011, helping them provide the best possible varieties for area farmers. Meanwhile, an Ag Hall remodeling project and a sweeping renovation in the Dairy-Microbiology building next door together will cost about \$10.8 million, funded by state funds and student dollars, to bring existing facilities up to date. Private industry is funding most of the cost for a \$9.5 million dairy processing plant addition and remodeling project that adds 10,000 square feet for teaching and research.

The Avera Health and Science Center, a \$52 million project made possible through a \$15 million gift from Avera Health, will create new research laboratories and instructional facilities for pharmacy, chemistry and biochemistry. University faculty expect to occupy the building for the 2010-2011 academic year.

Construction began in October 2008 on the Dykhouse Student-Athlete Development Center. The \$6 million initial phase has been funded entirely through private donations. Athletics personnel expect to utilize the building in fall 2009. Located at the north end of Coughlin-Alumni Stadium, the Dykhouse Center will include an academic center for student-athletes, the home of Jackrabbit football, a strength and conditioning center, training rooms and a recruiting room and hospitality suite.

Just the Facts

Founded in 1881, South Dakota State University continues to serve South Dakota and the Upper Midwest. Today's South Dakota State includes, based on the 2010-2011 academic year data:

- 12,816 students, including 11,062 undergraduates, on track toward the strategic enrollment target of 13,600 students in 2012-2013;
- Students enrolled from all 66 counties in South Dakota, all 50 states and 52 other countries;
- 8,537 students from South Dakota, comprising 67 percent of the student body;
- 3,200 students living on campus in residential facilities;
- 12 Ph.D. programs, two professional doctoral programs, and 23 master's degree programs;
- 200 undergraduate majors, minors and options;
- Approximately 200 recognized student clubs and organizations;
- 650 faculty, 44 administrators, 514 professional staff, 116 Extension educators, 870 support staff;
- A contiguous campus of 272 acres in Brookings;

- Nearly 15,000 acres in seven locations from Buffalo to Beresford for agricultural research and demonstrations;
- 158 buildings with a replacement value of \$583.4 million, of which academic building comprise more than \$350 million of the total; and
- South Dakota's first and only university-affiliated research park the 125-acre Innovation Campus, and its incubator Innovation Center are under development by Growth Partnership, Inc.

Other Campus Facilities

SDSU is also home to the South Dakota Art Museum (SDAM), the first fully accredited museum in the state to be recognized by the American Association of Museums. SDAM's collections include early masterpieces of Sioux Indian Tribal art, the famed Harvey Dunn paintings of pioneer life and an extensive collection of Oscar Howe and Paul Goble's American Indian art. The exclusive Vera Way Marghab Linen Collection, the world's largest complete collection, features nearly 3,000 pieces of the exquisite, hand-stitched linen.

The Performing Arts Center has emerged as one of the regions finest facilities, given its acoustics, its flexibility, its popularity and its bookings. The Performing Arts Center houses the 1,000-seat Larson Memorial Concert Hall and the 280-seat Fishback Studio Theatre for performance. The Roberts Reception Hall provides space for dinners and special events. The SDSU-based Prairie Repertoire Theatre celebrated its 40th season in 2010.



The State Agricultural Heritage Museum transformed the former Stock Judging Pavilion into a home for exhibits that record and preserve the agrarian heritage of South Dakota. Visitors each year come from all 50 states and nearly as many foreign countries.

Hilton M. Briggs Library, the state's largest, was opened in 1977. Briggs Library is a founding member of the South Dakota Library Network, which provides electronic access to the holdings of 40 academic, public, school and special libraries in South Dakota. Through the network, library users have access to holdings from all 10 of the state libraries, including official documents and more than 1 million other holdings at Briggs. The Senator Thomas A. Daschle Congressional Research Study within the library's Special Collections area opened in November 2010 to allow for public access to the collection donated by Daschle, a 1969 SDSU graduate who served as both minority and majority leader of the U.S. Senate during his years as a lawmaker.

The 70-acre McCrory Gardens and South Dakota Arboretum provide a beautiful setting for area residents and tourists to enjoy a stroll through the radiant colors and fragrances of one of the most beautiful small ornamental gardens in the nation. The South Dakota Arboretum's purpose is to test woody plants needed to protect agricultural fields and livestock from the region's harsh environment, to provide hardy trees to shade our towns and cities, and to test ornamental shrubs for both durability and beauty. Both the arboretum and gardens are managed by the SDSU Horticulture, Forestry, Landscape and Parks Department.

People looking for more information on South Dakota State University can visit www.sdstate.edu or contact the Admissions Office at (605) 688-4121 or University Relations at (605) 688-6161.

The University of South Dakota

Vermillion, South Dakota



The University of South Dakota (USD, The U) is committed to excellence in education, research and service. The U is home to the state's only law and medical schools and the only College of Fine Arts in the region. USD has a professionally accredited (AACSB) School of Business and the College of Arts and Sciences is a center for liberal arts education. Three of the six Centers of Excellence in South Dakota are located on The U's campus – Ambulatory Medical Student Education, the W.O. Farber Center for Civic Leadership and the Disaster Mental Health Institute. The U is also home to the National Music Museum, an icon on campus and an important research institution and attraction for visitors. The National Music Museum holds and displays more than 13,500 rare musical instruments, one of the world's finest collections.

The U offers an outstanding educational experience in the heart of the Midwest. Founded in 1862, The U has a caring and dedicated faculty and staff committed to educational excellence. Students succeed in the classroom, earning some of the most esteemed academic awards and scholarships available. Since 2003, students from The U have demonstrated academic excellence by receiving many of the nation's most prestigious scholarships, including Fulbright, Truman, Udall and Goldwater Scholarships. In December of 2008, four students from the University of South Dakota qualified for U.S. Department of State internships for summer 2009. The U was selected as one of only 15 institutions nationwide by the U.S. Department of State for their prestigious Internship Fellows Program. The University of South Dakota is also a Truman Honor Institution for sustained success in student recipients of Harry S. Truman Scholarships.

University students enjoy success after graduation. Alumni include 13 Rhodes Scholars, all the sitting justices of the South Dakota Supreme Court, former NBC News anchor Tom Brokaw, 10 South Dakota governors, television personality Pat O'Brien, USA TODAY founder Allen Neuharth, political commentator and public television anchor Ken Bode and author Pete Dexter.

Accreditation

Since 1913, the University of South Dakota has been accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, 30 N. LaSalle St., Suite 2400, Chicago, IL 60602, (800) 621-7440. The U offers a broad curriculum in liberal arts and professional programs in six schools and colleges. Students choose from 109 undergraduate majors and thousands of course offerings each year. The Graduate School offers master's degrees in 60 program areas and doctorates are available in 12 fields. The U also offers degree programs through University Center in Sioux Falls. Through its State-wide Educational Services (SWES), The U offers distance learning courses throughout the state, region and nation.

The School of Education and Beacom School of Business are two of the many nationally accredited programs at The U. The School of Education is accredited by the National

Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education's (NCATE) Unit Accreditation Board. The NCATE Board is a national committee of leading educators, which meets biannually to consider extensive studies of institutional teacher education quality measured by performance oriented standards. NCATE accredited programs produce two-thirds of the nation's new teacher graduates. Of the nearly 10,000 international business programs, only 600 are accredited through the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). Of that 600, 450 programs exist in the United States. With the help of highly qualified faculty, The U's Beacom School of Business proudly boasts AACSB International accreditation, along with many Ivy League institutions, including Harvard and Stanford.

The U is also a member of the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AAC&U), the leading national association devoted to strengthening liberal arts education for all students. The U is designated by mission as the liberal arts university of the state and is the only public institution in the state signing onto the Campaign for the Advancement of Liberal Learning (CALL), a pledge to liberal arts education signed by more than 500 college and university presidents nationwide.



Faculty

The faculty's dedication to teaching leads to productive collaboration between students and professors at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. This collaboration enables students to receive a diverse and challenging education. Recently, Dr. Robert Tosterud, of the AACSB accredited business school, brought an idea for a new product into his entrepreneurship classroom. Today, he and his students have transformed that idea, His Essence™ candles, into a thriving business, which has sold more than 25,000 units in 500 stores in all 50 states. Dr. Jerry Jacobs, director of the Disaster Mental Health Institute (DMHI) at The U, realizes the importance of reaching out to those in need. Through the DMHI, Jacobs and his students serve the mental health needs of people from all over the world. Jacobs recently teamed with the American Red Cross in Katrina ravaged New Orleans to combat the emotional trauma suffered by the displaced population. Tosterud and Jacobs are only two of the hundreds of fulltime, part-time and adjunct faculty. The U's student-faculty ratio is 15:1, which means students get plenty of one-on-one time with dedicated, innovative faculty.

Research

The University of South Dakota has undertaken a multiyear, strategic initiative to expand faculty and student research and creativity, increase grant and contract awards and commercialize research. One strategy supporting this undertaking at The U has been to emphasize collaborative research in "centers." Centers are clusters of faculty, with linked interests and diverse expertise, who attack complex research problems. Research centers provide improved access to shared facilities and in lab sciences, major instrumentation. The U has several research and creative clusters, in-



cluding Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence in neuroscience and in cardiovascular, the Missouri River Institute, the Government Research Bureau and more. In addition, the South Dakota Legislature has awarded three 2010 Research Centers at The U: the Center for Research and Development of Light-activated Materials, the Signal Transduction Center and, most recently, the Center for Detecting Rare Physics Processes with Ultra-Low Background Experiments at Homestake.

Students work with researchers in centers, through programs aimed specifically at undergraduate researchers (such as the NSF funded Northern Plains Undergraduate Research Center, NPURC), graduate programs in which center faculty participate and academic experiences, such as the Honors and IDEA programs. New Ph.D. programs have been created to offer USD students exceptional training and mentoring in Materials Chemistry, Computational Science and Statistics (joint with SDSU), Biomedical Engineering (joint with SDSMT) and Political Science.

The U continues to expand its capacity to collaborate with industry. Our researchers participate in sponsored research and development and serve as consultants to manufacturing and business partners. An expanding portfolio of innovative technologies developed by university researchers is available to industry, creating a mechanism to give South Dakota businesses a competitive edge in a new economy.

Programs and Services

The past few years have seen a surge in total enrollment, with 10,151 students in fall 2010 – the first time USD has surpassed the 10,000 student mark. Since 2003, total enrollment at USD has increased from 7,917 students to 10,151. The significant increase in total enrollment over the eight-year period can be attributed to various dynamics, including innovative recruitment strategies, a dedicated faculty and staff, as well as the generous contributions to scholarships through the USD Foundation.

The Computer Science Department maintains its own computational facilities, classrooms, student laboratories and the Computer Science Research Lab. An integrated network of Unix, Linux and Windows 2000 servers provide a technology rich environment. The department is a long time participant in the Oracle Academic Initiative, the Microsoft Developer Network Academic Alliance and various academic initiatives with Sun Microsystems. Classrooms are wired and The U has its own wireless network. Students are not required to have their own computer, but those who do only need a network card to get connected.

Outside the classroom, students enjoy numerous opportunities. Students participate in more than 130 different organizations, including the campus's independent newspaper, The Volante, as well as the student run radio station, KAOR, and television station, KYOT. Others participate in student government, social fraternities and sororities and academic honoraries. Or, they can attend lectures by prominent individuals, such as Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas,



former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich or USD alum Tom Brokaw of NBC News. USD differentiates itself from other schools through signature programs: Undergraduate Research and Creative Activity, Honors Program and First-year Experience Networks allow students to study almost any topic imaginable, present at national conferences and participate in academic travel programs.

Undergraduate Research and Creative Activity increases undergraduate research awareness among undergraduates, faculty and administrators at The U, stimulates research skills of undergraduates by providing opportunities for creative and scholarly activities, and encourages students to produce quality research presentations. The Honors Program provides talented students with a solid academic background, and then sets their minds free in special seminars and individual projects that complement their chosen field of study. Interdisciplinary and service learning are a component of every undergraduate student's experience. First-year Experience Networks is designed to help students transition from high school to college. Special seminars connect small groups of students into living communities featuring cohort group activities and schedules for group studying and integrated discussion, with enhanced access to faculty and supplemental instruction.

Daycare Facility

The Vucurevich Children's Center strives to provide the highest quality early childhood programs for the children of University students, faculty and staff. Open year round, the Center serves approximately 100 children per year. The five programs offered include infant, toddler, preschool, before and after school and a school age summer camp. Experienced staff, assisted by university students, provides superior experiences that build the foundation for lifelong learning.

DakotaDome

The U's multipurpose DakotaDome is a 145,000 square foot facility featuring an indoor football field, five basketball courts, a 25 meter swimming pool, an eight lane, 200 meter track, racquetball, volleyball and tennis courts, and a large weight room. The Coyotes provide quality intercollegiate athletic programs, competing in NCAA Division I athletics. Non-varsity students can also become involved in an outstanding intramural program. Students use the DakotaDome to train, workout and attend classes. In 2004, the DakotaDome underwent a major transformation, making it one of the region's most flexible and fan friendly environments. As a result of a cooperative arrangement with Daktronics Sports Marketing, the Dome was refreshed with new scoreboards and an updated look. Subsequently, USD student-athletes, faculty and the public have had the opportunity to experience an exciting, winning atmosphere.

Since the 2001 – 2002 academic year, the University of South Dakota is in the top one percent of all 1,200 NCAA institutions in terms of receiving NCAA postgraduate scholarships. With five Coyotes earning a postgraduate scholarship this past season, USD student-athletes have earned a total of 14 such scholarships in the past seven years. That total ranks The eighth in the nation, ahead of universities such as the University of North Carolina and the Uni-



versity of Georgia. USD's total of five scholarships is the third highest total of all NCAA institutions. Only Stanford (ten) and Nebraska (six) received more scholarships than The U this past year.

Financial Aid and Scholarships

More than 80 percent of all USD students receive some form of financial aid through grants, loans and work-study jobs. The Allen H. Neuharth Scholarship for Excellence in Journalism is the premier scholarship at The U. The scholarship provides instate tuition, fees, on campus room and board and a book allowance. It is annually awarded to two students with the ability to renew and keep the scholarship for four years. The University of South Dakota is committed to ensuring that academically qualified students with financial need receive sufficient assistance to allow them to successfully complete their education. All students who meet The U's admission standards are eligible for renewable, four year scholarships of up to \$2,000 and two year grants of up to \$1,000. Awards are based on the complete application portfolio. Factors considered include grade point average, academic rigor, ACT/SAT test scores and other achievements.



Leadership

President James W. Abbott, The U's first alumnus president, is a dynamic and aggressive leader. Abbott is a lifelong resident of South Dakota. He grew up in Irene and Yankton and has taught, practiced law and actively managed various businesses. He is the former president and chief executive officer of Zylstra Communications Corporation in Yankton.

With President Abbott's leadership, The U has developed a long range plan that has increased enrollment and addressed campus building needs. Renovation and construction of the Sanford School of Medicine's Andrew E. Lee Memorial Medicine and Science Building was completed in 2008; the Theodore R. and Karen K. Muenster University Center opened in 2009; construction of the new business school building, Beacom Hall, was completed in 2009; Coyote Village, the university's new apartment-style residence hall complex that opened in the fall of 2010; and the Wellness Center saw almost 3,000 people on its first day of operation in January 2011.



Many agencies that provide critical services to the state, including the Business Research Bureau, Governmental Research Bureau, State Data Center, Small Business Development Center, Speech and Hearing Clinic and TRIO Programs. The University of South Dakota sets the standard with its values of excellence in teaching and learning, advancement of knowledge, public service, freedom of thought and expression and personal responsibility and development. The U invites you to join our extraordinary team. For more information, contact Admissions at The U, 1-877-COYOTES or Marketing Communications & U Relations at (605) 677-5759.

South Dakota

School for the Deaf

Sioux Falls, SD



School for the Deaf

History

The South Dakota School for the Deaf has continuously provided education and support services to students with hearing loss since it was first established in 1880. Initially all services were provided on the campus in Sioux Falls. In 1977, SDSD began serving students attending public schools as well as their teachers and parents. The school was originally governed by the Board of Charities and Corrections; in 1943 they were placed under the control of the South Dakota Board of Regents through a constitutional amendment.

Educational Programs

The SDSD serves children from birth to age 21 (or high school graduation). Children are no longer served in on campus programs preschool through high school. Because there are so many different educational options for children with hearing loss, it would be impractical for SDSD to offer programs using each method. Instead SDSD has elected to offer two high-quality programs for children with hearing loss as well as expanding support for students enrolled in public school programs.

Auditory / Oral Program in the Brandon Valley School District

SDSD's Auditory/Oral Program serves children with hearing loss, preschool through fifth grade, who use hearing aids and/or cochlear implants to maximize access to spoken communication. Students enrolled in this program are expected to develop spoken English as their first language and also receive education focusing on speech, listening, and independent device management. This program began in 2009.

Bilingual / Bicultural Program in the Harrisburg School District

SDSD's Bilingual/Bicultural Program serves children with hearing loss, kindergarten through graduation, who use American Sign Language (ASL) as their primary mode of communication. Students enrolled in this program are expected to develop expressive and receptive ASL skills and also receive education focusing on the acquisition of English skills for reading and writing. Students may use hearing aids and/or cochlear implants to maximize access to spoken communication and would then also be expected to work towards independent device management. This program began in 2010.

A State Resource

SDSD serves as a state resource center by providing assessments, consultation, and personnel training for local school districts when the decision is made to serve the child with a hearing loss within the district. Outreach Consultants observe students, assist with listening technology, share educational strategies, and provide recommendations to support the child's learning in the classroom.

The SDSD team provides student evaluations and hearing testing on the campus in Sioux

Falls, and hearing screenings statewide using the mobile hearing lab.

The SDDS Outreach Consultants are typically among the first contacts for South Dakota parents and local schools when there are questions relating to hearing loss. These staff members are highly trained professionals who can provide training and resources for schools and families.

SDDS uses distance learning technology to enhance meetings with parents and school district staff and the SDDS website provides information related to programs and services as well as information regarding hearing loss. (www.sdds.sdbor.edu)

For further information regarding the programs and services, call 1-605-367-5200.



South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired Aberdeen, South Dakota

For over one hundred years the South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired has provided educational services and programs to students, parents, and local school districts in South Dakota.

From the very beginning, the emphasis of instruction was to provide students with vision loss an equal opportunity for an education. In addition to academics, students are taught the skills that help them be successful at work, at home, and in the community.

Today, the SDSBVI serves students with visual impairments birth to twenty-one statewide as well as offering an Early Childhood through 12th Grade educational program on the campus in Aberdeen. As the vision specialists for the state, SDSBVI personnel do evaluations, provide books and classroom materials, conduct awareness and training programs, and provide consultation in areas ranging from preschool intervention to technology and transition.

The South Dakota School for the Blind was opened on March 1, 1900 in Gary, South Dakota, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Charities and Corrections. On July 1, 1945 the school was placed under the governance of the South Dakota Board of Regents. In 1959, the Legislature appropriated funds for construction of a new school in Aberdeen near Northern State University. Classes began in the new building on September 18, 1961. The name of the school was changed in 1970 to the South Dakota School for the Visually Handicapped. In 1979, the mission of the school was expanded to include “deaf-blind” students as well as those who were blind or visually impaired. On July 1, 1999 the school’s name was changed to the South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired (SDSBVI).

The school is accredited by the State of South Dakota. The National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped has accredited the school since 1980. In 1994, the SDSBVI became the first school in the state to be accredited by the North Central Association in the Special Function Schools category.

On Campus Program

The South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired provides an academic program for students from early childhood through high school. In addition to the subjects normally taught in public schools, special emphasis is given to adapting teaching materials and methods to meet the unique needs of blind learners. For students who require services through age 21, an individualized transition program is provided. Placements are

considered based on the needs of the child and the recommendation of the child's local school team.

Teaching the Expanded Core Curriculum of blindness skills is particularly important. Braille, orientation and mobility, daily living skills, low vision utilization, assistive technology, social skills, recreation, and career awareness are a regular part of this expanded curriculum. Certified Teachers of the Visually Impaired and residential staff members have extensive experience teaching the skills of blindness. Certified Orientation and Mobility Specialists® teach students to travel safely and independently. Certified Low Vision Therapists® teach students to use magnification and lighting to maximize remaining vision.

Older students spend time living in on-campus apartments to perfect their skills of independence. A completely individualized education program (IEP) is designed annually for each student. Parents, students, our vision specialists, and local school district representatives are all involved in this process.

The SDSBVI places strong emphasis on involvement in the wider community. The school works with the Aberdeen public and parochial schools to have students take classes with their sighted peers. Community based education, recreation, and employment experiences help students to acquire skills that will last a lifetime.

During June and July, enrolled students can continue their programs to prevent regression of skills. Students from public school programs can use this time to work on the specialized skills in the Expanded Core Curriculum, which may not be available during the regular school year in their local districts.

Outreach Program

The SDSBVI provides service to blind, visually impaired, and deaf-blind students statewide through evaluation, consultation, staff development, and shared resources.

Multidisciplinary Evaluations conducted by the SDSBVI staff are available for students enrolled in public school programs at no cost. The team of vision specialists evaluates the child's strengths and needs and makes specific educational recommendations for their educational program.

Outreach Vision Consultants travel the entire state to work with parents and school district personnel. They provide information on appropriate teaching methods and classroom adaptations, loan equipment and teaching materials, provide training for students and staff, and generally serve as a support for parents and teachers.

The *Transition Specialist* works with students, parents, local schools, and adult service providers (especially Service to the Blind and Visually Impaired) to develop realistic post high school plans and ensure that the student has the experiences needed to prepare them for further education, vocational training or employment.

SDSBVI personnel provide staff development and community presentations on a variety of topics related to blindness. Increasing public awareness of vision loss and the employment potential of blind people is part of our mission. Cooperative efforts with Northern State

University have made it possible to develop on-line courses for teachers and paraprofessionals that can be accessed on the Internet. The NSU courses can lead to endorsements through the Department of Education.

The SDSBVI professional library collection and specialized materials are available for interlibrary loan. The collection may be accessed on the SDLN.

Any student, under the age of 21 who has a vision loss that makes it difficult or impossible for him or her to carry on satisfactory classwork, is eligible for services from the SDSBVI. The services provided are determined by the individual child's needs and may include evaluation, consultation services, or placement at the school in Aberdeen. The SDSBVI serves day students and has a residential program for students who do not live within easy driving distance. All services provided by the South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired are without charge to local schools or parents. Out-of-state students can be served on a tuition basis.

We encourage you to visit the school when you are in Aberdeen. We would be happy to give you a tour and talk about our services.

Toll-Free Number: 1-888-275-3814

Internet Home Page: <http://sdsbvi.northern.edu>

South Dakota

Human Services Center

Yankton, South Dakota



The site for the South Dakota Human Services Center (originally known as the Dakota Hospital for the Insane and later named the Yankton State Hospital) was selected by Governor Howard on September 24, 1878. The facility, the first public institution in the Dakota Territory, was opened on April 11, 1879. Nine men and eight women, Dakota Territory residents previously cared for in institutions in Minnesota and Nebraska, were admitted by transfer.

The Legislature of 1881 authorized an issue of \$40,000 in territorial bonds for the purpose of constructing a substantial hospital building. Additions were made to the original building – first, by a central section for administration and later by an extension to the west. This was followed by two large wings constructed at the ends of the main building. In 1949 and 1951, the Legislature appropriated money for rebuilding the east and west wings respectively. The central section, destroyed by fire in 1957, was completely replaced in 1961 by the Medical Institute Building. Other additions to the hospital complex include the Employee's Building (constructed in 1951 for employee housing), the Hospital Building (1954), the Edmunds Building (constructed in 1956 for employee housing), the Chapel (1959), the Central Dietary Building (1968) and the Activities Center (1973).

Funds appropriated by the 1976 Legislative Session allowed for renovation of the Pierce Building to meet standards for federal funding support. Renovation was completed in January 1978 and nursing home patients were transferred to the building in early February 1978. The 119 bed intermediate care/skilled nursing facility was certified for Medicaid funding shortly after that and routinely experienced a 98 percent occupancy rate.

In fiscal year 1992, Governor George Mickelson requested, and the Legislature approved, a \$30 million reconstruction project at the Human Services Center. The existing campus was found to have some significant structural deficiencies and did not meet the needs of patient treatment as it is known today. The intention of the building project was to provide modern, safe, efficient buildings for all patients. The cost of new construction was significantly less than attempting to remodel the existing old buildings. Some buildings used for patient treatment and housing dated back to 1903. Any remodeling of these buildings would not address certain issues related to efficiency, staff and patient safety.

The new hospital, named the George S. Mickelson Center for the Neurosciences, is located on state owned land to the north of the south campus area. The entire campus is referred



to as the Human Services Center. Some support buildings on the current site, such as the Dietary Building and the Activities Building, continue to be used as a part of the new campus. The hospital completed a 4,000 sq. ft. addition to the Admissions Department in 2010 and a 20,000 sq. ft. dietary services building was authorized by the 2010 Legislature and will be completed in early 2012. The hospital provides psychiatric diagnoses and inpatient treatment that includes psychologi-

cal evaluations, recreational, occupational and educational services. It also provides special programs in the area of chemical dependency treatment. Forensic psychiatric evaluations are completed by referral from the courts.

Since October 1977, the Human Services Center and the Department of Psychiatry, University of South Dakota School of Medicine, have cooperated in recruitment efforts and have significantly improved both the quality and quantity of psychiatrists and other professional staff at the Human Services Center. University of South Dakota medical students receive part of their medical school training at the Center delivered under the Yankton Program Model in cooperation with the other health care providers in Yankton. Physicians in the School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry Residency Program may also spend part of their residency at the Human Services Center. The Center also serves as an intern training site for physical therapy, pharmacy, occupational therapy, psychology, nursing, social work and other related programs.

A State Penitentiary Trusty Program was initiated on the Human Services Center campus in fiscal year 1978. Ten penitentiary inmates were assigned to the Human Services Center to assist with farm and dairy operations. The program has proved to be successful, with the maximum census being increased to 350 trusties. Of this population, 99 trusties are assigned to various departments, including food services, laundry, grounds maintenance and custodial services.

The building that formerly housed the Women's Correctional Facility until mid-fiscal year 1985 was renovated and reopened in fiscal year 1986 as a maximum security penitentiary psychiatric correctional treatment unit. The 26 bed Penitentiary Correctional Treatment Unit was staffed and operated by the State Penitentiary. In fiscal year 1990, administration of this unit was shifted to the Human Services Center. The Security Treatment Unit continued to treat female inmates from the penitentiary that needed inpatient psychiatric care, provided forensic evaluations and treatment services to Human Services Center patients who required a secure treatment environment until its closure in December 1997. Human Services Center patients needing a more secure treatment environment are now transferred to the Intensive Treatment Unit located in the Mickelson Center.

The Human Services Center average daily inpatient census for fiscal year 2010 was 241. This compares to 242 in fiscal year 2008 and 243 in fiscal year 2007. In fiscal year 2007, there were 1,996 admissions, 1,636 for psychiatric treatment and 360 for chemical dependency treatment. In fiscal year 2008, there were 2,003 admissions, 1,679 for psychiatric treatment and 324 for chemical dependency treatment. In fiscal year 2009, there were

1,959 admissions, 1,695 for psychiatric treatment and 264 for chemical dependency treatment. In fiscal year 2010, there were 1,872 admissions, 1,637 for psychiatric treatment and 235 for chemical dependency treatment.

The fiscal year 2011 operating budget for the Human Services Center is \$41,642,313.

South Dakota Human Services Center

PO Box 7600, Yankton, SD 57078-7600

(605) 668-3100 – Website: <http://dss.sd.gov/behavioralhealthservices/hsc/index.asp>



South Dakota Developmental Center Redfield, South Dakota

The South Dakota Developmental Center (SDDC), a Title XIX residential intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities (ICF/ID), is a division of the Department of Human Services and provides supports and services to people with developmental disabilities. Established by an act of the Legislature in 1899, SDDC was opened for admissions in 1902. The census reached an all time high of 1,199 in 1963. On December 31, 2010, SDDC's census was 146.

The facility's 90 acre campus is located on approximately 370 acres of state owned land adjacent to the northwest city limits of Redfield, South Dakota. Environmental Services staff provides necessary remodeling and upgrades of facilities to meet the needs of people who live at SDDC. People who live at SDDC spend the majority of their time between the 20 residential living areas, an activity center, chapel, work areas, the Grace Schaefer School and a food service building. Administration and Granite office buildings, as well as Health Care Services and Environmental Services buildings - including a powerhouse, water plant, laundry, maintenance and carpenter shops, and warehouses - are also on the campus.

Mission

The mission of the South Dakota Developmental Center is to provide individualized treatment services and supports to people with developmental disabilities and challenging behaviors only when appropriate services are not available in a community setting.

Provision of Services

SDDC takes a person-centered team approach to the provision of services. Program development for each person begins with thorough evaluations and assessments, with recommendations being addressed by an interdisciplinary (ID) team. The ID Team, including the person supported and his/her guardian and family, determines which combination of therapies, activities, supports and services are needed to enable the person to become more independent. All supports are monitored and revised as needed throughout the year to continually meet the needs of the person.

SDDC's service delivery system offers a variety of person-centered treatments necessary to meet the diverse needs and abilities of each person. Based on the needs of each person, development may focus on the areas of personal care, social interaction skills, behavioral impulse control, making appropriate choices and domestic skills. Depending upon the

person, treatment approaches may be used which enhance sensory motor skills, improve responses to stimuli, and increase orientation to one's environment.

There have been an increasing number of people being admitted with sexual offending issues. In response, SDDC has enhanced the skills of staff in order to be able to provide intensive treatment services for this population. Chemical dependency treatment is also available for people admitted to SDDC. SDDC also provides behavioral consultation services to community service providers throughout South Dakota.



The SDDC provides a wide variety of training and vocational opportunities for people both on and off campus. Each person is assessed to ascertain personal abilities and preferences to determine an appropriate vocational assignment. Educational training is also offered with potential for youth to receive a high school diploma.

Opportunities for socialization and participation in recreational activities are offered both on campus and within the community. People who live at SDDC utilize numerous community resources, including additional medical services provided by the local clinic and hospital, shopping at local retail stores, dining at area restaurants, attending local churches, viewing movies at the local theater or drive in, cheering at sporting events, attending classes provided by the Redfield Public School or spending a sunny afternoon fishing along the banks of Turtle Creek.

Program One

Program One provides services to adult men. The overall intent of the program is to focus on increasing people's understanding of how their behaviors affect themselves and others, as well as to help people receiving support to learn to accept responsibility for their own behavior and aid people in replacing negative behaviors with positive behaviors.

Intensive Treatment Services is an additional component of the program area, which is designed to proactively and effectively ensure people are supported and supervised through the use of individualized risk management plans.

Program Two

Program Two, also known as the Turtle Creek Youth Program (TCYP), provides services for up to 40 youth. The TCYP is a year round educational and residential program for behaviorally challenged youth ages 10 to 21. Youth with educational needs are enrolled in and receive their education through the Redfield Public School system.

To meet admission criteria the youth must have a developmental disability, display behaviors that are dangerous or cause concern for the child or others, and have unsuccessfully received treatment in a less restrictive environment. The State Placement Committee approves all admissions to the Turtle Creek Youth Program.

Program Three

Program Three provides supports and services to adult men and women with developmental disabilities who have significant mental health and behavioral issues, thus requiring a highly structured and supervised environment. This program also provides supports and services to adults who benefit from the living environment of the “Cottages” because of better accessibility for older persons and/or those with physical challenges.

Two of the modules in Program Three are equipped with proximity locking systems, which provide a safe living environment for persons who may wander from the area and who lack appropriate safety skills.

Contact Information

Phone: (605) 472-2400
Internet: <http://dhs.sd.gov/sddc/>
Email: infosddc@dhs-rf.state.sd.us

Michael J. Fitzmaurice

South Dakota Veterans Home

Hot Springs, South Dakota



The Dakota Territorial Legislature met in February 1889. While in session, they passed a bill establishing the Dakota Soldiers' Home to be located in Hot Springs, South Dakota. The bill carried an appropriation of \$45,000 for construction. The object of the Home was to provide the care and subsistence for veterans and their wives and widows who met eligibility requirements for admission to the Home. The cornerstone of

the first building was placed on November 11, 1889. This building remains in service and houses the Home's administrative offices and recreational facilities. The Veterans Home has continued uninterrupted for more than one hundred twenty years.

The mission of the home is to maintain a safe, clean and comfortable environment for residents and staff, so they may provide quality residential and medical services and support to South Dakota veterans and their spouses. "We dedicate ourselves to the considerate care of our veterans just as totally as they have been committed to the security of our Nation and our liberties."

The State Veterans' Home grounds cover approximately 193 acres. This offers a serene setting carved out of the beautiful southern Black Hills. By preserving the old and adding conveniences of the new, a true home environment exists. The four major structures are for residents, along with a central heating plant, laundry and maintenance shop.

The home offers the following services: dietician, pharmacist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, pharmacist, physician, chaplain, social services and extensive activities, including weekly trips to Hot Springs, a tour bus and pontoon boat.

The Veterans' Home has 100 assisted living beds and 52 nursing care beds. Applications for admission are made through the veteran's County or Tribal Veterans Service Officer in the county in which they claim legal residence. The Home's maintenance fees for a single veteran, widow or widower in assisted living units is 50 percent of the gross monthly income, not to exceed actual costs of care. Married couples who are Home members pay 55 percent of the combined gross monthly income. Nursing Care cost is based on ability to pay and Medicaid.

On October 3, 1998, the Home was renamed the Michael J. Fitzmaurice South Dakota Veterans Home in honor of a Vietnam War Congressional Medal of Honor recipient.



South Dakota State Fair

Huron, South Dakota



The origin of the South Dakota State Fair, the front ranking state exposition, was an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1885. This act created the Board of Agriculture for the purpose of “forwarding agriculture, horticulture, manufacturing and the domestic arts.” The fair traveled to various communities within the state for a number of years and finally found a permanent home in Huron in 1905, when the Central and North Western Railway Company deeded 85 acres to the state of South Dakota for the purpose of establishing the State Fairgrounds. To the original tract of land, 66 more acres were added in 1912 and 19 acres west of Lincoln Avenue bringing the total to 170 acres.

The South Dakota State Fairgrounds is an extremely versatile property. The fairgrounds is the home of South Dakota’s premiere family and agricultural event of the year – the South Dakota State Fair – and hosts interim events throughout the remainder of the year. The South Dakota Outdoor Expo, Wheel Jam and the South Dakota Women’s Expo – three major fairground events – are quickly growing in notoriety throughout the state. All three events are coordinated by South Dakota State Fairgrounds staff.

In 2004, the fair changed from July to September. With schools in session during the fair, the fair staff decided they wanted to be part of helping education by providing something unique and educational for students. State Fair staff met with educators for ideas on creating and implementing an Education Program for the fair. This program has been very successful, bringing over 1,000 students to the grounds each year. The Fair tries to provide educational shows and exhibits that many of the schools and districts may not be able to afford. The Fair has had displays, such as the NASA Space Trailer, Science on the Move, Mammoth Site, and Ag in the Classroom. Shows such as the Marcan Tigers of India, Kachunga the Alligator and the Live Shark Encounter give students the opportunity to see and learn about some very unique animals.

With 90 buildings on the grounds, 1256 campground sites, park areas, grandstand facilities and parking, event possibilities are unlimited. The fairgrounds is capable of hosting events such as rodeos, livestock shows, cutting and reining, barrel racing, craft and novelty shows, auctions, Christmas shows and activities, art shows, conferences, school and family reunions, car and bike shows – almost any event imaginable.

The South Dakota State Fair is under the Department of Agriculture, specifically the Secretary of Agriculture. The State Fair Commission is created within that department and acts in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Agriculture. The commission may consist of up to thirteen members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. Seven of the members may be appointed at large; an additional six members may be appointed from each of the following: 4H Clubs of South Dakota, a resident of the city of Huron, a resident of Beadle County, a vendor, an exhibitor and an employee of the South

Dakota State University. Not all of the commission members may be of the same political party.

The promotion of agricultural, industrial and youth activities continue to be the primary mission of the fair. The fair is a stimulus for surrounding commerce as the “showcase” for South Dakota businesses. The fair also continues to be one of the last truly “agricultural” fairs in the nation.

The annual state fair begins the Thursday prior to Labor Day and ends on Labor Day, running for five days. The state fair administration office is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., closed on holidays. They can be contacted by phone at (605) 353-7340, by email at jerome.hertel@state.sd.us, by mail at 890 3rd Street SW, Huron, SD, 57350 or through the website www.sdstatefair.com.



State Treatment and Rehabilitation Academy Custer, South Dakota

The State Treatment and Rehabilitation Academy (STAR Academy) for juveniles is located in the former South Dakota Developmental Center, approximately four miles south of Custer on Highway 385.

The youth that are served by the STAR Academy have all been placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections (DOC) by the court system. Both delinquent children and Children in Need of Supervision may be placed at the STAR Academy at the direction

of the Director of Classification. Children in Need of Supervision must also be reviewed by a state level review team comprised of representatives from the Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, Department of Education, Unified Judicial System and the Department of Corrections.



Programs for male juveniles located on the campus are the General Patrick Henry Brady Academy, two units of the Youth Challenge Center and the Admissions, Safety and Control Center. Two programs for girls, QUEST and EXCEL, are also part of the STAR Academy. The girls programs are located in Custer State Park at the site of the former Youth Forestry Camp and are licensed as group care centers with the Department of Social Services.

The education program at STAR Academy operates as an accredited high school. Students may also earn a GED if they are significantly behind in their education and do not intend to return to the public school system. Special Education services are also provided at STAR Academy. Individual and group counseling is provided, with emphasis placed on Reality Therapy, Behavioral Therapy and Corrective Thinking models. Chemical dependency, mental health and medical services are also provided at STAR Academy.



The Department of Corrections has identified the major areas that are required to be a successful individual and is committed to assisting the students at STAR Academy:

- Instill and promote self-reliance, self-confidence, self-discipline,

self-respect, respect for authority, respect for others, teamwork, skill acquisition, responsibility and pride in accomplishment;

- Promote personal growth by developing a work ethic and acquiring personal hygiene habits and social skills;
- Enhancement of overall physical and mental wellness;
- Promote functional family discussion through continued family involvement;
- Develop the knowledge and skills to establish positive relationships;
- Recognize and develop empathy and compassion for others;
- Develop skills to meet their basic needs; and
- Learn the skills required to succeed in the community.

Patrick Henry Brady Academy

The Patrick H. Brady Academy Program is designed to improve the quality of life for young men through a short term comprehensive approach that includes counseling, education, life skills development, substance abuse services and positive role modeling for participants. The Brady Academy utilizes a highly structured program to deliver these services.



Each student will progress through a series of levels comprising elements necessary to successfully complete the program. Students in all phases are required to participate in educational services and counseling sessions throughout their stay in Brady Academy.

An individualized treatment plan is developed for each youth within three weeks of arrival. The student, parents, guardians, JCA and counselor are all involved in identifying strengths and needs of each student. Each plan consists of goals and objectives for the student to address during their placement. Specific time frames are established to allow students to measure their progress against the established plan.

The Brady Academy is located behind the main administration building on the STAR Academy West campus. Brady Academy has a capacity for 48 youth.

EXCEL Program

The EXCEL Program is designed to improve the quality of life for female offenders through a short-term comprehensive wellness approach that includes counseling, education, life skills development, self-discipline, physical activity and positive role modeling for participants. Wellness includes the following six areas: Intellectual, Social, Spiritual, Occupational, Emotional and Physical.

EXCEL is licensed as a Group Care facility in accordance with all regulations established by the State of South Dakota, the Department of Social Services and Federal regulations. The designation allows the DOC to utilize multiple treatment strategies to effectively serve the girls in the program, as well as provide additional measures for quality control and evaluation.

The campus itself is set in Camp I of what was originally the Nils A. Boe Youth Forestry Camp in Custer State Park.

The EXCEL program has a capacity of 18 youth. An additional six beds are utilized as an intake program for girls.

QUEST Program

The QUEST Program is designed to improve the quality of life for female offenders through counseling, treatment and education.

QUEST serves girls that have been physically or sexually abused or have significant chemical dependency issues requiring a level of treatment that is generally not available within a community setting.

QUEST is licensed as a Group Care facility in accordance with all regulations established by the State of South Dakota, the Department of Social Services and Federal regulations.

The program has a capacity of 24 youth. The campus itself is set in Camp II of what was originally the Nils A. Boe Youth Forestry Camp in Custer State Park.

Youth Challenge Center

The Youth Challenge Center program is designed to improve the quality of life for young men through a comprehensive approach that includes counseling, education, life skills development, substance abuse services, vocational training and positive role modeling for participants.

Length of stay is determined by the treatment needs of the juvenile and involves the students participating in counseling, life skills development, educational classes, physical activity, learning structure and self-discipline. Each student will progress through a series of levels comprising elements necessary to successfully complete the Youth Challenge Center program. Students in all levels are required to participate in educational services and counseling sessions throughout their stay.



Youth Challenge Center programs are located in the Administrative Building of the STAR Academy. The Youth Challenge Center has two separate units, each with a capacity of 24 youth.

Performance Based Standards Project

The Department of Corrections Juvenile Division participates in the Performance based

Standards (PbS) Project administered by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA). All six STAR Academy Programs participate in the PbS Project and have integrated into the project the community-based juvenile corrections agents in regards to reintegration standards.

The PbS Project ensures quality care in its facilities, as it pertains to conditions of confinement and as it relates to reintegration standards for youth transitioning back to the community.

The main goals of the PbS Project are to:

- Develop a set of standards that individual facilities should strive to meet;
- Create tools to help facilities attain these goals through regular self-assessment and self-improvement;
- Allow facilities to evaluate their performance over time and in comparison to other facilities nationwide; and
- Promote effective practices and help facilities support each other.

Twice each year, site coordinators at each program gather data, to include:

- An administrative report that assesses daily population and human resource data, such as staff misconduct.
- File reviews of all juveniles who were released to aftercare during the month of data collection.
- Direct interviews with 30 juveniles and 30 direct care staff from each facility. These individuals are randomly selected by CJCA from a list of all juveniles and direct care staff currently at each facility.
- Review of all incident reports that occur in all participating facilities during the month of data collection.
- Collection of reintegration information provided by each juvenile's Juvenile Correction Agent (JCA).

The data collected is included in an annual report to the Governor and Legislature.

During the October 2010 data collection period, only 14 of 197 collections sites in the nation achieved Level 4 status, the highest PbS level. Three of the fourteen programs were from STAR Academy.

Population as of January 31, 2011

EXCEL Program	18
Brady Academy	39
QUEST Program	22
Youth Challenge Center	40



West Farm Sioux Falls, South Dakota

The West Farm, located approximately seven miles west of Sioux Falls, is a juvenile transitional care facility for boys age 14 to 17 who have completed correctional placement and are transitioning back into the community to work, secondary or postsecondary education, independent living or the military.

The West Farm was originally a working farm for the South Dakota State Penitentiary. The prison farming operation ceased in 1997. The state converted the buildings into a juvenile transitional care facility that opened in 1998.

Volunteers of America – Dakotas, a nonprofit organization based in Sioux Falls, operates the program as a Title XIX (Medicaid) Group Care Center through a contract with the State of South Dakota.

Volunteers of America focus on providing:

- Residential services with a homelike environment with 24 hour supervision, guidance and transportation services.
- Treatment services to address issues, such as education, mental health, behavior, employment, chemical dependency and vocational.
- Case management services, individual, group and family counseling.
- A motivational point system to assist the youth in making positive steps toward mastering the identified treatment goals.
- The Social Learning Theory to guide the process, while also addressing appropriate social skills.
- Onsite psychiatric, psychological, chemical dependency and medical services provided by a pediatrician and registered nurse.
- Education services where the youth attend school within the Sioux Falls Public or West Central School District. GED services are also available through the Career Learning Center at Volunteers of America.

The buildings at the West Farm are state property, but through a lease arrangement with VOA – Dakotas, maintenance of the facility is a shared responsibility.

Mike Durfee State Prison

Springfield, South Dakota



The Mike Durfee State Prison is located on the former campus of the University of South Dakota at Springfield (USD/S). The 1984 Legislature closed USD/S and authorized the Board of Charities and Corrections to establish the correctional facility. The Springfield State Prison opened in December 1984, when the female inmates from the Women's Correctional Facility in Yankton were transferred to the new institution in Springfield. Male inmates began transferring to the facility in January 1985.

The state's female inmate population was housed in Springfield until the opening of the South Dakota Women's Prison in Pierre in September 1997.

On September 10, 1999, the prison was renamed in honor of Mike Durfee, Deputy Secretary of the South Dakota Department of Corrections. Durfee died of cancer in January 2000.

The Mike Durfee State Prison is under the direction of Warden Bob Dooley.

Facility

The Mike Durfee State Prison is a low/medium custody facility. The prison is home to many work programs. Vocational Education classes in Welding, Machine Tool, Auto Body, Auto Mechanics and Landscape/Horticulture are also offered.

A minimum security unit known as the Yankton Minimum Unit is located on the grounds of the Human Services Center in Yankton, South Dakota. Another minimum security unit is located in Rapid City.

Work Assignments

The construction vocational program under the Housing Development Authority is devoted to the building of houses for the Governor's House Program.

The Building Maintenance Program is using inmates assigned to this site to construct facilities, cabins and boat docks for the Game Fish and Parks Department. They also do cabinetry for area school districts and various projects at the prison.

The Department of Education and Cultural Affairs has maintained several staff positions at the prison since 1985. Inmates working at this site copy newspapers and other county and state records on microfilm for the state archives.

Inmates, under staff supervision, provide the bulk of services for the institution, including

the maintenance and repair of buildings, vehicles and grounds, food preparation and service and clerical assistance.

Programs

Inmates are offered literacy, Adult Basic Education and General Educational Development (GED) classes. Treatment is offered for chemical dependency and for sex offenders.

Population as of January 31, 2011

Mike Durfee State Prison	1,123
Yankton Minimum Unit	230
Rapid City Minimum Unit	97



South Dakota Women's Prison Pierre, South Dakota

The South Dakota Women's Prison is part of the Solem Public Safety Center in Pierre, South Dakota. In 1995, legislation was introduced that authorized the construction of a new prison for women. Before that time, female inmates were housed at the Springfield State Prison.

Brenda Hyde is the Warden of the South Dakota Women's Prison.

Facility

The Solem Public Safety Center is a unique facility that houses not only the South Dakota Women's Prison, but also the Department of Corrections Administration office, the Pierre Police Department, Hughes County Sheriff's Office, a state Highway Patrol station and the office of state Division of Criminal Investigation agents.

The South Dakota Women's Prison portion of the facility constitutes the majority of the 78,000 square foot building.

The South Dakota Women's Prison opened and was dedicated on October 23, 1997. The Women's Prison houses all security levels of female inmates. A minimum security unit opened in 2001 with the capacity for 96 beds. Another nearby unit, located in the former Law Enforcement Training building, is home to an Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment program.

The facility also includes a six-bedroom house used for the Parents and Children Together (P.A.C.T.) program. The primary goal of the P.A.C.T. program is to enable the incarcerated mother to have her minor children with her in prison for a weekend visit once each month, in addition to the regular visiting hours. The P.A.C.T. visits are intended to alleviate some of the familial stress associated with the mother's incarceration, create a better understanding of the parent role and provide the opportunity of the inmate mother to maintain some direct responsibility for the care of her children.

Assignments

Inmates are assigned to housing units within the Women's Prison according to criteria designed to rate the inmate's current needs, past record, present sentence and institutional behavior.

Inmate Employment

Inmate employment within the Women's Prison fall into two basic categories: institutional support and prison industry. Institutional support includes those employed in food service, as clerks for various departments, cell orderlies and those working in the DOC central office.

Prison Industry at the Women's Prison includes Data Entry and document scanning for government agencies.

Inmates also work outside the walls for various community organizations and on approved work release assignments.

Programs

Inmates are offered literacy, Adult Basic Education and General Educational Development (GED) classes. Treatment is offered for chemical dependency and for sex offenders.

Population as of January 31, 2011
Women's Prison 345





South Dakota State Penitentiary Sioux Falls, South Dakota

The South Dakota State Penitentiary, located in northern Sioux Falls, occupies approximately 30 acres. First constructed as a territorial prison in 1881, it became the South Dakota State

Penitentiary when South Dakota was granted statehood in 1889. Though much of the original buildings remain, numerous structural changes have occurred over the years.

The Warden of the Penitentiary is Doug Weber.

Facility

The main penitentiary facility contains three housing units. Inmates were housed at the G. Norton Jameson Annex beginning in February 1993. With a 2005 addition, the Jameson Annex contains three housing units within a secure perimeter and a minimum security unit located outside the perimeter fence, known as Unit C.



Mission

The primary mission of the South Dakota State Penitentiary is to protect the citizens of the state by providing a safe and secure environment for prisoners, providing rehabilitation programs and operating in a professional and business-like manner.

Assignments

Inmates are assigned to units within the Penitentiary and Jameson Annex according to criteria designed to rate the inmate's current needs, past record, present sentence and institutional behavior. Each housing unit has a team consisting of a manager, case manager and correctional counselor, who serve as the resource persons for the inmate. The staff is responsible for all casework on each individual inmate, as well as day-to-day management of the unit.

Inmate Employment

Inmate employment within the Penitentiary falls into two basic categories – Institutional Support and Prison Industries. Institutional support includes those employed in the kitchen, as clerks for various departments, cell hall orderlies and those working in the maintenance department. Prison Industries consists of several different industries – up-

holstery, printing, sign, decal, book bindery, braille unit, license plates/decals, carpentry and machine shop. Most of the work is done for government agencies.

Inmates assigned to Unit C of the Jameson Annex work outside the walls for various community organizations and on approved work release assignments.

Programs

Inmates are offered literacy, Adult Basic Education and General Educational Development (GED) classes. Treatment is offered for chemical dependency and for sex offenders.

Population: As of January 31, 2011

Penitentiary	742
Jameson Annex Units A, B, D	451
Jameson Annex Unit C	286





Seal of Dakota Territory



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SEAL AND EMBLEMS

The Great Seal of the State of South Dakota



1913 Version of the Great Seal of South Dakota.



Great Seal of South Dakota
c.1969 - Present



1986 Color Version of the Great Seal of South Dakota

The design of the Great Seal of South Dakota is provided for in Article XXI of the State Constitution. It bears the motto “Under God the People Rule” and the year in which the state was admitted to the Union, 1889. The seal serves as a symbol of life in South Dakota. The plowman and the field of corn symbolizes farming, the smelting furnace depicts the mining industry, the cattle feeding on the plain represents ranching and dairying, the steamboat designates transportation and commerce, the trees indicate lumbering, the building portrays manufacturing, the river denotes the Missouri River, and the hills in the background identify the Black Hills.

The color interpretation of the Great Seal was not standardized until a Mitchell, SD artist, Richard Cropp, designed the official color version in magic marker as the basis for all reproductions. This version was later revised by John Moisan from Fort Pierre who was commissioned by Governor Bill Janklow in 1986 to create an official painted version from which all future reproductions were based.

The State Seal is not in the public domain. Permission must be granted from the Secretary of State, the Custodian of the Seal, for its use. This was enacted by the legislature to protect the image of the state seal, and to ensure its tasteful and respectful use.



Seal of Dakota Territory

2011 marks the 150th anniversary of the Dakota Territory, established in 1861. The territory which contained both North and South Dakota had its own unique seal, as pictured to the left.

The State Flag of the State of South Dakota



Image of front of
1907 State Flag



Image of reverse of
1907 State Flag

The South Dakota flag features the state seal surrounded by a golden blazing sun in a field of sky blue. Letters reading “South Dakota, The Mount Rushmore State” – the official state nickname – are arranged in a circle around the sun.

South Dakota had no official state flag until the year 1909. As recounted in *Wi-iyohi Bulletin* Volume II, November 1, 1948: “In 1909 Senator Ernest May of Deadwood came into the Historical Society office. Seth Bullock wanted a state flag. May asked Doane Robinson about it and was told by Robinson that Ida Anding, now Mrs. McNeil, former operator of KGFX radio of Pierre, who was then a stenographer in the Historical offices, would design him a flag. She did. It was a blazing sun, on an azure (blue) background. May liked the design, Senate Bill 208 was introduced. On the floor later, May moved that ‘on the reverse of the blazing sun shall appear the Great Seal of the State of South Dakota in dark blue.’ This was adopted and the bill passed. Money to buy two flags was appropriated. One went to the Secretary of State, and Seth Bullock of Camp No. 1, United Spanish Veterans of South Dakota, got the other.” This flag is still displayed in the Secretary of State’s office to this day.

The state flag was then designed by Ida M. Anding, legislative librarian, in 1909 according to the following specifications: “The Flag of South Dakota shall consist of a field of blue, one and two-thirds as long as it is wide, in the center of which shall be a blazing sun in gold, two-fifths as wide in diameter as the width of the flag. Above this sun shall be arranged in the arc of the circle, in gold letters, the words “South Dakota” and below this sun in the arc of the circle shall be arranged the words in gold letters, ‘The Sunshine State’, and on the reverse of the blazing sun shall be printed in dark blue the Great Seal of the State of South Dakota. The edges of the flag shall be trimmed with a fringe of gold, to be in proportion to the width of the flag. The staff shall be surmounted by a spearhead to which shall be attached cord and tassels of suitable length and size.”

This was the only official state flag until the year 1963. It became increasingly evident by this time that the cost to manufacture a flag with a different emblem on each side was expensive to the degree that there were few South Dakota state flags in existence, and they were seldom flown. In the legislature of 1963, House Bill 503 was introduced by Representative William Sahr of Hughes County, enacted, and was approved by the Governor on

March 11th.

It appears this was a wise decision as the cost of the South Dakota state flag was greatly reduced, and more requests for the state flags were made than ever before. In 1992, a measure sponsored by State Representative Gordon Pederson of Pennington County, South Dakota changed the wording on the flag to read “The Mount Rushmore State”. Codified law now reads as follows:

§1-6-4. State flag - Description.

The state flag or banner shall consist of a sky-blue one and two-thirds as long as it is wide. Centered on such field shall be the great seal of South Dakota made in conformity with the terms of the Constitution, which shall be four-ninths the width of the flag in diameter. The seal shall be on a white background with the seal outlined in dark blue or, in the alternative, shall be on a sky-blue background with the seal outlined in dark blue thereon. Surrounding the seal in gold shall be a serrated sun whose extreme width shall be five-ninths the width of the flag. The words “South Dakota” symmetrically arranged to conform to the circle of the sun and seal shall appear in gold letters one-eighteenth the width of the field above the sun and seal and the words “The Mount Rushmore State” in like-sized gold letters and in like arrangement shall appear below the sun and seal. Flags designed of such material as may be provident for outdoor use need have no fringe but flags for indoor and display usage shall have a golden fringe one-eighteenth the width of the flag on the three sides other than the hoist.

The official pledge to the state flag is:

“I pledge loyalty and support to the flag and state of South Dakota, land of sunshine, land of infinite variety.”

The pledge to the flag and to the state may not preempt, replace or be recited before the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States.



1992 South Dakota State Flag

Other State Symbols for the State of South Dakota



State Animal – Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

Named as the state animal in 1949, this natural predator of small game and rodents, the adaptable coyote hunts the open prairies and fields over the entire state, but occurs in greatest numbers along the Missouri River, its tributaries and in the Black Hills.



State Bird – Ring-Neck Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

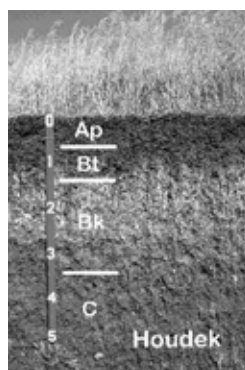
The state bird was introduced to South Dakota in 1898. Easily recognized by its colorful plumage, the pheasant is also known for its delicious meat. Since it is primarily a Midwestern bird, pheasant is considered a delicacy in many states. The pheasant officially earned the state bird designation in 1943.

State Soil – Houdek Soil

Houdek was designated the state soil in 1990. According to the United States Department of Agriculture:

Houdek soil, a deep, well drained, loamy soil, represents many soils formed in South Dakota under the influence of prairie grass. The surface layer is dark colored from decayed plants and other material that has been deposited over thousands of years.

Houdek soil is of major economic importance to South Dakota because the productive Houdek soils are often used for cropland and rangeland. Small grains, corn, sunflowers, and soybeans are commonly grown crops. Alfalfa and grass-alfalfa mixtures provide hay and pasture for grazing livestock. Large areas of Houdek soil are in native range. Crops and grasses grown on the Houdek soil also provide habitat for wildlife.





State Drink – Milk (*lac vaccun*)

Milk was adopted as the official state drink in 1986.



State Insect – Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera* L)

South Dakota is a leader in honey production. In recognition of its importance to the state's farm economy, the honey bee was adopted as the state insect in 1978. The state's mild, clear, clover honey is often shipped out-of-state to be blended with darker honey.



State Fossil – Triceratops

A horned dinosaur of the late Cretaceous period (approximately 68 million years ago) is the state fossil. The Triceratops was a vegetation eating dinosaur and used its horns for defense. Discovered in Harding County in 1927, the skeleton is now on display in the Museum of Geology in Rapid City.



State Grass – Western Wheat (*Agropyron smithii*)

This variety of wheat is a common grass to South Dakota. It is grown primarily as feed for livestock but also harvested for its seed. Western wheat was named the state grass in 1970.

State Floral Emblem – American Pasque (*Pulsatilla hirsutissima*)

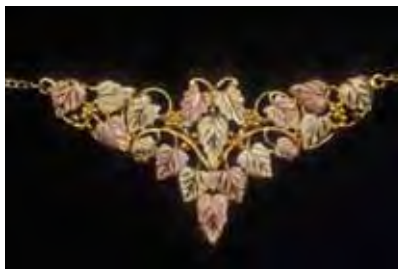
Also called the May Day flower, the Pasque Grows wild throughout the state. In 1903, South Dakota law set forth that “The floral emblem of this state shall be the American pasque flower with the motto “I Lead.” South Dakota is the only state which has an emblem with a motto, instead of simply a flower.

The blooming of this five petal, lavender flower is one of the first signs of spring in South Dakota. The Pasque is a member of the anemone family.



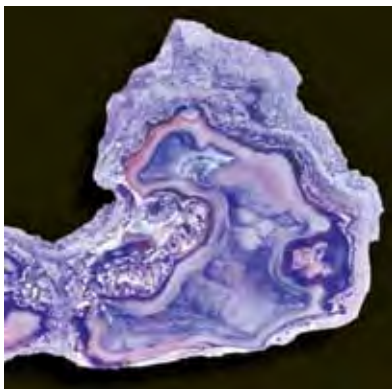
State Jewelry – Black Hills Gold

This beautiful jewelry is created and manufactured exclusively in the Black Hills. Each design incorporates the motif of grapes and leaves in tricolor combinations of green, rose and yellow gold. The state jewelry was designated in 1988.



State Gemstone – Fairburn Agate

This semiprecious stone was first discovered near Fairburn, South Dakota. Found primarily in an area extending from Orella, Nebraska, to Farmingdale, South Dakota, it is used in jewelry and is a favorite of rock collectors. This designation was made in 1966.



State Mineral – Rose Quartz

This pink colored quartz was discovered near Custer, South Dakota, in the 1880s. It is mined in the southern Black Hills and is used primarily for ornaments and jewelry. This designation was made in 1966.





State Nickname – The Mount Rushmore State

The state nickname became official in 1992. Before that South Dakota was known as the “Sunshine State” or the “Coyote State.”



State Fish – Walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*)

Walleye is the fish most sought after by South Dakota anglers, not only because it is one of the most challenging adversaries, but also because of its delicious and delicate taste. This designation was made in 1992. The Museum of Wildlife, Science and Industry, located in the city of Webster, is designated as the site of the official State Fishing Museum for the State of South Dakota.



State Musical Instrument – Fiddle

The fiddle was designated the official state musical instrument in 1989. Wilbur Foss, a Scotland native, organized the South Dakota Old Time Fiddlers Association. The association has been in existence for over thirty years.



State Tree – Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca densata*)

The Black Hills Spruce, named in 1947 as the state tree, is a member of the evergreen family. The pyramid shaped tree is characterized by dense foliage of short, blue-green needles and slender cones.



State Dessert – Kuchen

This quintessential German Russian pastry is a sweet dough crust filled with custard, which is served plain or studded with fruit, such as prunes, peaches, blueberries and apples. Kuchen was designated as the official state dessert in 2000.

Try this recipe for Apple Kuchen and taste for yourself!

For the crust:

2 cups flour
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon kosher salt
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
½ pound (2 sticks) unsalted butter, cold and cut into pieces

For the filling:

1 pound cream cheese, at room temperature
¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg, at room temperature

For the topping:

2 tablespoons sugar
1½ teaspoons ground cinnamon
3 Granny Smith apples, peeled, if desired, cored, and thinly sliced

Preheat the oven to 450 degrees. Lightly grease and flour a 9x13 inch pan. For the crust, place the flour, sugar and salt in a large bowl or food processor fitted with a steel blade and mix to combine. Add the vanilla and butter, a little at a time. Press into the baking pan and bake in oven until slightly golden but not brown, about 12 to 15 minutes. Cool.

Lower oven temperature to 400 degrees. For the filling, mix the cream cheese, sugar and vanilla in mixer (preferably with a paddle) and beat until creamy. Add the egg. Mix to combine and pour over the cooled crust.

Lower the oven temperature to 350 degrees. Place the sugar and cinnamon in a small bowl and mix to combine. Place the fruit on top of the filling in two or three columns. Sprinkle with the cinnamon sugar and transfer to the oven. Bake about 30 to 40 minutes until golden brown and firm. Cut into 20 to 24 pieces.



State Sport – Rodeo

Rodeo became the official sport of the State of South Dakota in 2003.



State Bread – Fry Bread

With House Bill 1205, the 2005 Legislature designated fry bread as the official bread of South Dakota.

State Song – “Hail South Dakota”

The official state song was adopted in 1943. It is a marching song, composed by Deecort Hammitt.



*Hail! South Dakota, A great state of the land,
Health, wealth and beauty, That's what makes her grand;
She has her Black Hills, And mines with gold so rare,
And with her scenery, No other state can compare.*

*Come where the sun shines, And where life's worth your
while,
You won't be here long, 'Till you'll wear a smile;
No state's so healthy, And no folk quite so true,
To South Dakota. We welcome you.*

*Hail! South Dakota, The state we love the best,
Land of our fathers, Builders of the west;
Home of the Badlands, and Rushmore's ageless shrine,
Black Hills and prairies, Farmland and Sunshine.
Hills, farms and prairies, Blessed with bright Sunshine.*



State Hall of Fame – The South Dakota Hall of Fame is a nonprofit, governmental organization, recognizing South Dakotans who have contributed to our State's progress, forged our way of life and shaped our values. The Hall of Fame honors those who built our great state and those who continue to contribute to future developments. It is dedicated exclusively to the preservation and extension of our state's heritage.

The Hall of Fame was established in 1974 and was originally located in Fort Pierre. The State Legislature officially recognized the South Dakota Hall of Fame in 1996. The doors opened at its permanent location in Chamberlain on June 3, 2000.

Each year the South Dakota Hall of Fame hosts an induction ceremony, during which 15 individuals may be inducted into one of the following Categories of Recognition:

- Agricultural Industry
- Arts and Humanities
- Athletics
- Business Trade
- Communications
- Education and Cultural Affairs
- Governmental Affairs
- Indian Heritage
- Historical
- Military Affairs
- Professional
- Professional Cowboy
- Religion
- Transportation
- Unsung Heroes and Good Hearts

Article 5.

Judicial Department.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and Justices of the Peace, and such other courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

Section 2. The Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction which shall be co-extensive with the State, and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts, under such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The Supreme Court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus. This Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, writs of certiorari, injunctions, and other original writs, with authority to hear and determine the same, and under such regulations as may be prescribed. It is provided, however, that no jury trials shall be allowed in this Court, but, in proper cases, questions of fact may be referred to a Circuit Court for trial before a jury.

Section 4. At least two terms of the Supreme Court shall be held annually.



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CONSTITUTION 2011 - 2012

Preamble

We, the people of South Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberties, in order to form a more perfect and independent government, establish justice, insure tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and preserve to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings of liberty, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the state of South Dakota.

Article I **Name and Boundary**

§1. Name of state.

The name of the state shall be South Dakota.

§2. Boundaries of state.

The boundaries of the state of South Dakota shall be as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the western boundary line of the state of Minnesota, with the northern boundary line of the state of Iowa and running thence northerly along the western boundary line of the state of Minnesota, to its intersection with the seventh standard parallel; thence west on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to its intersection with the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska to its intersection with the western boundary line of the state of Iowa; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the state of Iowa to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the state of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary line of the state of Iowa to the place of beginning.

Article II **Division of the Powers of Government**

The powers of the government of the state are divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial; and the powers and duties of each are prescribed by this Constitution.

Article III **Legislative Department**

§1. Legislative power -- Initiative and referendum.

The legislative power of the state shall be vested in a Legislature which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. However, the people expressly reserve to themselves the right to propose measures, which shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, and also the right to require that any laws which the Legislature may have enacted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state before going into effect, except such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing public institutions. Not more than five per cent of the qualified electors of the state shall be required to invoke either the initiative or the referendum.

This section shall not be construed so as to deprive the Legislature or any member thereof of the right to propose any measure. The veto power of the Executive shall not be exercised as to measures referred to a vote of the people. This section shall apply to municipalities. The enacting clause of all laws approved by vote of the electors of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of South Dakota." The Legislature shall make suitable provisions for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

§2. Number of legislators -- Regular sessions.

After the Legislature elected for the years 1937 and 1938 the number of members of the house of representatives shall not be less than fifty nor more than seventy-five and the number of members of the senate shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five.

The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

§3. Qualifications for legislative office -- Officers ineligible.

No person is eligible for the office of senator who is not a qualified elector in the district from which such person is chosen, a citizen of the United States, and who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and who

has not been a resident of the state for two years next preceding election.

No person is eligible for the office of representative who is not a qualified elector in the district from which such person is chosen, and a citizen of the United States, and who has not been a resident of the state for two years next preceding election, and who has not attained the age of twenty-one years.

No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff or collector of public moneys, member of either house of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any foreign government, shall be a member of the Legislature: provided, that appointments in the militia, the offices of notary public and justice of the peace shall not be considered lucrative; nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, hold any office in either branch of the Legislature or become a member thereof.

\$4. Disqualification for conviction of crime -- Defaults on public money.

No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been, or may be collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the Legislature or to any office in either branch thereof.

\$5. Legislative reapportionment.

The Legislature shall apportion its membership by dividing the state into as many single-member, legislative districts as there are state senators. House districts shall be established wholly within senatorial districts and shall be either single-member or dual-member districts as the Legislature shall determine. Legislative districts shall consist of compact, contiguous territory and shall have population as nearly equal as is practicable, based on the last preceding federal census. An apportionment shall be made by the Legislature in 1983 and in 1991, and every ten years after 1991. Such apportionment shall be accomplished by December first of the year in which the apportionment is required. If any Legislature whose duty it is to make an apportionment shall fail to make the same as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court within ninety days to make such apportionment.

\$6. Legislative terms of office -- Compensation -- Regular sessions.

The terms of office of the members of the Legislature shall be two years; they shall receive for their services the salary fixed by law under the provisions of § 2 of article XXI of this Constitution, and five cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route.

No person may serve more than four consecutive terms or a total of eight consecutive years in the senate and more than four consecutive terms or a total of eight consecutive years in the house of representatives. However, this restriction does not apply to partial terms to which a legislator may be appointed.

A regular session of the Legislature shall be held each year and shall not exceed forty legislative days, excluding Sundays, holidays and legislative recess, except in cases of impeachment, and members of the Legislature shall receive no other pay or perquisites except salary and mileage.

\$7. Convening of annual sessions.

The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the second Tuesday of January at 12 o'clock p.m. and at no other time except as provided by this Constitution.

\$8. Oath required of legislators and officers -- Forfeiture of office for false swearing.

Members of the Legislature and officers thereof, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of South Dakota, and will faithfully discharge the duties of (senator, representative or officer) according to the best of my abilities, and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive directly or indirectly, any money, pass, or any other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill or resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act.

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the Supreme or circuit Court, or the presiding officer of either house, in the hall of the house to which the member or officer is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member and officer.

Any member or officer of the Legislature who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office.

Any member or officer of the Legislature who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding the office of senator or member of the house of representatives or any office within the gift of the Legislature.

§9. Each house as judge of qualifications -- Quorum -- Rules of proceedings -- Officers and employees.
Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day-to-day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such penalty as each house may provide.

Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, shall choose its own officers and employees and fix the pay thereof, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

§10. Filling legislative vacancies.

The Governor shall make appointments to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the Legislature.

§11. Legislators' privilege from arrest -- Freedom of debate.

Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and for words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§12. Legislators ineligible for other office -- Contracts with state or county.

No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected, nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the Governor, the Governor and senate, or from the Legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment shall be void; nor shall any member of the Legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year thereafter, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

§13. Legislative journals -- Recording of yeas and nays.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same from time to time, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of members on any question shall be taken at the desire of one-sixth of those present and entered upon the journal.

§14. Elections viva voce.

In all elections to be made by the Legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

§15. Open legislative sessions -- Exception.

The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

§16. Adjournment of legislative houses.

Neither house shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

§17. Reading of bills.

Every bill shall be read twice, by number and title once when introduced, and once upon final passage, but one reading at length may be demanded at any time before final passage.

§18. Enacting clause -- Assent by majority -- Recording of votes.

The enacting clause of a law shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota" and no law shall be passed unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature. And the question upon the final passage shall be taken upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

§19. Signing of bills and resolutions.

The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered upon the journal.

§20. Origin of bills -- Amendment in other house.

Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

§21. One subject expressed in title.

No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

§22. Effective date of acts -- Emergency clause.

No act shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless in case of emergency, (to be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the Legislature shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected of each house, otherwise direct.

§23. Private and special laws prohibited.

The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:

1. Granting divorces.
2. Changing the names of persons or places, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county and township affairs.
5. Incorporating cities, towns and villages or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village, or laying out, opening, vacating or altering town plats, streets, wards, alleys and public ground.
6. Providing for sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
7. Authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams wholly within the state.
8. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
9. Granting to an individual, association or corporation any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
10. Providing for the management of common schools.
11. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

But the Legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing subdivisions.

In all other cases where a general law can be applicable no special law shall be enacted.

§24. Release of debt to state or municipality.

The Legislature shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

§25. Games of chance prohibited -- Exceptions.

The Legislature shall not authorize any game of chance, lottery, or gift enterprise, under any pretense, or for any purpose whatever provided, however, it shall be lawful for the Legislature to authorize by law, bona fide veterans, charitable, educational, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and service clubs, volunteer fire departments, or such other public spirited organizations as it may recognize, to conduct games of chance when the entire net proceeds of such games of chance are to be devoted to educational, charitable, patriotic, religious, or other public spirited uses. However, it shall be lawful for the Legislature to authorize by law a state lottery or video games of chance, or both, which are regulated by the state of South Dakota, either separately by the state or jointly with one or more states, and which are owned and operated by the state of South Dakota, either separately by the state or jointly with one or more states or persons, provided any such video games of chance shall not directly dispense coins or tokens. However, the Legislature shall not expand the statutory authority existing as of June 1, 1994, regarding any private ownership of state lottery games or video games of chance, or both. The Legislature shall establish the portion of proceeds due the state from such lottery or video games of chance, or both, and the purposes for which those proceeds are to be used. SDCL 42-7A, and its amendments, regulations, and related laws, and all acts and contracts relying for authority upon such laws and regulations, beginning July 1, 1987, to the effective date of this amendment, are ratified and approved. Further, it shall be lawful for the Legislature to authorize by law, limited card games and slot machines within the city limits of Deadwood, provided that 60% of the voters of the City of Deadwood approve legislatively authorized card games and slot machines at an election called for such purpose. The entire net Municipal proceeds of such card games and slot machines shall be devoted to the Historic Restoration and Preservation of Deadwood.

§26. Municipal powers denied to private organizations.

The Legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or levy taxes, or to select a capital site, or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

§27. Suits against the state.

The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

§28. Bribery and corrupt solicitation of officers -- Compelling testimony -- Immunity from prosecution.

Any person who shall give, demand, offer, directly or indirectly, any money, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, thing of value to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature, to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties, shall be guilty of bribery and shall be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, or of public officers of the state, or any municipal division thereof, and any effort towards solicitation of said members of the Legislature, or officers to influence their official actions shall be defined by law, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Any person may be compelled to testify in investigation or judicial proceedings against any person charged with having committed any offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself, but said testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding except for bribery in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall be disqualified from holding any office or position or office of trust or profit in this state.

§29. Legislative powers in emergency from enemy attack.

Notwithstanding any general or special provisions of the Constitution, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, the Legislature shall have the power and the immediate duty (1) to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. In the exercise of the powers hereby conferred the Legislature shall in all respects conform to the requirements of this Constitution except to the extent that in the judgment of the Legislature so to do would be impracticable or would admit of undue delay.

§30. Power of committee of Legislature to suspend administrative rules and regulations.

The Legislature may by law empower a committee comprised of members of both houses of the Legislature, acting during recesses or between sessions, to suspend rules and regulations promulgated by any administrative department or agency from going into effect until July 1 after the Legislature reconvenes.

§31. Convening of special sessions upon petition.

In addition to the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, the Legislature shall be convened in special session by the presiding officers of both houses upon the written petition of two-thirds of the members of each house. The petition shall state the purposes of the session, and only business encompassed by those purposes may be transacted.

§32. Term limitations for United States Congressmen.

Commencing with the 1992 election, no person may be elected to more than two consecutive terms in the United States senate or more than six consecutive terms in the United States House of Representatives.

Article IV

Executive Department

§1. Executive power.

The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor.

§2. Qualification, election and term.

The Governor and lieutenant governor must be citizens of the United States, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be residents of the State of South Dakota for two years preceding their election. They

shall be jointly elected for a term of four years at a general election held in a nonpresidential election year. The candidates having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them shall be elected. Commencing with the 1974 general election, no person shall be elected to more than two consecutive terms as Governor or as lieutenant governor. The election procedure shall be as prescribed by law.

§3. Powers and duties of the Governor.

The Governor shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the law. He may, by appropriate action or proceeding brought in the name of the state, enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power, duty or right by any officer, department or agency of the state or any of its civil divisions. This authority shall not authorize any action or proceedings against the Legislature.

He shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call them out to execute the laws, to preserve order, to suppress insurrection or to repel invasion.

The Governor shall commission all officers of the state. He may at any time require information, in writing or otherwise, from the officers of any administrative department, office or agency upon any subject relating to the respective offices.

The Governor shall at the beginning of each session, and may at other times, give the Legislature information concerning the affairs of the state and recommend the measures he considers necessary.

The Governor may convene the Legislature or either house thereof alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purposes of the session, and only business encompassed by such purposes shall be transacted.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in any office and no provision is made by the Constitution or laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

The Governor may, except as to convictions on impeachment, grant pardons, commutations, and reprieves, and may suspend and remit fines and forfeitures.

§4. Veto power.

Whenever the Legislature is in session, any bill presented to the Governor for signature shall become law when the Governor signs the bill or fails to veto the bill within five days, not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, of presentation. A vetoed bill shall be returned by the Governor to the Legislature together with the Governor's objections within five days, not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, of presentation if the Legislature is in session or upon the reconvening of the Legislature from a recess. Any vetoed bill shall be reconsidered by the Legislature and, if two-thirds of all members of each house shall pass the bill, it shall become law.

Whenever a bill has been presented to the Governor and the Legislature has adjourned sine die or recessed for more than five days within five days from presentation, the bill shall become law when the Governor signs the bill or fails to veto it within fifteen days after such adjournment or start of the recess.

The Governor may strike any items of any bill passed by the Legislature making appropriations. The procedure for reconsidering items struck by the Governor shall be the same as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto. All items not struck shall become law as provided herein.

Bills with errors in style or form may be returned to the Legislature by the Governor with specific recommendations for change. Bills returned shall be treated in the same manner as vetoed bills except that specific recommendations for change as to style or form may be approved by a majority vote of all the members of each house. If the Governor certifies that the bill conforms with the Governor's specific recommendations, the bill shall become law. If the Governor fails to certify the bill, it shall be returned to the Legislature as a vetoed bill.

§5. Powers and duties of lieutenant governor.

The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate but shall have no vote unless the senators be equally divided. The lieutenant governor shall perform the duties and exercise the powers that may be delegated to him by the Governor.

§6. Succession of executive power.

When the office of Governor shall become vacant through death, resignation, failure to qualify, conviction after impeachment or permanent disability of the Governor, the lieutenant governor shall succeed to the office and powers of the Governor. When the Governor is unable to serve by reason of continuous absence from the state, or other temporary disability, the executive power shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the

residue of the term or until the disability is removed.

Whenever there is a permanent vacancy in the office of the lieutenant governor, the Governor shall nominate a lieutenant governor who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of all the members of each house of the Legislature.

Whenever there is a concurrent vacancy in the office of Governor and lieutenant governor, the order of succession for the office of Governor shall be as provided by law.

The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to determine when a continuous absence from the state or disability has occurred in the office of the Governor or a permanent vacancy exists in the office of lieutenant governor.

§7. Other executive officers -- Powers, duties, and term limitations.

There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the general election of the Governor and every four years thereafter the following constitutional officers: attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and commissioner of school and public lands, who shall severally hold their offices for a term of four years. Commencing with the 1992 general election, no person may be elected to more than two consecutive terms as attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, or commissioner of school and public lands.

§8. Reorganization.

All executive and administrative offices, boards, agencies, commissions and instrumentalities of the state government and their respective functions, powers and duties, except for the office of Governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and commissioner of school and public lands, shall be allocated by law among and within not more than twenty-five principal departments, organized as far as practicable according to major purposes, by no later than July 1, 1974. Subsequently, all new powers or functions shall be assigned to administrative offices, agencies and instrumentalities in such manner as will tend to provide an orderly arrangement in the administrative organization of state government. Temporary commissions may be established by law and need not be allocated within a principal department.

Except as to elected constitutional officers, the Governor may make such changes in the organization of offices, boards, commissions, agencies and instrumentalities, and in allocation of their functions, powers and duties, as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If such changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the Legislature within five legislative days after it convenes, and shall become effective, and shall have the force of law, within ninety days after submission, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of all the members of either house.

§9. Appointment and removal power.

Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the Governor and, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution or by law, shall be headed by a single executive. Such single executive, unless provided otherwise by the Constitution, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the Governor and shall hold office for a term to expire at the end of the term for which the Governor was elected, unless sooner removed by the Governor.

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, whenever a board, commission or other body shall head a principal department of the state government, the members thereof shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the Governor. The term of office and removal of such members shall be as prescribed by law.

The Governor shall have power to nominate and make interim appointments requiring senate confirmation during recess of the Legislature except that such nominations and interim appointments shall extend only to the end of the Governor's term or until acted upon by the Legislature.

§§10 to 13. Superseded.

**Article V
Judicial Department**

§1. Judicial powers.

The judicial power of the state is vested in a unified judicial system consisting of a Supreme Court, circuit courts of general jurisdiction and courts of limited original jurisdiction as established by the Legislature.

§2. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the state. It consists of a chief justice and four associate justices.

Upon request by the Supreme Court the Legislature may increase the number of justices to seven. All justices shall be selected from compact districts established by the Legislature, and each district shall have one justice.

§3. Circuit courts.

The circuit courts consist of such number of circuits and judges as the Supreme Court determines by rule.

§4. Courts of limited jurisdiction.

Courts of limited jurisdiction consist of all courts created by the Legislature having limited original jurisdiction.

§5. Jurisdiction of courts.

The Supreme Court shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by the Legislature, and the Supreme Court or any justice thereof may issue any original or remedial writ which shall then be heard and determined by that court. The Governor has authority to require opinions of the Supreme Court upon important questions of law involved in the exercise of his executive power and upon solemn occasions.

The circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all cases except as to any limited original jurisdiction granted to other courts by the Legislature. The circuit courts and judges thereof have the power to issue, hear and determine all original and remedial writs. The circuit courts have such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Imposition or execution of a sentence may be suspended by the court empowered to impose the sentence unless otherwise provided by law.

§6. Qualifications of judicial personnel.

Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the circuit courts and persons presiding over courts of limited jurisdiction must be citizens of the United States, residents of the state of South Dakota and voting residents within the district, circuit or jurisdiction from which they are elected or appointed. No Supreme Court justice shall be deemed to have lost his voting residence in a district by reason of his removal to the seat of government in the discharge of his official duties. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of circuit courts must be licensed to practice law in the state of South Dakota.

§7. Judicial selection.

Circuit court judges shall be elected in a nonpolitical election by the electorate of the circuit each represents for an eight-year term.

A vacancy, as defined by law, in the office of a Supreme Court justice or circuit court judge, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor from one of two or more persons nominated by the judicial qualifications commission. The appointment to fill a vacancy of a circuit court judge shall be for the balance of the unexpired term; and the appointment to fill a vacancy of a Supreme Court justice shall be subject to approval or rejection as hereinafter set forth.

Retention of each Supreme Court justice shall, in the manner provided by law, be subject to approval or rejection on a nonpolitical ballot at the first general election following the expiration of three years from the date of his appointment. Thereafter, each Supreme Court justice shall be subject to approval or rejection in like manner every eighth year. All incumbent Supreme Court justices at the time of the effective date of this amendment shall be subject to a retention election in the general election in the year in which their respective existing terms expire.

§8. Selection of the chief justice.

The chief justice shall be selected from among the justices of the Supreme Court for a term and in a manner to be provided by law. The chief justice may resign his office without resigning from the Supreme Court.

§9. Qualifications commission.

The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of a judicial qualifications commission which have such powers as the Legislature may provide, including the power to investigate complaints against any justice or judge and to conduct confidential hearings concerning the removal or involuntary retirement of a justice or judge. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the means to implement and enforce the powers of the commission. On recommendation of the judicial qualifications commission the Supreme Court, after hearing, may censure, remove or retire a justice or judge for action which constitutes willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, disability that seriously interferes with the performance of the duties or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings a judicial office into disrepute. No justice or judge shall sit in judgment in any hearing involving his own removal or retirement.

§10. Restrictions.

During his term of office no Supreme Court justice or circuit court judge shall engage in the practice of law. Any Supreme Court justice or circuit court judge who becomes a candidate for an elective nonjudicial office shall thereby forfeit his judicial office.

§11. Administration.

The chief justice is the administrative head of the unified judicial system. The chief justice shall submit an annual consolidated budget for the entire unified judicial system, and the total cost of the system shall be paid by the state. The Legislature may provide by law for the reimbursement to the state of appropriate portions of such cost by governmental subdivisions. The Supreme Court shall appoint such court personnel as it deems necessary to serve at its pleasure.

The chief justice shall appoint a presiding circuit judge for each judicial circuit to serve at the pleasure of the chief justice. Each presiding circuit judge shall have such administrative power as the Supreme Court designates by rule and may, unless it be otherwise provided by law, appoint judicial personnel to courts of limited jurisdiction to serve at his pleasure. Each presiding circuit judge shall appoint clerks and other court personnel for the counties in his circuit who shall serve at his pleasure at a compensation fixed by law. Duties of clerks shall be defined by Supreme Court rule.

The chief justice shall have power to assign any circuit judge to sit on another circuit court, or on the Supreme Court in case of a vacancy or in place of a justice who is disqualified or unable to act. The chief justice may authorize a justice to sit as a judge in any circuit court.

The chief justice may authorize retired justices and judges to perform any judicial duties to the extent provided by law and as directed by the Supreme Court.

§12. Rule-making power.

The Supreme Court shall have general superintending powers over all courts and may make rules of practice and procedure and rules governing the administration of all courts. The Supreme Court by rule shall govern terms of courts, admission to the bar, and discipline of members of the bar. These rules may be changed by the Legislature.

§13. Transition.

The Legislature by law and the Supreme Court by rule shall provide for the orderly transition of the judicial system in conformity with this article.

§§14 to 39. Superseded.

**Article VI
Bill of Rights**

§1. Inherent rights.

All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting property and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§2. Due process -- Right to work.

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union, or labor organization.

§3. Freedom of religion -- Support of religion prohibited.

The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed. No person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or position on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse licentiousness, the invasion of the rights of others, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state.

No person shall be compelled to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No money or property of the state shall be given or appropriated for the benefit of any sectarian or religious society or institution.

§4. Right of petition and peaceable assembly.

The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good and make known their opinions, shall never be abridged.

§5. Freedom of speech -- Truth as defense -- Jury trial.

Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense. The jury shall have the right to determine the fact and the law under the direction of the court.

§6. Jury trial -- Reduced jury -- Three-fourths vote.

The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy, but the Legislature may provide for a jury of less than twelve in any court not a court of record and for the decision of civil cases by three-fourths of the jury in any court.

§7. Rights of accused.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have compulsory process served for obtaining witnesses in his behalf, and to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§8. Right to bail -- Habeas corpus.

All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when proof is evident or presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

§9. Self-incrimination -- Double jeopardy.

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§10. Indictment or information -- Modification or abolishment of grand jury.

No person shall be held for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, or information of the public prosecutor, except in cases of impeachment, in cases cognizable by county courts, by justices of the peace, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: provided, that the grand jury may be modified or abolished by law.

§11. Search and seizure.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

§12. Ex post facto laws -- Impairment of contract obligations -- Privilege or immunity.

No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making any irrevocable grant of privilege, franchise or immunity, shall be passed.

§13. Private property not taken without just compensation -- Benefit to owner -- Fee in highways.

Private property shall not be taken for public use, or damaged, without just compensation, which will be determined according to legal procedure established by the Legislature and according to § 6 of this article. No benefit which may accrue to the owner as the result of an improvement made by any private corporation shall be considered in fixing the compensation for property taken or damaged. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks or other highways shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§14. Resident aliens' property rights.

No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

§15. Imprisonment for debt.

No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded upon a contract.

§16. Military subordinate to civil power -- Quartering of soldiers.

The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§17. Taxation without consent -- Uniformity.

No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the Legislature, and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

§18. Equal privileges or immunities.

No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens or corporation, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

§19. Free and equal elections -- Right of suffrage -- Soldier voting.

Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Soldiers in time of war may vote at their post of duty in or out of the state, under regulations to be prescribed by the Legislature.

§20. Courts open -- Remedy for injury.

All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his property, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice, administered without denial or delay.

§21. Suspension of laws prohibited.

No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

§22. Attainder by Legislature prohibited.

No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

§23. Excessive bail or fines -- Cruel punishments.

Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

§24. Right to bear arms.

The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the state shall not be denied.

§25. Treason.

Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or confession in open court.

§26. Power inherent in people -- Alteration in form of government -- Inseparable part of Union.

All political power is inherent in the people, and all free government is founded on their authority, and is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right in lawful and constituted methods to alter or reform their forms of government in such manner as they may think proper. And the state of South Dakota is an inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

§27. Maintenance of free government -- Fundamental principles.

The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

§ 28. Right to vote by secret ballot.

The rights of individuals to vote by secret ballot is fundamental. If any state or federal law requires or permits an election for public office, for any initiative or referendum, or for any designation or authorization of employee representation, the right of any individual to vote by secret ballot shall be guaranteed.

**Article VII
Elections and Right of Suffrage**

§1. Right to vote.

Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

§2. Voter qualification.

Every United States citizen eighteen years of age or older who has met all residency and registration requirements shall be entitled to vote in all elections and upon all questions submitted to the voters of the state unless disqualified by law for mental incompetence or the conviction of a felony. The Legislature may by law establish reasonable requirements to insure the integrity of the vote.

Each elector who qualified to vote within a precinct shall be entitled to vote in that precinct until he establishes another voting residence. An elector shall never lose his residency for voting solely by reason of his absence from the state.

§3. Elections.

The Legislature shall by law define residence for voting purposes, insure secrecy in voting and provide for the registration of voters, absentee voting, the administration of elections, the nomination of candidates and the voting rights of those serving in the armed forces.

§§4 to 10. Superseded.

**Article VIII
Education and School Lands**

§1. Uniform system of free public schools.

The stability of a republican form of government depending on the morality and intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to establish and maintain a general and uniform system of public schools wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all; and to adopt all suitable means to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education.

§2. Perpetual trust fund for maintenance of public schools -- Principal inviolate.

All proceeds of the sale of public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be given by the United States for the use of public schools in the state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sales of public lands; the proceeds of all property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts or donations to the state for public schools or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift; and all property otherwise acquired for public schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of public schools in the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state. The principal shall never be diverted by legislative enactment for any other purpose, and may be increased; but, if any loss occurs through any unconstitutional act, the state shall make the loss good through a special appropriation.

§3. Fund income apportioned among schools -- Apportionment of fines.

The interest and income of this fund together with all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the public schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several public school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each, of school age, as may be fixed by law; and no part of the fund, either principal or interest, shall ever be diverted, by legislative enactment, even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of public schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state. However, before the interest and income is apportioned to the public schools, the principal shall be increased each year by an amount equal to the rate of inflation from the interest and income earned from this fund. The principal may be prudently invested as provided by law.

The proceeds of all fines collected from violations of state laws shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the fine was imposed, and distributed by the county treasurer among and between all of the several public schools incorporated in such county in proportion to the number of children in each, of school age, as may be fixed by law.

§4. Sale of school lands -- Appraisal.

After one year from the assembling of the first Legislature, the lands granted to the state by the United States for the use of public schools may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: not more than one-third of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years, and no more than two-thirds within the first fifteen years after the title thereto is vested in the state, and the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of this article, provide for the sale of the same.

The commissioner of school and public lands, the state auditor and the county superintendent of schools of the counties severally, shall constitute boards of appraisal and shall appraise all school lands within the several counties which they may from time to time select and designate for sale, at their actual value under the terms of sale.

They shall take care to first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands; and they shall ascertain all such lands as may be of special and peculiar value, other than agricultural, and cause the proper subdivision of the same in order that the largest price may be obtained therefor.

§5. Terms of sale of school lands.

No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than ten dollars per acre. The purchaser shall pay at least one-tenth of the purchase price in cash. The Legislature shall provide by general law for payment of the balance which shall be made in partial payments and must be fully paid up within thirty years. Interest shall be established by the Legislature. All lands may be sold for cash, provided further, that the purchaser or purchasers shall have the right or option of paying the balance in whole or in part on any interest paying date, under such rules as the Legislature may provide. No land shall be sold until appraised and advertised and offered for sale at public auction. No land can be sold except at public sale.

Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of not more than eighty acres and these subdivided into the smallest division of the lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after their appraisal shall be reappraised by the board of appraisers as hereinafter provided before they are sold.

§6. Conduct of sales of school lands -- Conveyance of right or title.

All sales shall be conducted through the office of the commissioner of school and public lands as may be prescribed by law, and returns of all appraisals and sales shall be made to said office. No sale shall operate to convey any right or title to any lands for sixty days after the date thereof, nor until the same shall have received the approval of the Governor in such form as may be provided by law. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until final payment be made.

§7. Perpetual trust fund from proceeds of grants and gifts.

All lands, money, or other property donated, granted, or received from the United States or any other source for a university, agricultural college, normal schools, or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased, but shall never be diverted by legislative enactment for any other purpose, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every such fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses that may occur through any unconstitutional act or where required under the Enabling Act.

§8. Appraisal and sale of donated lands -- Separate accounts.

All lands mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers and boards under the same limitations, and subject to all the conditions as to price, sale and approval, provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of public schools, but a distinct and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of such funds.

§9. Lease of school lands.

The lands mentioned in this article shall be leased for pasturage, meadow, farming, the growing of crops of grain and general agricultural purposes, and at public auction after notice as hereinbefore provided in case of sale and shall be offered in tracts not greater than one section. All rents shall be payable annually in advance, and no term of lease shall exceed five years, nor shall any lease be valid until it receives the approval of the Governor.

Provided, that any lessee of school and public lands shall, at the expiration of a five-year lease, be entitled, at his option, to a new lease for the land included in his original lease, for a period of time not exceeding five years, without public advertising, at the current rental prevailing in the county in which such land is situated, at the time of the issuance of the new lease. The commissioner of school and public lands shall notify by registered mail each lessee or assignee on or before the first day of November first preceding the expiration of his lease that such lease will expire.

Such option shall be exercised by the lessee by notifying the commissioner of school and public lands by registered mail, on or before the first day of December first preceding the expiration of his lease describing the lands for which he desires a new lease, in the same manner as the same is described in his original lease.

The Legislature may provide by appropriate legislation for the payment of local property taxes by the lessees of school and public lands.

§10. Trespassers' claims to public lands not recognized -- Improvements not compensated.

No claim to any public lands by any trespasser thereon by reason of occupancy, cultivation or improvement thereof, shall ever be recognized; nor shall compensation ever be made on account of any improvements made by such trespasser.

§11. Investment of permanent educational funds.

Except as otherwise required by the Enabling Act, the moneys of the permanent school and other educational and charitable funds shall be invested by the state investment council in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other financial instruments as provided by law.

§12. Disapproval by Governor of sale, lease or investment.

The Governor may disapprove any sale, lease or investment other than such as are intrusted to the counties.

§13. Audit of losses to permanent educational funds -- Permanent debt -- Interest.

The permanent school or other educational and charitable funds of this state shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. If any loss occurs through any unconstitutional act, the state shall make the loss good through a special appropriation. The amount of indebtedness so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness mentioned in article XIII, § 2.

§14. Protection and defense of school lands.

The Legislature shall provide by law for the protection of the school lands from trespass or unlawful appropriation, and for their defense against all unauthorized claims or efforts to divert them from the school fund.

§15. Taxation to support school system -- Classification of property.

The Legislature shall make such provision by general taxation and by authorizing the school corporations to levy such additional taxes as with the income from the permanent school fund shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state. The Legislature is empowered to classify properties within school districts into separate classes for purposes of school taxation. Taxes shall be uniform on all property in the same class.

§16. Public support of sectarian instruction prohibited.

No appropriation of lands, money or other property or credits to aid any sectarian school shall ever be made by the state, or any county or municipality within the state, nor shall the state or any county or municipality within the state accept any grant, conveyance, gift or bequest of lands, money or other property to be used for sectarian purposes, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution aided or supported by the state.

§17. Interest in sale of school equipment prohibited.

No teacher, state, county, township or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used or to be used in any school in this state, under such penalties as shall be provided by law.

§18. Apportionment of mineral leasing moneys -- Amounts covered into permanent funds.

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 2, 3 and 7 of article VIII of this Constitution, moneys received from the leasing of all common school, indemnity, and endowment lands for oil and gas and other mineral leasing of said lands shall be apportioned among the public schools and the various state institutions in such manner that the public schools and each of such institutions shall receive an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount apportioned as the number of acres (including any that may have been disposed of) granted for such public schools or for such institutions bears to the total number of acres (including any that may have been disposed of) granted in trust to the state by the Enabling Act approved February 22, 1889, as amended, and allocations authorized pursuant to the provisions of § 17 of such Enabling Act; and further that not less than fifty percent of each such amount so allocated shall be covered into the permanent fund of the public schools and each of such institutions.

§19. Mineral rights reserved to state -- Leases permitted.

All gas, coal, oil and mineral rights, and any other rights, as specified by law, to or in public lands, are reserved for the state. Leases may be executed by the state for the exploration, extraction and sale of such materials in the manner and with such conditions as are provided by law.

§20. Loan of nonsectarian textbooks to all school children.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3, Article VI and section 16, Article VIII, the Legislature may authorize the loaning of nonsectarian textbooks to all children of school age.

**Article IX
Local Government**

§1. Organization of local government.

The Legislature shall have plenary powers to organize and classify units of local government, except that any proposed change in county boundaries shall be submitted to the voters of each affected county at an election and be approved by a majority of those voting thereon in each county. No township heretofore organized may be abolished unless the question is submitted to the voters of the township and approved by a majority of those voting thereon in each township.

§2. Home rule.

Any county or city or combinations thereof may provide for the adoption or amendment of a charter. Such charter shall be adopted or amended if approved at an election by a majority of the votes cast thereon. Not less than ten percent of those voting in the last preceding gubernatorial election in the affected jurisdiction may by petition initiate the question of whether to adopt or amend a charter.

A chartered governmental unit may exercise any legislative power or perform any function not denied by its charter, the Constitution or the general laws of the state. The charter may provide for any form of executive, legislative and administrative structure which shall be of superior authority to statute, provided that the legislative body so established be chosen by popular election and that the administrative proceedings be subject to judicial review.

Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.

§3. Intergovernmental cooperation.

Every local government may exercise, perform or transfer any of its powers or functions, including financing the same, jointly or in cooperation with any other governmental entities, either within or without the state, except as the Legislature shall provide otherwise by law.

§4. Local initiatives to provide for cooperation and organization of local government units.

On or after January 1, 2001, the voters of any unit of local government shall have the right to initiate proposals for cooperation within or between local governmental units, either within or without the state, except as the Legislature shall provide otherwise by law. Such proposals may include combining, eliminating, and joint financing of offices, functions, and governmental units. Such proposals shall be adopted if approved at an election by a majority of the votes cast thereon in each affected unit. A number not less than fifteen percent of those voting in the last preceding gubernatorial election in each affected jurisdiction may by petition initiate the question of whether to adopt the proposal at the next general election.

§§5 to 7. Superseded.

**Article X
Municipal Corporations**

[Repealed by SL 1972, ch 3, approved Nov. 7, 1972.]

**Article XI
Revenue and Finance**

§1. Annual tax.

The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year two mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes.

And whenever it shall appear that such ordinary expenses shall exceed the income of the state for such year, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. And for

the purpose of paying the public debt, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of the law creating the debt; provided, that the annual tax for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt shall not exceed in any one year two mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, as ascertained by the last assessment made for the state and county purposes.

Provided, that for the purpose of establishing, installing, maintaining and operating a hard fiber twine and cordage plant at the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the Legislature shall provide for a tax for the year 1907 of not to exceed one and one-half mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, as ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes.

§2. Classification of property for taxation -- Income.

To the end that the burden of taxation may be equitable upon all property, and in order that no property which is made subject to taxation shall escape, the Legislature is empowered to divide all property including moneys and credits as well as physical property into classes and to determine what class or classes of property shall be subject to taxation and what property, if any, shall not be subject to taxation. Taxes shall be uniform on all property of the same class, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. Taxes may be imposed upon any and all property including privileges, franchises and licenses to do business in the state. Gross earnings and net incomes may be considered in taxing any and all property, and the valuation of property for taxation purposes shall never exceed the actual value thereof. The Legislature is empowered to impose taxes upon incomes and occupations, and taxes upon incomes may be graduated and progressive and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

§3. Corporate tax power of state not suspended.

The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party.

§4. Banks and bankers taxed.

The Legislature shall provide for taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and all other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

§5. Public property exempt from taxation -- Exceptions.

The property of the United States and of the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, provided, however, that all state owned lands acquired under the provisions of the rural credit act may be taxed by the local taxing districts for county, township and school purposes, and all state owned lands, known as public shooting areas, acquired under the provisions of § 25.0106 SDC 1939 and acts amendatory thereto, may be taxed by the local taxing districts for county, township and school purposes in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

§6. Property exempt from taxation -- Personal property.

The Legislature shall, by general law, exempt from taxation, property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, property acquired and used exclusively for public highway purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation.

§7. Other exemption laws void.

All laws exempting property from taxation other than that enumerated in §§ 5 and 6 of this article, shall be void.

§8. Object of tax to be stated -- Use of vehicle and fuel taxes.

No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which the tax only shall be applied, and the proceeds from the imposition of any license, registration fee, or other charge with respect to the operation of any motor vehicle upon any public highways in this state and the proceeds from the imposition of any excise tax on gasoline or other liquid motor fuel except costs of administration and except the tax imposed upon gasoline or other liquid motor fuel not used to propel a motor vehicle over or upon public highways of this state shall be used exclusively for the maintenance, construction and supervision of highways and bridges of this state.

§9. Taxes paid into treasury -- Appropriations required for expenditure.

All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid into the state treasury. No indebtedness shall

be incurred or money expended by the state, and no warrant shall be drawn upon the state treasurer except in pursuance of an appropriation for the specific purpose first made. The Legislature shall provide by suitable enactment for carrying this section into effect.

§10. Special assessments for local improvements -- Taxes for municipal purposes.

The Legislature may vest the corporate authority of cities, towns and villages, with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such tax shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

§11. Unauthorized use of public money as felony.

The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a felony and shall be punished as provided by law.

§12. Annual statement of receipts and expenditures.

An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

§13. Vote required to increase tax rates or valuations.

The rate of taxation imposed by the state of South Dakota on personal or corporate income or on sales or services, or the allowable levies or the percentage basis for determining valuation as fixed by law for purposes of taxation on real or personal property, shall not be increased unless by consent of the people by exercise of their right of initiative or by two-thirds vote of all the members elect of each branch of the Legislature.

§14. Vote required to impose or increase taxes.

The rate of taxation imposed by the State of South Dakota in regard to any tax may not be increased and no new tax may be imposed by the State of South Dakota unless by consent of the people by exercise of their right of initiative or by two-thirds vote of all the members elect of each branch of the Legislature.

§15. Inheritance tax prohibited.

No tax may be levied on any inheritance, and the Legislature may not enact any law imposing such a tax. The effective date of this section is July 1, 2001.

Article XII

Public Accounts and Expenditures

§1. Appropriation and warrant required for payment from treasury.

No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer.

§2. Contents of general appropriation bill -- Separate appropriation bills.

The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one object, and shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members of each branch of the Legislature.

§3. Extra compensation prohibited -- Unauthorized contracts -- Change in compensation of officers -- Appropriations for defense of state.

The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, employee, agent or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor authorize the payment of any claims or part thereof created against the state, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office; provided, however, that the Legislature may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§4. Annual statement required.

An itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and such statement shall be submitted to the Legislature at the beginning of each regular session by the Governor with his message.

§5. Health care trust fund established - Investment - Appropriations.

There is hereby created in the state treasury a trust fund named the health care trust fund. The state treasurer shall deposit into the health care trust fund any funds on deposit in the intergovernmental transfer fund as of July 1, 2001, and thereafter any funds appropriated to the health care trust fund as provided by law. The South Dakota Investment Council or its successor shall invest the health care trust fund in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other financial instruments as provided by law. Beginning in fiscal year 2003, and each year thereafter, the state treasurer shall make a distribution from the health care trust fund into the state general fund to be appropriated by law for health care related programs. The calculation of the distribution shall be defined by law and may promote growth of the fund and a steadily growing distribution amount. The health care trust fund may not be diverted for other purposes nor may the principal be invaded unless appropriated by a three-fourths vote of all the members-elect of each house of the Legislature.

§6. Education enhancement trust fund established - Investment - Appropriations.

There is hereby created in the state treasury a trust fund named the education enhancement trust fund. The state treasurer shall deposit into the education enhancement trust fund any funds received as of July 1, 2001, and funds received thereafter by the state pursuant to the Master Settlement Agreement entered into on November 23, 1998, by the State of South Dakota and major United States tobacco product manufacturers or the net proceeds of any sale or securitization of rights to receive payments pursuant to the Master Settlement Agreement, any funds in the youth-at-risk trust fund as of July 1, 2001, and thereafter any funds appropriated to the education enhancement trust fund as provided by law. The South Dakota Investment Council or its successor shall invest the education enhancement trust fund in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other financial instruments as provided by law. Beginning in fiscal year 2003, and each year thereafter, the state treasurer shall make a distribution from the education enhancement trust fund into the state general fund to be appropriated by law for education enhancement programs. The calculation of the distribution shall be defined by law and may promote growth of the fund and a steadily growing distribution amount. The education enhancement trust fund may not be diverted for other purposes nor may the principal be invaded unless appropriated by a three-fourths vote of all the members-elect of each house of the Legislature.

Article XIII Public Indebtedness

§1. State enterprises -- Legislative vote required -- Defense of state -- Rural credits -- Maximum indebtedness.

For the purpose of developing the resources and improving the economic facilities of South Dakota, the state may engage in works of internal improvement, may own and conduct proper business enterprises, may loan or give its credit to, or in aid of, any association, or corporation, organized for such purposes. But any such association or corporation shall be subject to regulation and control by the state as may be provided by law. No money of the state shall be appropriated, or indebtedness incurred for any of the purposes of this section, except by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the Legislature. The state may also assume or pay any debt or liability incurred in time of war for the defense of the state. The state may establish and maintain a system of rural credits and thereby loan and extend credit to the people of the state upon real estate security in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by general law. The limit of indebtedness contained in § 2 of this article shall not apply to the provisions of this section, but the indebtedness of the state for the purposes contained in this section shall never exceed one-half of one percent of the assessed valuation of the property of the state, provided however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the refinancing or refunding of the present outstanding indebtedness of this state.

§2. Maximum state debt -- Irrepealable tax to repay.

For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses and making public improvements, or to meet casual deficits or failure in revenue, the state may contract debts never to exceed with previous debts in the aggregate one hundred thousand dollars, and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state or the United States in war and provision shall be made by law for the payment of the interest annually, and the principal when due, by tax levied for the purpose or from other sources of revenue; which law providing for the payment of such interest and principal by such tax or otherwise shall be irrepealable until such debt is paid: provided, however, the state of South Dakota shall have the power to refund the territorial debt assumed by the state of South Dakota, by bonds of the state of South Dakota.

§3. State debt as in addition to territorial debt.

That the indebtedness of the state of South Dakota limited by § 2 of this article shall be in addition to the debt of the territory of Dakota assumed by and agreed to be paid by South Dakota.

§4. Debt limitations for municipalities and political subdivisions.

The debt of any county, city, town or civil township shall never exceed five per centum upon the assessed

valuation of the taxable property therein, for the year preceding that in which said indebtedness is incurred. The debt of any school district shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, for the year preceding that in which said indebtedness is incurred. In estimating the amount of the indebtedness which a municipality or subdivision may incur, the amount of indebtedness contracted prior to the adoption of the Constitution shall be included.

Provided, that any county, municipal corporation, civil township, district, or other subdivision may incur an additional indebtedness, not exceeding ten per centum upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, for the year preceding that in which said indebtedness is incurred, for the purpose of providing water and sewerage, for irrigation, domestic uses, sewerage and other purposes; and

Provided, further, that in a city where the population is eight thousand or more, such city may incur an indebtedness not exceeding eight per centum upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein for the year next preceding that in which said indebtedness is incurred for the purpose of constructing street railways, electric lights or other lighting plants.

Provided, further, that no county, municipal corporation, civil township, district or subdivision shall be included within such district or subdivision without a majority vote in favor thereof of the electors of the county, municipal corporation, civil township, district or other subdivision, as the case may be, which is proposed to be included therein, and no such debt shall ever be incurred for any of the purposes in this section provided, unless authorized by a vote in favor thereof by a majority of the electors of such county, municipal corporation, civil township, district or subdivision incurring the same.

§5. Irrepealable tax to repay debt of municipality or political subdivision.

Any city, county, town, school district or any other subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

§6. Adjustment of debts and liabilities of territory of Dakota.

In order that payment of the debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and in behalf of the territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form Constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states" the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck in said state of North Dakota, from July 16, 1889, to July 31, 1889, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively, to wit:

1. This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the union, as one of the United States of America, of either the state of North Dakota or the state of South Dakota.

2. The words "state of North Dakota" wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of North Dakota, in case the state of South Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of North Dakota; and the words "state of South Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of South Dakota in case the state of North Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of South Dakota.

3. The said state of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 3, 1889, entitled an act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund.

4. The said state of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

5. That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to wit: Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is ninety-six thousand seven hundred

dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is ninety-three thousand six hundred dollars; also, refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, eighty-three thousand five hundred and seven dollars and forty-six cents.

And the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to wit: Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is two hundred and ten thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is fifty-one thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is seventy-five thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is ninety-four thousand three hundred dollars; also, bonds issued on account of agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is forty-nine thousand four hundred dollars; also, bonds issued on account of school of mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is thirty-three thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is thirty thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is twenty-five thousand dollars; also, bonds issued on account of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is forty-five thousand dollars.

6. The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore and hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

7. The state of South Dakota shall pay to the state of North Dakota forty-six thousand five hundred dollars on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of the Northern Pacific Railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the state of South Dakota from all liability for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institution, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

8. A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 8, 1889; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota shall be credited to the state of North Dakota; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota shall be credited to the state of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the eighth day of March 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," being chapter 107 of the Session Laws of 1889 (that is, the part of such sum going to the territory) shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so (much) thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota. Each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the seventeenth legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota for the account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits, remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts, assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged to it.

§7. Obligation of state to pay proportion of territorial debt.

And the state of South Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said state of South Dakota as its own debt or liability.

§8. Refunding bond issue authorized for territorial debt payment.

The territorial treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue refunding bonds to the amount of one hundred seven thousand five hundred dollars, bearing interest not to exceed the rate of four percent per annum, for the purpose of refunding the following described indebtedness of the territory of Dakota, to wit:

Seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars, five percent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for the construction of the west wing of the insane hospital at Yankton and thirty thousand dollars, six percent bonds dated May 1, 1883, issued for permanent improvements [of the] Dakota penitentiary, at Sioux Falls, such refunding bonds, if issued, to run for not more than twenty years, and shall be executed by the Governor and treasurer of the territory, and shall be attested by the secretary under the great seal of the territory.

In case such bonds are issued by the territorial treasurer as hereinbefore set forth, before the first day of October, 1889, then upon the admission of South Dakota as a state it shall assume and pay said bonds in lieu of the aforesaid territorial indebtedness.

§9. Road construction and coal supply by state.

The construction and maintenance of good roads and the supplying of coal to the people of the state from the lands belonging to the state are works of necessity and importance in which the state may engage but no expenditure of money for the same shall be made except by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the Legislature.

§10. State cement enterprises.

The manufacture, distribution and sale of cement and cement products are hereby declared to be works of public necessity and importance in which the state may engage, and suitable laws may be enacted by the Legislature to empower the state to acquire, by purchase or appropriation, all lands, easements, rights of way, tracks, structures, equipment, cars, motive power, implements, facilities, instrumentalities and material, incident or necessary to carry the provisions of this section into effect: provided, however, that no expenditure of money for the purposes enumerated in this section shall be made, except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elect of each branch of the Legislature.

§11. State pledge to fund cement enterprises.

The state may pledge such cement plants and all of the accessories thereto, and may pledge the credit of the state, to provide funds for the purposes enumerated in §10 of this article, any provision in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

§12. State electric power enterprises.

The manufacture, distribution and sale of electric current for heating, lighting and power purposes are hereby declared to be works of public necessity and importance in which the state may engage, and suitable laws may be enacted by the Legislature to empower the state to acquire, by purchase or appropriation all lands, easements, rights of way, tracks, structures, equipment, cars, motive power, implements, facilities, instrumentalities and material incident or necessary to the acquisition, ownership, control, development and operation of the water powers of this state, and to carry this provision into effect: provided, however, that no expenditure of money for the purposes enumerated in this section shall be made except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elect of each branch of the Legislature.

§13. State pledge to fund electric power enterprises.

The state may pledge such plants and all of the accessories thereto, and may pledge the credit of the state, to provide funds for the purposes enumerated in § 12 of this article, any provision in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

§14. State coal mining enterprises.

The mining, distribution and sale of coal are hereby declared to be works of public necessity and importance in which the state may engage, and the Legislature may enact suitable laws to carry this provision into effect and to empower the state to acquire, by purchase or appropriation, all lands, structures, easements, tracks, rights of way, equipment, cars, motive power, and all other facilities, implements, instrumentalities, and materials necessary or incidental to the acquisition, mining, manufacturing and distribution of coal for fuel purposes: provided, however, that no expenditure of money for the purposes enumerated in this section shall be made except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elect of each branch of the Legislature.

§15. State pledge to fund coal enterprises.

The state may pledge such plants and all of the accessories thereto, as well as the credit of this state, to provide funds for the purposes enumerated in § 14 of this article, any provision in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

§16. Works of internal improvement -- State indebtedness.

The state may engage in works of internal improvement, any provision in this Constitution, or limitation in § 2 of this article, to the contrary notwithstanding. The indebtedness of the state for the purposes contained in this section shall never exceed one-half of one percent of the assessed valuation of all property in this state and no such indebtedness shall be incurred nor money expended, except upon a two-thirds vote of the members elect in each branch of the Legislature.

§17. Home loans by state -- Debt limitation inapplicable.

The state may establish and maintain a system of credits for assisting in the building of homes by the people of the state, and therefor may loan money and extend credit to the people of the state upon real estate security in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by general law. The limitations and provisions regarding the incurring of indebtedness elsewhere found in the Constitution shall not apply to this section, but the Legislature shall, at the time of incurring any indebtedness hereunder, provide for discharging same.

§18. Compensation of military and war relief personnel -- Maximum indebtedness.

The Legislature shall be authorized to provide by law for compensating honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and others, who have served with the armed forces of the United States, or who have engaged in war relief work in the World's War, or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens, who served in allied armies against the central powers in the World's War and who have been honorably discharged and repatriated; such compensation not to exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per month for the period of such service. For this purpose the Legislature may use the credit of the state, and any indebtedness created for this purpose shall not be a part of the indebtedness authorized or limited by other provisions of the Constitution; provided, that the amount of all indebtedness created by the state for the purposes specified in this section shall not exceed six million dollars.

§19. Bonus paid to veterans and deceased veterans' dependents.

1. The Legislature shall be authorized to provide by law for compensating and paying a bonus in money to veterans and to dependents of deceased veterans, who were legal residents of the state of South Dakota for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding entry into the armed forces of the United States and who have served for ninety or more days in the armed forces of the United States between the period beginning December 7, 1941 and ending September 2, 1945 and who are still in the armed forces or were discharged therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. Such bonus to be paid in cash, at the rate of fifty cents per day for each day of service in the armed forces within continental United States and at the rate of seventy-five cents per day for each day of service in the armed forces outside of continental United States, provided that any such person who served wholly within continental United States shall be entitled to receive not to exceed a bonus or total sum of five hundred dollars, and any such person who has served wholly outside of continental United States, or partly within and partly without, shall be entitled to receive not to exceed a bonus payment in the total sum of six hundred fifty dollars; such bonus to be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December 1950. For this purpose the Legislature may use credit of the state and any indebtedness created for this purpose shall not be a part of the indebtedness authorized or limited by other provisions of the Constitution; provided that the amount of indebtedness created by the state for the purpose specified in this section shall not exceed thirty million dollars. If upon computation the amount of thirty million dollars shall be inadequate to make the specified payments as stated in this section, the Legislature shall have the power to apportion the amount.

2. The term "armed forces" shall mean and include the following: United States army, army of the United States, United States navy, United States naval reserves, United States marine corps, United States marine corps reserve, United States coast guard, United States coast guard reserve which shall be construed to include the United States guard temporary reserve, women's army corps, United States navy women's reserve, United States marine corps women's reserve, United States coast guard women's reserve, army nurse corps and navy nurse corps.

§20. Trust fund created from proceeds of state cement enterprise sales - Investment - Annual appropriation.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of state cement enterprises shall be deposited by the South Dakota Cement Commission in a trust fund hereby created to benefit the citizens of South Dakota. The South Dakota Investment Council or its successor shall invest the trust fund in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other financial instruments as provided by law. Each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 2001, a transfer of twelve million dollars

shall be made from the trust fund to the state general fund as provided by law.

§21. Trust fund principal inviolate - Certain distributions in support of education permitted - Market value.

Except as provided in Article XIII, section 20 of the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, the original principal of the trust fund shall forever remain inviolate. However, the Legislature shall, by appropriation, make distributions from the difference between the twelve million dollar annual general fund transfer and five percent of the market value of the trust fund for the support of education, but not for the replacement of state aid to general education or special education, if the increase in the market value of the trust fund in that fiscal year was sufficient to maintain the original principal of the trust fund after such distributions. Beginning with fiscal year 2006, the market value of the trust fund shall be determined by adding the market value of the trust fund at the end of the sixteen most recent calendar quarters, and dividing that sum by sixteen.

**Article XIV
State Institutions**

§1. Charitable and penal institutions.

The charitable and penal institutions of the state of South Dakota shall consist of a penitentiary, a hospital for the mentally ill, a school for the developmentally disabled, and a reform school for juveniles.

§2. Government of charitable and penal institutions.

The state institutions provided for in the preceding section shall be governed under such rules and restrictions as the Legislature shall provide.

§3. Board to govern state educational institutions.

The state university, the agriculture college, the school of mines and technology, the normal schools, a school for the deaf, a school for the blind, and all other educational institutions that may be sustained either wholly or in part by the state shall be under the control of a board of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate under such rules and restrictions as the Legislature shall provide. The Legislature may increase the number of members to nine.

§4. [Repealed.]

§5. Mining and metallurgy to be taught.

The Legislature shall provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in at least one institution of learning under the patronage of the state.

**Article XV
Militia**

§1. Composition of militia.

The militia of the state of South Dakota shall consist of all able-bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state.

§2. Legislative provisions for militia.

The Legislature shall provide by law for the enrollment, uniforming, equipment and discipline of the militia and the establishment of volunteer and such other organizations or both, as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the state, the preservation of order and the efficiency and good of the service.

§3. Conformity to federal regulations.

The Legislature in providing for the organization of the militia shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§4. Commissions of officers of militia.

All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such period of time as the Legislature may provide, subject to removal by the Governor for cause, to be first

ascertained by a court-martial pursuant to law.

§5. Militia privileged from arrest.

The militia shall in cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at muster and elections and in going to and returning from the same.

§6. Safekeeping of military records and relics.

All military records, banners and relics of the state, except when in lawful use, shall be preserved in the office of _the adjutant general as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of South Dakota; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the safekeeping of the same.

§7. Conscientious objectors.

No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace.

Article XVI

Impeachment And Removal From Office

§1. Power of impeachment in house -- Majority required.

The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

§2. Trial of impeachments -- Presiding officer.

All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the Governor or lieutenant governor is on trial the presiding judge of the Supreme Court shall preside.

§3. Officers subject to impeachment -- Grounds -- Removal from office -- Criminal prosecution.

The Governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused whether convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

§4. Removals of officers not subject to impeachment.

All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance or crime or misdemeanor in office, or for drunkenness or gross incompetency, in such manner as may be provided by law.**§5. Suspension of duties between impeachment and acquittal.**

No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

§6. Lieutenant governor not to try Governor.

On trial of an impeachment against the Governor the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

§7. Service of copy of impeachment before trial required.

No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

§8. Impeachment twice for same offense prohibited.

No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

Article XVII

Corporations

§1. Special corporation laws prohibited -- State- controlled corporations excepted.

No corporation shall be created or have its charter extended, changed or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state; but the Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§2. Invalidation of charters without bona fide organization and business.

All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

§3. Laws for benefit of corporation as conditioned on compliance with Constitutional provision.

The Legislature shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing nor alter or amend the same nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

§4. Corporations subject to eminent domain -- Police power.

The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

§5. Casting of votes for directors or managers.

In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

§6. Place of business and authorized agent required of foreign corporation.

No foreign corporation shall do any business in this state without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

§7. Business to be expressed in charter -- Real estate restricted.

No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

§8. Stocks and bonds -- Indebtedness increase.

No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained, at a meeting to be held after sixty days notice given in pursuance of law.

§9. Legislature's power to alter, revise, or annul corporate charters -- Creation, renewal, or extension.

The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revise or annul any charter of any corporation now existing and revocable at the taking effect of this Constitution, or any that may be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this state, in such a manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

§10. Local consent required for grant of street railroad right.

No law shall be passed by the Legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

§11. Construction and maintenance of telegraph lines -- Controlling interest in competing company prohibited.

Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph in this state and to connect the same with other lines; and the Legislature shall by general law of uniform operation provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, any other competing

line of telegraph.

§12. Railroad corporations.

Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities; and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the Legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§13. Movable property of railroad corporation considered personalty -- Execution and sale.

The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the Legislature shall pass no laws exempting such property from execution and sale.

§14. Consolidation of railroad lines -- Forfeiture of charter for evasion of provisions.

No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given out, at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

§15. Railways and rail companies declared public highways and common carriers -- Regulation of rates.

Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed, in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad and transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the Legislature shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight as such common carriers from one point to another in this state.

§16. Right to construct and operate railroad -- Passengers, tonnage and cars.

Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

§17. Rate discrimination prevention.

The Legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

§18. Compensation for private property taken for public use -- Assessment of damages.

Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed, by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The Legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporation or individuals made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages in all cases of appeal shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury as in other civil cases.

§19. "Corporations" defined.

The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

§20. Monopolies and trusts prohibited-- Combinations in restraint of trade -- Legislative powers.

Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this state and no incorporated company, copartnership or association of persons in this state shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any

incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders or the trustees or assigns of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever to fix the prices, limit the production or regulate the transportation of any product or commodity so as to prevent competition in such prices, production or transportation or to establish excessive prices therefor.

The Legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties and in the case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose may, as a penalty, declare a forfeiture of their franchises.

§21. Corporate or syndicate farming prohibited -- Definitions -- Restrictions.

No corporation or syndicate may acquire, or otherwise obtain an interest, whether legal, beneficial, or otherwise, in any real estate used for farming in this state, or engage in farming. The term, corporation, means any corporation organized under the laws of any state of the United States or any country. The term, syndicate, includes any limited partnership, limited liability partnership, business trust, or limited liability company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or any country. A syndicate does not include general partnerships, except general partnerships in which nonfamily farm syndicates or nonfamily farm corporations are partners. The term, farming, means the cultivation of land for the production of agricultural crops, fruit, or other horticultural products, or the ownership, keeping, or feeding of animals for the production of livestock or livestock products.

§ 22. Restrictions -- Application.

The restrictions in § 21 of this Article do not apply to:

(1) A family farm corporation or syndicate. A family farm corporation or syndicate is a corporation or syndicate engaged in farming or the ownership of agricultural land, in which a majority of the partnership interests, shares, stock, or other ownership interests are held by members of a family or a trust created for the benefit of a member of that family. The term, family, means natural persons related to one another within the fourth degree of kinship according to civil law, or their spouses. At least one of the family members in a family farm corporation or syndicate shall reside on or be actively engaged in the day-to-day labor and management of the farm. Day-to-day labor and management shall require both daily or routine substantial physical exertion and administration. None of the corporation's or syndicate's partners, members, or stockholders may be nonresident aliens, or other corporations or syndicates, unless all of the stockholders, members, or partners of such entities are persons related within the fourth degree of kinship to the majority of partners, members, or stockholders in the family farm corporation or syndicate;

(2) Agricultural land acquired or leased, or livestock kept, fed or owned, by a cooperative organized under the laws of any state, if a majority of the shares or other interests of ownership in the cooperative are held by members in the cooperative who are natural persons actively engaged in the day-to-day labor and management of a farm, or family farm corporations or syndicates, and who either acquire from the cooperative, through purchase or otherwise, such livestock, or crops produced on such land, or deliver to the cooperative, through sale or otherwise, crops to be used in the keeping or feeding of such livestock;

(3) Nonprofit corporations organized under state non-profit corporation law;

(4) Agricultural land, which, as of the approval date of this amendment, is being farmed, or which is owned or leased, or in which there is a legal or beneficial interest, directly or indirectly owned, acquired, or obtained by a corporation or syndicate, if such land or other interest is held in continuous ownership or under continuous lease by the same such corporation or syndicate. For the purposes of this exemption, land purchased on a contract signed as of the approval date of this amendment is considered as owned on that date;

(5) Livestock, which as of the approval date of this amendment, is owned by a corporation or syndicate. For the purposes of this exemption, livestock to be produced under contract for a corporation or syndicate are considered as owned, if the contract is for the keeping or feeding of livestock and is signed as of the approval date of this amendment, and if the contract remains in effect and is not terminated by either party to the contract. This exemption does not extend beyond the term of any contract signed as of the approval date of this amendment;

(6) A farm operated for research or experimental purposes, if any commercial sales from the farm are only incidental to the research or experimental objectives of the corporation or syndicate;

(7) Land leases by alfalfa processors for the production of alfalfa;

(8) Agricultural land operated for the purpose of growing seed, nursery plants, or sod;

(9) Mineral rights on agricultural land;

(10) Agricultural land acquired or leased by a corporation or syndicate for immediate or potential nonfarming purposes, for a period of five years from the date of purchase. A corporation or syndicate may hold such agricultural land in such acreage as may be necessary to its nonfarm business operation, but pending the development of the agricultural land for nonfarm purposes, such land may not be used for farming except under lease to a family farm corporation or family farm syndicate or a non syndicate or noncorporate farm;

(11) Agricultural lands or livestock acquired by a corporation or syndicate by process of law in the collection of debts, or by any procedures for the enforcement of a lien, encumbrance, or claim thereon, whether created by mortgage or otherwise. Any lands so acquired shall be disposed of within a period of five years and may not be used for farming before being disposed of, except under a lease to a family farm corporation or syndicate, or a nonsyndicate or noncorporate farm. Any livestock so acquired shall be disposed of within six months;

(12) Agricultural lands held by a state or nationally chartered bank as trustee for a person, corporation or syndicate that is otherwise exempt from the provisions of sections 21 to 24, inclusive, of this Article;

(13) A bona fide encumbrance taken for purposes of security;

(14) Custom spraying, fertilizing, or harvesting;

(15) Livestock futures contracts, livestock purchased for slaughter within two weeks of the purchase date, or livestock purchased and resold within two weeks.

§ 23. Loss of qualification -- Requalification or dissolution.

If a family farm corporation or family farm syndicate that has qualified under all the requirements of a family farm corporation or a family farm syndicate ceases to meet the defined criteria, it has twenty years, if the ownership of the majority of the stock of such corporation, or the majority of the ownership interest of such syndicate, continues to be held by persons related to one another within the fourth degree of kinship or their spouses, and their land holdings are not increased, to either requalify as a family farm corporation or family farm syndicate or dissolve and return to personal ownership.

§ 24. Annual report -- Violations -- Action and enforcement.

Any corporation or syndicate that owns agricultural land or engages in farming is required to report information necessary for the enforcement of sections 21 to 24, inclusive, of this Article to the Secretary of State on an annual basis, under rules promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to state law. The Secretary of State shall monitor such reports and notify the Attorney General of any possible violations, and any resident of the state may also notify the Attorney General of any possible violations. If a corporation or syndicate violates any provision of sections 21 to 24, inclusive, of this Article, the Attorney General shall commence an action in circuit court to enjoin any pending illegal purchase of land or livestock, or to force divestiture of land or livestock held in violation of sections 21 to 24, inclusive, of this Article. The court shall order any land held in violation of sections 21 to 24 of this Article to be divested within two years and any livestock to be divested within six months. If land so ordered by the court has not been divested within two years, the court shall declare the land escheated to the state. If the Attorney General fails to bring an action in circuit court to enforce sections 21 to 24, inclusive, of this Article, any resident of the state has standing in circuit court to sue for enforcement.

Article XVIII Banking and Currency

§1. General banking law -- Provisions required.

If a general banking law shall be enacted it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of this state of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in the approved securities of the state or of the United States, to be rated at ten per centum below their par value, and in case of their depreciation the deficiency shall be made

good by depositing additional securities.

§2. Bank to cease operations within twenty years of organization -- Reorganization.

Every bank, banking company or corporation shall be required to cease all banking operations within twenty years from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter close its business, but shall have corporate capacity to sue or be sued until its business is fully closed, but the Legislature may provide by general law for the reorganization of such banks.

§3. Liability of banking corporation shareholders and stockholders -- Exemption under federal law.

The shareholders or stockholders of any banking corporation shall be held individually responsible and liable for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares or stock and such individual liability shall continue for one year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder or stockholders. Provided that if the shareholders and stockholders of any national banking corporation shall be exempt from liability by federal law then and in that event the liability upon shareholders and stockholders of state banking corporations herein imposed shall not be operative in the event that such state banking corporation has membership in the federal deposit insurance corporation.

Article XIX

Congressional and Legislative Apportionment

§1. Congressional representatives elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the house of representatives of the United States, apportioned to this state, shall be elected by the state at large.

§2. Senatorial and representative districts -- Apportionment.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

DISTRICTS

[Omitted -- See Chapter 2-2 for current provisions.]

Article XX

Seat of Government

§1. Temporary seat of government -- Vote.

The question of the location of the temporary seat of government shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the proposed state of South Dakota in same manner and at the same election at which this Constitution shall be submitted, and the place receiving the highest number of votes shall be the temporary seat of government until a permanent seat of government shall be established as hereinafter provided.

§2. Permanent seat of government -- Vote.

The Legislature at its first session after the admission of this state, shall provide for the submission of the question of a place for a permanent seat of government to the qualified voters of the state at the next general election thereafter, and that place which receives a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be the permanent seat of government.

§3. Election between two places with highest votes if majority vote not received.

Should no place voted for at said election have a majority of all votes cast upon this question, the Governor shall issue his proclamation for an election to be held in the same manner at the next general election to choose between the two places having received the highest number of votes cast at the first election on this

question. This election shall be conducted in the same manner as the first election for the permanent seat of government, and the place receiving the majority of all votes cast upon this question shall be the permanent seat of government.

Article XXI

Miscellaneous

§1. Seal and coat of arms.

The design of the great seal of South Dakota shall be as follows: A circle within which shall appear in the left foreground a smelting furnace and other features of mining work. In the left background a range of hills. In the right foreground a farmer at his plow. In the right background a herd of cattle and a field of corn. Between the two parts thus described shall appear a river bearing a steamboat. Properly divided between the upper and lower edges of the circle shall appear the legend, "Under God the People Rule" which shall be the motto of the state of South Dakota. Exterior to this circle and within a circumscribed circle shall appear, in the upper part, the words, "State of South Dakota," in the lower part the words, "Great Seal," and the date in Arabic numerals of the year in which the state shall be admitted to the union.

§2. Salary of constitutional officers.

The Legislature by two-thirds vote of each branch thereof at any regular session may fix the salary of any or all constitutional officers including members of the Legislature. In fixing any such salary the Legislature shall determine the effective date thereof and may in its discretion decrease or increase the salary of any officer during his term.

§3. Oath of office.

Every person elected or appointed to any office in this state, except such inferior offices as may be by law exempted, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

§4. Exemptions.

The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, to all heads of families, and a reasonable amount of personal property, the kind and value of which to be fixed by general laws.

§5. Rights of married women.

The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property, and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

§6. Drainage of agricultural lands.

The drainage of agricultural lands is hereby declared to be a public purpose and the Legislature may provide therefor, and may provide for the organization of drainage districts for the drainage of lands for any public use, and may vest the corporate authorities thereof, and the corporate authorities of counties, townships and municipalities, with power to construct levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby, according to benefits received.

§7. Irrigation of agricultural lands.

The irrigation of agricultural lands is hereby declared to be a public purpose and the Legislature may provide for the organization of irrigation districts for the irrigation of land, and may vest the corporate authorities thereof and the corporate authorities of counties, townships and municipalities with the power to construct, operate and maintain irrigation dams, reservoirs, canals, flumes, ditches and laterals, and to keep in repair all irrigation dams, reservoirs, canals, flumes, ditches and laterals heretofore constructed, under the laws of the state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby, according to the benefits received.

§8. Hail insurance.

The providing of insurance against loss or damage to crops by hail is hereby declared to be a public purpose, and the Legislature is authorized and empowered to levy an assessment upon agricultural land for such purpose, with such exemptions as may be provided by law. The state may be divided into hail insurance

districts and the assessment per acre in the different districts shall be as the Legislature may determine, but such assessment shall be uniform upon all land of the same district that is similarly situated. The assessment hereby authorized may be levied by the Legislature direct, or by the corporate authorities of the districts herein provided for, or by such other agency as may be authorized by general law.

§9. Marriage.

Only marriage between a man and a woman shall be valid or recognized in South Dakota. The uniting of two or more persons in a civil union, domestic partnership, or other quasi-marital relationship shall not be valid or recognized in South Dakota.

Article XXII Compact with the United States

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the state of South Dakota expressed by their legislative assembly:

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That we, the people inhabiting the state of South Dakota, do agree and declare that we forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundary of South Dakota, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States; and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by the state of South Dakota on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing herein shall preclude the state of South Dakota from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relation and has obtained from the United States, or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation. All such lands which may have been exempted by any grant or law of the United States, shall remain exempt to the extent, and as prescribed by such act of Congress.

Third. That the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay that portion of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota as provided in this Constitution.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of this state, and free from sectarian control.

Article XXIII Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution

§1. Amendments.

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by initiative or by a majority vote of all members of each house of the Legislature. An amendment proposed by initiative shall require a petition signed by qualified voters equal in number to at least ten percent of the total votes cast for Governor in the last gubernatorial election. The petition containing the text of the proposed amendment and the names and addresses of its sponsors shall be filed at least one year before the next general election at which the proposed amendment is submitted to the voters. A proposed amendment may amend one or more articles and related subject matter in other articles as necessary to accomplish the objectives of the amendment.

§2. Revision.

A convention to revise this Constitution may be called by a three-fourths vote of all the members of each house. The calling of a constitutional convention may be initiated and submitted to the voters in the same manner as an amendment. If a majority of the voters voting thereon approve the calling of a convention, the Legislature shall provide for the holding thereof. Members of a convention shall be elected on a nonpolitical ballot in the

same districts and in the same number as the house of representatives. Proposed amendments or revisions approved by a majority of all the members of the convention shall be submitted to the electorate at a special election in a manner to be determined by the convention.

§3. Ratification.

Any constitutional amendment or revision must be submitted to the voters and shall become a part of the Constitution only when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. The Legislature may provide for the withdrawal by its sponsors of an initiated amendment at any time prior to its submission to the voters.

**Article XXIV
Prohibition (Repealed)**

**Article XXV
Minority Representation (Rejected)**

**Article XXVI
Schedule and Ordinance**

§1. Continuation of prior writs, actions, claims, and bodies corporate -- Validation of previously issued process.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change of the territorial government to the permanent state government, it is hereby declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals, and all bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government; and all process which may be before the organization of the judicial department, under this Constitution, issued under the authority of the territory of Dakota, within the boundary of this state, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state of South Dakota.

§2. Fines, forfeitures and escheats of territory to accrue to state.

That all fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the territory of Dakota, within the boundary of the state of South Dakota, shall accrue to the use of said state.

§3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations and undertakings -- Criminal prosecutions and penal actions.

That all recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings, heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state of South Dakota; and all bonds, obligations or undertakings, executed to this territory, within the boundaries of the state of South Dakota, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly.

All criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which have arisen, or which may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution, and which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and executed in the name of the state.

§4. Civil and military officers.

All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this territory under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of the territory of Dakota, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this Constitution: provided, that the provisions of the above sections shall be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress providing for the admission of the state of South Dakota, approved by the president of the United States on February 22, 1889.

§5. Election of Constitution and state officers -- Ballots.

This Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections, at the election to be held on Tuesday, October 1, 1889.

At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

For the Constitution: Yes. No.

For prohibition: Yes. No.

For minority representation: Yes. No.

As a heading to each of said ballots shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons desiring to vote for the Constitution, or for any of the articles submitted to a separate vote, must erase the word "No."

All persons who desire to vote against the Constitution, or against any article submitted separately, must erase the word "Yes."

Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words "for the Constitution," or "against the Constitution," and such ballot shall be counted for or against the Constitution accordingly. The same provision shall apply to articles submitted separately.

In addition to the foregoing election for the Constitution and for the articles submitted by this convention for a separate vote thereon, an election shall be held at the same time and places, by the said qualified electors, for the following state officers, to be voted for on the same ballot as above provided for votes on the Constitution and separate articles, to wit:

A Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, judges of the Supreme, circuit and county Courts, representatives in Congress, state senators, and representatives in the Legislature.

All the elections above provided for shall be held in the same manner and form as provided for the election for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution. And the names of all the officers above specified to be voted for at such election shall be written or printed upon the same ballots as the vote for or against the Constitution.

The judges of election in counting the ballots voted at such election shall count all the affirmative ballots upon the Constitution as votes for the Constitution; and they shall count all the negative ballots voted at said election upon the Constitution as votes against the Constitution; and ballots voted at said election upon which neither of said words "yes" or "no" following the words "for the Constitution" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition. And they shall count all affirmative ballots so voted upon the article on prohibition separately submitted, as votes for such article, and they shall count all negative ballots so voted upon such article as votes against such article; and ballots upon which neither the words "yes" or "no" following the words "for prohibition" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition; and they shall count all the affirmative ballots so voted upon the article on minority representation, separately submitted, as votes for such article. And they shall count all negative ballots so voted upon such article as votes against such article; and ballots upon which neither of said words "yes" or "no" following the words "for minority representation" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition.

If it shall appear in accordance with the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of the votes polled at such election, for and against the Constitution, are for the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be the Constitution of the state of South Dakota. If it shall appear, according to the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against "prohibition" are for prohibition then said article XIV shall be and form a part of this Constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from date of said election, but if a majority of said votes shall appear, according to said returns to be against prohibition, then article XXIV shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this Constitution. And if it appear, according to the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against "minority representation" are for minority representation, then article XXV shall be and form a part of said Constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from the date of said election; but if a majority of said votes shall appear, according to said returns, to be against minority representation, then said article XXV shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this Constitution.

At such election the person voted for, for any one of the offices to be filled at such election, who shall receive the highest number of votes cast at said election, shall be declared elected to said office.

§6. Election for temporary seat of government.

At the same time and places of election there shall be held by said qualified electors an election for the place of the temporary seat of government.

On each ballot, and on the same ballot on which are the matters voted for or against, as hereinbefore

provided, shall be written or printed the words "for temporary seat of government," (Here insert the name of the city, town or place, to be voted for.)

And upon the canvass and return of the vote, made as hereinafter provided for, the name of the city, town or place which shall have received the largest number of votes for said temporary seat of government, shall be declared by the Governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory of Dakota, or by any two of them, at the same time that they shall canvass the vote for or against the Constitution, together with the whole number of votes cast for each city, town or place, and the officers above named, shall immediately after the result of said election shall have been ascertained, issue a proclamation directing the Legislature elected at said election to assemble at said city, town or place so selected, on the day fixed by this schedule and ordinance.

§7. Conduct of election.

The election provided for herein shall be under the provisions of the Constitution herewith submitted, and shall be conducted in all respects as elections are conducted under the general laws of the territory of Dakota, except as herein provided. No mere technicalities or informalities in the manner or form of election, or neglect of any officer to perform his duty with regard thereto, shall be deemed to vitiate or avoid the same, it being the true intent and object of this ordinance to ascertain and give effect to the true will of the people of the state of South Dakota, as expressed by their votes at the polls.

§8. Election returns.

Immediately after the election herein provided for, the judges of election at each voting place shall make a true and complete count of all the votes duly cast at such election, and shall certify and return the result of the same, with the names of all the candidates and the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the number of votes cast for and against the Constitution, and the number of votes cast for and against prohibition, and the number of votes cast for and against minority representation, and the number of votes cast for each city, town or place for the "temporary seat of government," to the county clerk, or auditor of the respective counties, together with one of the poll lists and election books used in said election.

§9. Canvass of vote -- Filing with county clerks or auditors.

Within five days after said election the several boards of county canvassers provided by law for the canvassing of the results of the election, shall make and certify to the secretary of the territory of Dakota the true and correct return of the total number of votes cast for the Constitution, and against the Constitution, of the number of votes cast for and against "prohibition," and the number of votes cast for and against "minority representation," and the number of votes cast for each city, town or place as the "temporary seat of government," and of the number of votes cast for each person voted for at such election, except county officers and members of the Legislature, and shall transmit the same to the secretary of the territory of Dakota, by mail, and shall file with the county clerk or auditor of each of said counties a duplicate and certified copy of said return.

Said board of county canvassers shall issue certificates of election to the persons who shall have received the highest number of votes cast for the respective offices of judge of the county court, and representatives in the Legislature, and for state senator or senators.

§10. Certification of senator or representative from multi-county district.

When two or more counties are connected in one senatorial or representative district, it shall be the duty of the clerks and auditors of the respective counties to attend at the office of the county clerk of the senior county in the date of organization within twenty days after the date of election, and they shall compare the votes given in the several counties comprising such senatorial and representative district and such clerks or auditors shall immediately make out a certificate of election to the person having the highest number of votes in such district for state senator or representative or both; which certificate shall be delivered to the person entitled thereto on his application to the clerk of the senior county of such district.

§11. Delivery of returns to proper state officer -- Certification to president -- Proclamation of election result -- Lists of elected officers -- Certificates of election.

The secretary of the territory shall receive all returns of election transmitted to him as above provided, and shall preserve the same, and after they have been canvassed as hereinafter provided, and after the admission of the state of South Dakota into the union, he shall deliver said returns to the proper state officer of said state of South Dakota.

Within fifteen days after said election the secretary of the territory, with the Governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass such returns and certify the same to the president of the United States, as provided in the Enabling Act.

They shall also ascertain the total number of votes cast at such election for the Constitution and against the Constitution; the total number of votes cast for and against prohibition; and the total number of votes cast for and against minority representation; and the total number of votes cast for each city, town or place as the "temporary seat of government"; and the total number of votes cast for each person voted for, for any office at said election, excepting county judges and members of the Legislature, and shall declare the result of said election in conformity with such vote, and the Governor of the territory shall thereupon issue a proclamation at once thereof.

They shall also make and transmit to the state Legislature, immediately upon its organization, a list of all the state and judicial officers who shall thus be ascertained to be duly elected.

The various county and district canvassing boards shall make and transmit to the secretary of the territory the names of all persons declared by them to be elected members of the senate and house of representatives of the state of South Dakota; he shall make separate lists of the senators and representatives so elected, which list shall constitute the rolls under which the senate and house of representatives shall be organized.

The Governor of the territory shall make and issue certificates of election to the persons who are shown by the canvass to have received the highest number of votes for Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands and judges of the Supreme and circuit Courts. Such certificates to be attested by the secretary of the territory.

§12. Apportionment of state Legislature -- Number of senators and representatives initially elected.

The apportionment made in this Constitution shall govern the elections above provided for members of the state Legislature, until otherwise provided by law.

At the first election held under this ordinance for senators and representatives of the Legislature, there shall be elected forty-five senators and one hundred and twenty-four representatives in the state Legislature respectively.

§13. First assembly of Legislature -- Oaths of office.

The Legislature elected under the provisions of this ordinance and Constitution shall assemble at the temporary seat of government on the third Tuesday in October, in the year A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, and on the first day of their assemblage the Governor and other state officers shall take the oath of office in the presence of the Legislature. The oath of office shall be administered to the members of the Legislature and to the state officers by the chief justice of the territory, or by any other officer duly authorized by the laws of the territory of Dakota to administer oaths.

§14. Election of two United States senators -- Two representatives.

Immediately after the organization of the Legislature and taking the oath of office by the state officers, the Legislature shall then and there proceed to the election of two senators of the United States for the state of South Dakota, in the mode and manner provided by the laws of Congress for the election of United States senators. And the Governor and the secretary of the state of South Dakota shall certify the election of the said senators and two representatives in Congress, in the manner required by law.

§15. Adjournment after election of senators -- Next meeting.

Immediately after the election of the United States senators as above provided for, said Legislature shall adjourn to meet at the temporary seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1890, at 12 o'clock m.; provided, however, that if the state of South Dakota has not been admitted by proclamation or otherwise at said date, then said Legislature shall convene within ten days after the date of the admission of the state into the union.

§16. Legislature and officers to exercise necessary and authorized powers only pending admission of state into union.

Nothing in this Constitution or schedule contained shall be construed to authorize the Legislature to exercise any powers except such as are necessary to its first organization, and to elect United States senators, and to adjourn as above provided. Nor to authorize any officer of the executive, administrative or judiciary departments to exercise any duties of his office until the state of South Dakota shall have been regularly admitted into the union, excepting such as may be authorized by the Congress of the United States.

§17. Validity of ordinances and schedule.

The ordinances and schedule enacted by this convention shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

§18. Freedom of religion -- Public lands -- Indian lands -- Uniformity of taxation -- Territorial debt -- Public schools -- Federal reservations -- Irrevocability.

That we, the people of the state of South Dakota, do ordain:

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That we, the people inhabiting the state of South Dakota, do agree and declare, that we forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of South Dakota; and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state, shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state. That no taxes shall be imposed by the state of South Dakota on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing herein shall preclude the state of South Dakota from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relation and has obtained from the United States, or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant save and except such lands _as have been, or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, all such lands which may have been exempted by any grant or law of the United States, shall remain exempt to the extent, and as prescribed by such act of Congress.

Third. That the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay that portion of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota as provided in this Constitution.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of this state, and free from sectarian control.

Fifth. That jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Meade, Fort Randall and Fort Sully, heretofore declared by the president of the United States: provided legal process, civil and criminal, of this state shall extend over such reservations, in all cases of which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

These ordinances shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and also the people of the said state of South Dakota, expressed by their legislative assembly.

§19. Tenure of elected officers.

The tenure of all officers, whose election is provided for in this schedule, on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, shall be as follows:

The Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, judges of county courts, shall hold their respective offices until the first Tuesday, after the first Monday, in January, A. D. 1891, at twelve o'clock m., and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts shall hold their offices until the first Tuesday, after the first Monday, in January, A. D. 1894, at twelve o'clock m., and until their successors are elected and qualified; subject to the provisions of § 26 of article V of the Constitution.

The terms of office of the members of the Legislature, elected at the first election held under the provisions of this Constitution, shall expire on the first Tuesday, after the first Monday, in January, 1891.

§20. Time of general election.

That the first general election under the provisions of this Constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday, after the first Monday, in November, 1890, and every two years thereafter.

§21. Form of ballot.

The following form of ballot is adopted:

Constitutional Ticket
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

All persons desiring to vote for the Constitution, or for any of the articles submitted to a separate vote, may erase the word "No."

All persons who desire to vote against the Constitution, or any articles separately submitted may erase the word "Yes."

For the Constitution: Yes. No.

For Prohibition: Yes. No.

For Minority Representation: Yes. No.

For ____ as the temporary seat of government.

For Governor.

For Lieutenant Governor.

For Secretary of State.

For Auditor.

For Treasurer.

For Attorney General.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For Commissioner of School and Public Lands.

For Judges of the Supreme Court.

First District _____

Second District _____

Third District _____

For Judge of the Circuit Court ____ Circuit.

For Representatives in Congress.

For State Senator.

For Representative in the Legislature.

For County Judge.

§22. Enrollment of Constitution -- Delivery to secretary of state -- Inclusion in state laws -- Copy to president of United States.

This Constitution shall be enrolled and after adoption and signing by the convention shall be delivered to Hon. A. J. Edgerton, the president of the constitutional convention, for safekeeping, and by him to be delivered to the secretary of state as soon as he assumes the duties of his office, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of the state and all future editions thereof.

The president of this convention shall also supervise the making of the copy that must be sent to the president of the United States; said copy is to be certified by the president and chief clerk of this convention.

§23. Agreement by joint commission concerning territorial records, books, and archives.

The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions of North and South Dakota concerning the records, books, and archives of the territory of Dakota is hereby ratified and confirmed, which agreement is in the words following: That is to say:

The following books, records and archives of the territory of Dakota shall be the property of North Dakota, to wit:

All records, books and archives in the offices of the Governor and secretary of the territory (except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, returns of election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889, for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so-called local option law in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all of which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office; excepting also census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are part of the records and archives of said Governor's office.)

And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the state of North Dakota, to wit:

Vouchers in the office or in the custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota; one warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of chapter twenty-four of the laws enacted by the eighteenth legislative assembly of Dakota territory; all letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota; paid and canceled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds which said state of North Dakota is to assume and pay; reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroad situated wholly or mainly within the limits of North Dakota; records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the second district of the territory; records and papers of the office of the second district board of agriculture; records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the district of North Dakota.

All records, books and archives of the territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of South Dakota.

The following books shall be copied and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by the said states of North Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation ledger for the years ending November, 1889 and 1890 -- one volume.

The current warrant auditor's register -- one volume.

Insurance record for 1889 -- one volume.

Treasurer's cash book "D."

Assessment ledger "B."

Dakota territory bond register -- one volume.

Treasurer's current ledger -- one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied, shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed, be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state of South Dakota.

All other records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota shall remain at the capital of North Dakota until demanded by the Legislature of the state of South Dakota, and until the state of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts or such portions thereof as the said state of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The state of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives which is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota as said state of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

**Article XXVII
State Control of Manufacture
and Sale of Liquor (Repealed)**

**Article XXVIII
County Investment of
Permanent School and Investment Funds**

§1. School and governmental bonds -- Farm loans.

The several counties of the state shall invest the moneys of the permanent school and endowment funds in bonds of school corporations, state, county and municipal bonds or in first mortgages upon good improved farm lands within their limits respectively, under such regulations as the Legislature may provide, but no farm loan shall exceed one thousand dollars to any one person, firm or corporation.

**Article XXIX
State Elevators, Warehouses,
Flouring Mills, and Packing Houses**

§1. Provision for elevators and warehouses -- Marketing of agricultural products -- Flouring mills and packing houses.

The Legislature may provide by law and appropriate money for the purchase or construction and operation of elevators and warehouses, within or without the state, for the marketing of agricultural products; and provided, further, that the Legislature may provide by law and appropriate money to buy or construct and operate flouring mills and packing houses within the state, if, in the future, and in the judgment of the Legislature, the public necessities may so require.

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Falls of the Big Sioux River
Courtesy, SD Tourism



COUNTY AND CITY POPULATION

(2010 CENSUS STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES)

South Dakota County Population based on July 2010 US Census Data Estimates

County Name	2000 Census Population	July 2010 Population Estimate	Difference	%	Rank
<i>Aurora County</i>	3,058	2,875	-183	-5.98%	49
<i>Beadle County</i>	17,023	16,394	-629	-3.70%	12
<i>Bennett County</i>	3,574	3,406	-168	-4.70%	44
<i>Bon Homme County</i>	7,260	7,027	-233	-3.21%	25
<i>Brookings County</i>	28,220	30,216	1,996	7.07%	5
<i>Brown County</i>	35,460	35,779	319	0.90%	4
<i>Brule County</i>	5,364	5,319	-45	-0.84%	35
<i>Buffalo County</i>	2,032	2,138	106	5.22%	57
<i>Butte County</i>	9,094	9,655	561	6.17%	19
<i>Campbell County</i>	1,782	1,346	-436	-24.47%	64
<i>Charles Mix County</i>	9,350	9,066	-284	-3.04%	20
<i>Clark County</i>	4,143	3,400	-743	-17.93%	45
<i>Clay County</i>	13,537	13,434	-103	-0.76%	15
<i>Codington County</i>	25,897	26,265	368	1.42%	6
<i>Corson County</i>	4,181	4,167	-14	-0.33%	39
<i>Custer County</i>	7,275	8,094	819	11.26%	22
<i>Davison County</i>	18,741	19,037	296	1.58%	10
<i>Day County</i>	6,267	5,542	-725	-11.57%	33
<i>Deuel County</i>	4,498	4,169	-329	-7.31%	38
<i>Dewey County</i>	5,972	6,118	146	2.44%	29
<i>Douglas County</i>	3,458	2,939	-519	-15.01%	48
<i>Edmunds County</i>	4,367	3,991	-376	-8.61%	40
<i>Fall River County</i>	7,453	7,214	-239	-3.21%	23
<i>Faulk County</i>	2,640	2,178	-462	-17.50%	56
<i>Grant County</i>	7,847	6,977	-870	-11.09%	26
<i>Gregory County</i>	4,792	3,968	-824	-17.20%	41
<i>Haakon County</i>	2,196	1,761	-435	-19.81%	61
<i>Hamlin County</i>	5,540	5,807	267	4.82%	30
<i>Hand County</i>	3,741	3,273	-468	-12.51%	46
<i>Hanson County</i>	3,139	3,562	423	13.48%	43
<i>Harding County</i>	1,353	1,119	-234	-17.29%	65
<i>Hughes County</i>	16,481	17,165	684	4.15%	11
<i>Hutchinson County</i>	8,075	7,140	-935	-11.58%	24

<i>County Name</i>	2000 Census Population	July 2010 Population Estimate	Difference	%	Rank
<i>Hyde County</i>	1,671	1,374	-297	-17.77%	62
<i>Jackson County</i>	2,930	2,683	-247	-8.43%	51
<i>Jerauld County</i>	2,295	2,008	-287	-12.51%	60
<i>Jones County</i>	1,193	1,062	-131	-10.98%	66
<i>Kingsbury County</i>	5,815	5,352	-463	-7.96%	34
<i>Lake County</i>	11,276	12,123	847	7.51%	16
<i>Lawrence County</i>	21,802	23,820	2,018	9.26%	8
<i>Lincoln County</i>	24,131	42,568	18,437	76.40%	3
<i>Lyman County</i>	3,895	3,936	41	1.05%	42
<i>McCook County</i>	5,832	5,659	-173	-2.97%	37
<i>McPherson County</i>	2,904	2,414	-490	-16.87%	32
<i>Marshall County</i>	4,576	4,206	-370	-8.09%	53
<i>Meade County</i>	24,253	23,896	-357	-1.47%	7
<i>Mellette County</i>	2,083	2,064	-19	-0.91%	59
<i>Miner County</i>	2,884	2,372	-512	-17.75%	55
<i>Minnehaha County</i>	148,281	184,011	35,730	24.10%	1
<i>Moody County</i>	6,595	6,400	-195	-2.96%	28
<i>Pennington County</i>	88,565	102,175	13,610	15.37%	2
<i>Perkins County</i>	3,363	2,947	-416	-12.37%	47
<i>Potter County</i>	2,693	2,122	-571	-21.20%	58
<i>Roberts County</i>	10,016	10,150	134	1.34%	18
<i>Sanborn County</i>	2,675	2,413	-262	-9.79%	54
<i>Shannon County</i>	12,466	14,015	1,549	12.43%	14
<i>Spink County</i>	7,454	6,517	-937	-12.57%	27
<i>Stanley County</i>	2,772	2,866	94	3.39%	50
<i>Sully County</i>	1,556	1,350	-206	-13.24%	63
<i>Todd County</i>	9,050	10,309	1,259	13.91%	17
<i>Tripp County</i>	6,430	5,569	-861	-13.39%	32
<i>Turner County</i>	8,849	8,294	-555	-6.27%	21
<i>Union County</i>	12,584	14,953	2,369	18.83%	13
<i>Walworth County</i>	5,974	5,314	-660	-11.05%	36
<i>Yankton County</i>	21,652	21,997	345	1.59%	9
<i>Ziebach County</i>	2,519	2,597	78	3.10%	52
<i>South Dakota</i>	754,844	820,077	65,233	8.64%	

South Dakota Municipality Population based on July 2009 US Census Data Estimates

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Aberdeen city</i>	25,242	24,992	-250	-1%
<i>Agar town</i>	82	69	-13	-16%
<i>Akaska town</i>	31	29	-2	-6%
<i>Albee town</i>	10	9	-1	-10%
<i>Alcester city</i>	880	915	35	4%
<i>Alexandria city</i>	563	641	78	14%
<i>Alpena town</i>	265	221	-44	-17%
<i>Altamont town</i>	38	34	-4	-11%
<i>Andover town</i>	99	86	-13	-13%
<i>Arlington city</i>	992	920	-72	-7%
<i>Armour city</i>	782	652	-130	-17%
<i>Artas town</i>	13	10	-3	-23%
<i>Artesian town</i>	157	137	-20	-13%
<i>Ashton city</i>	152	130	-22	-14%
<i>Astoria town</i>	150	129	-21	-14%
<i>Aurora town</i>	500	483	-17	-3%
<i>Avon city</i>	561	507	-54	-10%
<i>Badger town</i>	144	130	-14	-10%
<i>Baltic city</i>	811	930	119	15%
<i>Bancroft town</i>	37	34	-3	-8%
<i>Batesland town</i>	88	98	10	11%
<i>Belle Fourche city</i>	4,811	4,985	174	4%
<i>Belvidere town</i>	60	55	-5	-8%
<i>Beresford city</i>	2,006	2,279	273	14%
<i>Big Stone City city</i>	605	539	-66	-11%
<i>Bison town</i>	373	323	-50	-13%
<i>Blunt city</i>	370	355	-15	-4%
<i>Bonesteel city</i>	297	249	-48	-16%
<i>Bowdle city</i>	571	487	-84	-15%
<i>Box Elder city</i>	3,424	4,271	847	25%
<i>Bradley town</i>	112	90	-22	-20%
<i>Brandon city</i>	5,733	8,106	2,373	41%
<i>Brandt town</i>	113	100	-13	-12%
<i>Brentford town</i>	65	55	-10	-15%
<i>Bridgewater city</i>	607	550	-57	-9%
<i>Bristol city</i>	377	321	-56	-15%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Britton city</i>	1,323	1,218	-105	-8%
<i>Broadland town</i>	38	37	-1	-3%
<i>Brookings city</i>	18,778	20,184	1,406	7%
<i>Bruce city</i>	272	260	-12	-4%
<i>Bryant city</i>	396	376	-20	-5%
<i>Buffalo town</i>	380	313	-67	-18%
<i>Buffalo Gap town</i>	164	154	-10	-6%
<i>Burke city</i>	676	557	-119	-18%
<i>Bushnell town</i>	75	68	-7	-9%
<i>Butler town</i>	14	12	-2	-14%
<i>Camp Crook town</i>	56	46	-10	-18%
<i>Canistota city</i>	700	647	-53	-8%
<i>Canova town</i>	140	117	-23	-16%
<i>Canton city</i>	3,116	4,269	1,153	37%
<i>Carthage city</i>	187	153	-34	-18%
<i>Castlewood city</i>	666	684	18	3%
<i>Cavour town</i>	141	137	-4	-3%
<i>Centerville city</i>	910	830	-80	-9%
<i>Central City city</i>	149	138	-11	-7%
<i>Chamberlain city</i>	2,352	2,292	-60	-3%
<i>Chancellor town</i>	328	296	-32	-10%
<i>Chelsea town</i>	33	27	-6	-18%
<i>Claire City town</i>	85	82	-3	-4%
<i>Claremont town</i>	130	125	-5	-4%
<i>Clark city</i>	1,283	1,044	-239	-19%
<i>Clear Lake city</i>	1,331	1,192	-139	-10%
<i>Colman city</i>	572	550	-22	-4%
<i>Colome city</i>	340	286	-54	-16%
<i>Colton city</i>	662	620	-42	-6%
<i>Columbia city</i>	140	134	-6	-4%
<i>Conde city</i>	187	159	-28	-15%
<i>Corona town</i>	112	105	-7	-6%
<i>Corsica city</i>	644	569	-75	-12%
<i>Cottonwood town</i>	6	6	0	0%
<i>Cresbard town</i>	143	118	-25	-17%
<i>Crooks city</i>	859	1,118	259	30%
<i>Custer city</i>	1,969	1,980	11	1%
<i>Dallas town</i>	144	117	-27	-19%
<i>Dante town</i>	82	79	-3	-4%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Davis town</i>	104	92	-12	-12%
<i>Deadwood city</i>	1,382	1,272	-110	-8%
<i>Dell Rapids city</i>	2,980	3,176	196	7%
<i>Delmont city</i>	261	213	-48	-18%
<i>De Smet city</i>	1,207	1,074	-133	-11%
<i>Dimock town</i>	151	131	-20	-13%
<i>Doland city</i>	297	251	-46	-15%
<i>Dolton town</i>	41	37	-4	-10%
<i>Draper town</i>	92	81	-11	-12%
<i>Dupree city</i>	434	437	3	1%
<i>Eagle Butte city</i>	909	932	23	3%
<i>Eden town</i>	97	88	-9	-9%
<i>Edgemont city</i>	867	792	-75	-9%
<i>Egan city</i>	268	244	-24	-9%
<i>Elk Point city</i>	1,714	1,997	283	17%
<i>Elkton city</i>	677	655	-22	-3%
<i>Emery city</i>	439	498	59	13%
<i>Erwin town</i>	58	52	-6	-10%
<i>Estelline city</i>	676	668	-8	-1%
<i>Ethan town</i>	330	311	-19	-6%
<i>Eureka city</i>	1,106	926	-180	-16%
<i>Fairburn town</i>	80	75	-5	-6%
<i>Fairfax town</i>	123	103	-20	-16%
<i>Fairview town</i>	94	128	34	36%
<i>Faith city</i>	489	439	-50	-10%
<i>Farmer town</i>	18	21	3	17%
<i>Faulkton city</i>	785	654	-131	-17%
<i>Flandreau city</i>	2,379	2,201	-178	-7%
<i>Florence town</i>	299	289	-10	-3%
<i>Fort Pierre city</i>	2,039	2,103	64	3%
<i>Frankfort city</i>	166	142	-24	-14%
<i>Frederick town</i>	255	240	-15	-6%
<i>Freeman city</i>	1,317	1,177	-140	-11%
<i>Fruitdale town</i>	62	62	0	0%
<i>Fulton town</i>	86	98	12	14%
<i>Garden City town</i>	72	58	-14	-19%
<i>Garretson city</i>	1,165	1,113	-52	-4%
<i>Gary city</i>	231	200	-31	-13%
<i>Gayville town</i>	424	400	-24	-6%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Geddes city</i>	252	241	-11	-4%
<i>Gettysburg city</i>	1,345	1,020	-325	-24%
<i>Glenham town</i>	139	119	-20	-14%
<i>Goodwin town</i>	160	145	-15	-9%
<i>Gregory city</i>	1,405	1,158	-247	-18%
<i>Grenville town</i>	62	54	-8	-13%
<i>Groton city</i>	1,356	1,416	60	4%
<i>Harrisburg city</i>	974	5,410	4,436	455%
<i>Harrold town</i>	209	203	-6	-3%
<i>Hartford city</i>	1,874	2,277	403	22%
<i>Hayti town</i>	366	357	-9	-2%
<i>Hazel town</i>	105	109	4	4%
<i>Hecla city</i>	314	295	-19	-6%
<i>Henry town</i>	268	251	-17	-6%
<i>Hermosa town</i>	315	351	36	11%
<i>Herreid city</i>	482	357	-125	-26%
<i>Herrick town</i>	105	88	-17	-16%
<i>Hetland town</i>	43	38	-5	-12%
<i>Highmore city</i>	851	698	-153	-18%
<i>Hill City city</i>	780	927	147	19%
<i>Hillsview town</i>	3	3	0	0%
<i>Hitchcock town</i>	108	101	-7	-6%
<i>Hosmer city</i>	287	244	-43	-15%
<i>Hot Springs city</i>	4,178	4,093	-85	-2%
<i>Hoven town</i>	511	380	-131	-26%
<i>Howard city</i>	1,071	885	-186	-17%
<i>Hudson town</i>	402	519	117	29%
<i>Humboldt town</i>	523	538	15	3%
<i>Hurley city</i>	426	378	-48	-11%
<i>Huron city</i>	11,897	11,281	-616	-5%
<i>Interior town</i>	77	72	-5	-6%
<i>Ipswich city</i>	943	844	-99	-10%
<i>Irene city</i>	432	396	-36	-8%
<i>Iroquois city</i>	278	267	-11	-4%
<i>Isabel town</i>	239	232	-7	-3%
<i>Java town</i>	197	169	-28	-14%
<i>Jefferson city</i>	586	618	32	5%
<i>Kadoka city</i>	706	623	-83	-12%
<i>Kennebec town</i>	286	280	-6	-2%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Keystone town</i>	311	327	16	5%
<i>Kimball city</i>	745	700	-45	-6%
<i>Kranzburg town</i>	185	178	-7	-4%
<i>La Bolt town</i>	86	75	-11	-13%
<i>Lake Andes city</i>	819	760	-59	-7%
<i>Lake City town</i>	47	42	-5	-11%
<i>Lake Norden city</i>	432	424	-8	-2%
<i>Lake Preston city</i>	739	643	-96	-13%
<i>Lane town</i>	59	50	-9	-15%
<i>Langford town</i>	290	273	-17	-6%
<i>Lead city</i>	3,027	2,848	-179	-6%
<i>Lebanon town</i>	86	66	-20	-23%
<i>Lemmon city</i>	1,404	1,169	-235	-17%
<i>Lennox city</i>	2,042	2,842	800	39%
<i>Leola city</i>	462	383	-79	-17%
<i>Lesterville town</i>	160	153	-7	-4%
<i>Letcher town</i>	177	157	-20	-11%
<i>Lily town</i>	21	18	-3	-14%
<i>Long Lake town</i>	58	48	-10	-17%
<i>Lowry town</i>	10	9	-1	-10%
<i>McIntosh city</i>	217	203	-14	-6%
<i>McLaughlin city</i>	765	722	-43	-6%
<i>Madison city</i>	6,543	6,605	62	1%
<i>Marion city</i>	892	811	-81	-9%
<i>Martin city</i>	1,079	981	-98	-9%
<i>Marvin town</i>	66	61	-5	-8%
<i>Mellette city</i>	248	211	-37	-15%
<i>Menno city</i>	723	644	-79	-11%
<i>Midland town</i>	179	145	-34	-19%
<i>Milbank city</i>	3,645	3,167	-478	-13%
<i>Miller city</i>	1,546	1,323	-223	-14%
<i>Mission city</i>	904	1,207	303	34%
<i>Mission Hill town</i>	183	167	-16	-9%
<i>Mitchell city</i>	14,616	14,747	131	1%
<i>Mobridge city</i>	3,582	3,142	-440	-12%
<i>Monroe town</i>	163	149	-14	-9%
<i>Montrose city</i>	460	443	-17	-4%
<i>Morristown town</i>	82	81	-1	-1%
<i>Mound City town</i>	84	64	-20	-24%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Mount Vernon city</i>	478	465	-13	-3%
<i>Murdo city</i>	612	533	-79	-13%
<i>Naples town</i>	25	20	-5	-20%
<i>New Effington town</i>	233	226	-7	-3%
<i>Newell city</i>	648	622	-26	-4%
<i>New Underwood city</i>	623	690	67	11%
<i>New Witten town</i>	51	44	-7	-14%
<i>Nisland town</i>	209	206	-3	-1%
<i>North Sioux City city</i>	2,288	2,601	313	14%
<i>Northville town</i>	124	106	-18	-15%
<i>Nunda town</i>	47	48	1	2%
<i>Oacoma town</i>	430	468	38	9%
<i>Oelrichs town</i>	145	141	-4	-3%
<i>Oldham city</i>	206	177	-29	-14%
<i>Olivet town</i>	70	60	-10	-14%
<i>Onaka town</i>	30	25	-5	-17%
<i>Onida city</i>	740	615	-125	-17%
<i>Orient town</i>	57	46	-11	-19%
<i>Ortley town</i>	54	53	-1	-2%
<i>Parker city</i>	1,045	971	-74	-7%
<i>Parkston city</i>	1,671	1,458	-213	-13%
<i>Peever town</i>	209	199	-10	-5%
<i>Philip city</i>	886	714	-172	-19%
<i>Pickstown town</i>	168	196	28	17%
<i>Piedmont city</i>	278	254	-24	-9%
<i>Pierpont town</i>	122	101	-21	-17%
<i>Pierre city</i>	13,885	14,072	187	1%
<i>Plankinton city</i>	601	571	-30	-5%
<i>Platte city</i>	1,367	1,296	-71	-5%
<i>Pollock town</i>	339	247	-92	-27%
<i>Presho city</i>	588	633	45	8%
<i>Pringle town</i>	125	113	-12	-10%
<i>Pukwana town</i>	287	285	-2	-1%
<i>Quinn town</i>	44	46	2	5%
<i>Ramona town</i>	190	195	5	3%
<i>Rapid City city</i>	60,009	67,107	7,098	12%
<i>Ravinia town</i>	79	77	-2	-3%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Raymond town</i>	86	69	-17	-20%
<i>Redfield city</i>	2,537	2,232	-305	-12%
<i>Ree Heights town</i>	85	73	-12	-14%
<i>Reliance town</i>	206	211	5	2%
<i>Reville town</i>	147	131	-16	-11%
<i>Rockham town</i>	53	44	-9	-17%
<i>Roscoe city</i>	324	280	-44	-14%
<i>Rosholt town</i>	419	427	8	2%
<i>Roslyn town</i>	225	193	-32	-14%
<i>Roswell town</i>	21	18	-3	-14%
<i>St Francis town</i>	703	761	58	8%
<i>St Lawrence town</i>	210	176	-34	-16%
<i>Salem city</i>	1,385	1,306	-79	-6%
<i>Scotland city</i>	891	777	-114	-13%
<i>Selby city</i>	736	647	-89	-12%
<i>Seneca town</i>	58	48	-10	-17%
<i>Sherman town</i>	87	86	-1	-1%
<i>Sinai town</i>	128	120	-8	-6%
<i>Sioux Falls city</i>	124,819	158,008	33,189	27%
<i>Sisseton city</i>	2,547	2,454	-93	-4%
<i>South Shore town</i>	270	252	-18	-7%
<i>Spearfish city</i>	8,696	9,979	1,283	15%
<i>Spencer city</i>	157	149	-8	-5%
<i>Springfield city</i>	1,563	1,474	-89	-6%
<i>Stickney town</i>	334	298	-36	-11%
<i>Stockholm town</i>	105	92	-13	-12%
<i>Strandburg town</i>	69	60	-9	-13%
<i>Stratford town</i>	96	93	-3	-3%
<i>Sturgis city</i>	6,488	5,981	-507	-8%
<i>Summerset city</i>	334	425	91	27%
<i>Summit town</i>	286	273	-13	-5%
<i>Tabor town</i>	417	357	-60	-14%
<i>Tea city</i>	1,761	4,623	2,862	163%
<i>Timber Lake city</i>	443	422	-21	-5%
<i>Tolstoy town</i>	64	49	-15	-23%
<i>Toronto town</i>	192	170	-22	-11%
<i>Trent town</i>	254	235	-19	-7%
<i>Tripp city</i>	711	619	-92	-13%
<i>Tulare town</i>	221	188	-33	-15%

Municipality	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Turton town</i>	61	52	-9	-15%
<i>Twin Brooks town</i>	55	48	-7	-13%
<i>Tyndall city</i>	1,239	1,082	-157	-13%
<i>Utica town</i>	86	83	-3	-3%
<i>Valley Springs city</i>	792	790	-2	0%
<i>Veblen city</i>	281	244	-37	-13%
<i>Verdon town</i>	6	6	0	0%
<i>Vermillion city</i>	10,278	10,417	139	1%
<i>Viborg city</i>	832	759	-73	-9%
<i>Vienna town</i>	78	63	-15	-19%
<i>Vilas town</i>	19	16	-3	-16%
<i>Virgil town</i>	25	23	-2	-8%
<i>Volga city</i>	1,452	1,606	154	11%
<i>Volin town</i>	207	197	-10	-5%
<i>Wagner city</i>	1,614	1,506	-108	-7%
<i>Wakonda town</i>	374	344	-30	-8%
<i>Wall town</i>	818	821	3	0%
<i>Wallace town</i>	86	83	-3	-3%
<i>Ward town</i>	41	48	7	17%
<i>Warner town</i>	419	445	26	6%
<i>Wasta town</i>	75	76	1	1%
<i>Watertown city</i>	20,270	20,350	80	0%
<i>Waubay city</i>	662	589	-73	-11%
<i>Webster city</i>	1,952	1,661	-291	-15%
<i>Wentworth village</i>	188	189	1	1%
<i>Wessington city</i>	248	231	-17	-7%
<i>Wessington Springs city</i>	1,011	831	-180	-18%
<i>Westport town</i>	125	121	-4	-3%
<i>Wetonga town</i>	12	10	-2	-17%
<i>White city</i>	532	513	-19	-4%
<i>White Lake city</i>	406	378	-28	-7%
<i>White River city</i>	598	569	-29	-5%
<i>White Rock town</i>	18	18	0	0%
<i>Whitewood city</i>	846	856	10	1%
<i>Willow Lake city</i>	294	234	-60	-20%
<i>Wilmot city</i>	543	520	-23	-4%
<i>Winner city</i>	3,142	2,671	-471	-15%
<i>Wolsey town</i>	418	397	-21	-5%

<i>Municipality</i>	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2009	Difference	%
<i>Wood town</i>	66	65	-1	-2%
<i>Woonsocket city</i>	720	634	-86	-12%
<i>Worthing city</i>	592	1,174	582	98%
<i>Yale town</i>	118	112	-6	-5%
<i>Yankton city</i>	13,533	13,866	333	2%



Historic Deadwood
Courtesy, SD Tourism



SOUTH DAKOTA BOARDS & COMMISSIONS 2011 - 2012

As of September, 2011

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Steve Lindquist	Sioux Falls
David Nielsen	Lead

Board of Technical Professions

Randy Bacon	Aberdeen
Jeffory Hazard	Sioux Falls
Dennis Micko	Estelline
Jeffrey Nelson	Crooks
Leonard Neugebauer	Sioux Falls
Drake Olson	Sioux Falls
Hani Shafai	Rapid City

Board of Tourism

Stan Anderson	Wall
Gerard Baker	Rapid City
John Brockelsby	Rapid City
Lois Davis	Rapid City
James Entenman	Sioux Falls
Dave Geisler	Murdo
George Kessler	Mina
Julie Ranum	Watertown
Jim Schade	Volga
Frank Smith	Gettysburg
Hannah Walters	Mitchell

Board of Vocational Rehabilitation

Matt Cain	Sioux Falls
Lyle Cook	Eagle Butte
Nicole Darland	Sioux Falls
Craig Eschenbaum	Aberdeen
Melissa Flor	Pierre
Brett Glirbas	Sioux Falls
Leo Hallan	Yankton
Kathleen Hassebrook	Aberdeen
Robert Kean	Pierre
Grady Kickul	Pierre
Carol Kirchgessler	Aberdeen
Joseph Rehurek	Yankton
Elaine Roberts	Sioux Falls
Dan Rounds	Pierre
Barbara Storbeck	Rapid City

Board of Water and Natural Resources

Todd Bernhard	Ft. Pierre
Paul Gnirk	New Underwood
Paul Goldhammer	Wall
Bradley Johnson	Watertown
Gene Jones, Jr.	Sioux Falls
Jacqueline Lanning	Brookings
Don Rounds	Pierre

Career Service Commission

Barbara Christianson	Rapid City
Gordon Garnos	Watertown
Judy Greff	Huron
Jean (Dawn) Morris	Pierre
Alan Ruhlman	Aberdeen

Commission on Equal Access to Our Courts

Steve Cutler	Sioux Falls
Cheryl Hanna	Rapid City
Mary McClure Bibby	Brookings

Commission on Human Rights

Vivian Asmussen	Pierre
Marilyn Grossenburg	Winner
Arlene Ham-Burr	Rapid City
Peggy Miller	Brookings
David Volk	Sioux Falls

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Sally Christenson	Pierre
Tom Dravland	Pierre

Corrections Commission

Mark Anderson	Sioux Falls
Timothy Bottum	Mitchell
Brad Drake	Watertown

Cosmetology Commission

Patricia Clark	Pierre
Ila Davis	Mina
Kory McKay	Sioux Falls
Lois Porch	Philip
Nora Slykhuis	Custer

Council of Economic Advisors

Curt Everson	Pierre
Dan Newell	Sioux Falls
Joel Rosenthal	Sioux Falls
Jim Schade	Volga
Steve Zellmer	Rapid City

Council of Juvenile Services

Nancy Allard	Pierre
Jamie Chambers	Sioux Falls
Victor Erlacher	Arlington
Elizabeth Heidelberger	Rapid City
Doug Herrmann	Rapid City
Karen Jeffries	Eagle Butte
Janine Kern	Rapid City
Kelsey Lambert	Madison
Mike Leidholt	Pierre

Aaron McGowan	Sioux Falls
Elisabeth O'Toole	Sioux Falls
Susan Randall	Sioux Falls
Tanner Starr	Watertown
Ella Rae Stone	Lake Andes
Carol Twedt	Sioux Falls
Joanna Vitek	Watertown
Grant Walker	Selby
Virgena Wieseler	Pierre
Michael Zellmer	Pierre

Council of Technical Institutes

Rich Deaver	Pierre
Joseph Graves	Mitchell
Charles Gross	Rapid City
Jeff Holcomb	Sioux Falls
Pam Homan	Sioux Falls
Robert Mayer	Watertown
Chris Paustian	Mitchell
Peter Wharton	Rapid City
Gary Williams	Watertown

Court Appointed Special Advocates Commission

Kristie Fiegen	Sioux Falls
Jaime Reiff	Pierre
Alecia Thompson	Ft. Thompson

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Advisory Council

James Bartels	Pierre
Richard Bird	Sisseton
Deb Bowman	Pierre
Roger Campbell	Pierre
Leon Cantin	Sioux Falls
DeWayne Glassgow	New Underwood
Doneen Hollingsworth	Pierre
Marty Jackley	Pierre
Patricia Johnson Riibe	Yankton
Janine Kern	Rapid City
Kira LeCompte	Aberdeen
Julie Meintsma	Pierre
Sylvia Mikkelsen	Gregory
Tom Oster	Pierre
Greg Sands	Sioux Falls

Education Commission of the States

Dale Bertsch	Pierre
Thomas Hawley	Aberdeen
Tom Oster	Pierre
Jack Warner	Pierre

Education Enhancement Funding Corporation

Ken Karels	Sioux Falls
James Spies	Watertown

Emergency Medical Services Advisory Committee

Tim Bjordal	Sioux Falls
Gordon Dekkenga	Yankton
Tammy Dohman	Groton
Amy Marsh	Sioux Falls
Larry Richmond	Rapid City
Jim Walery	Lennox
Don Weller	Philip

Family Support Council

Laura Aeschlimann	Parker
Julie Ashworth	Sioux Falls
Lora Barthelman	Sioux Falls
Kim Benning	Redfield
Deborah Docken	Sioux Falls
Rhonda Eidet	Watertown
Lois Gotheridge	Martin
Christie Hainje	Dell Rapids
Kris Kratovil	Martin
Lori Larson	Rapid City
Stacey Mancuso	Pierre
Kelly Newman	Baltic
LaVerne Rens	Sioux Falls
Cindy Taber	Chamberlain
Lori Westby	Groton

Fire Marshal's Advisory Board

Ron Bell	Sioux Falls
Daniel Cotton	Beresford
Bruce Milne	Vermillion
Ralph Stinson	Milbank
Jim Tish	Rapid City

Game, Fish and Parks Commission

Mike Authier	Vivian
John Cooper	Pierre
Barry Jensen	White River
Susan Knippling	Gann Valley
James McMahon	Canton
Jeffrey Olson	Rapid City
Catherine Peterson	Salem
James Spies	Watertown

Governor's Citizen Review Panel for Child Protection Services

Mark Hedges	Aberdeen
Krista Heeren-Graber	Marion
Deborah Kuehn	Rapid City
Sharon Ratzlaff	Marion

Colleen Springer	Gregory
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Governor's Commission on Fort Sisseton

Richard Benda	
Dennis Darrington	Waubay
Karen DeVine	Britton
Mary Dunn	Eden
Judy Gulleeson	Britton
Duane Hemmah	Webster
DeLores Henehan	Britton
Glen Johnson	Sisseton
Guy Mackner	Sisseton
Joseph Martin	Waubay
Dean North	Aberdeen
Sidney Schroeder	Aberdeen
Gary Strand	Roslyn
Paul Symens	Amherst
Eileen Warzeka	Lake City

Governor's Houses Application Review Committee

Dennis Kisch	Yankton
Paul Kostboth	Pierre

Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness

Deb Bowman	Pierre
Roger Campbell	Pierre
Steven Doohen	Pierre
Alan Hanks	Rapid City
Jerry Hofer	Pierre
Doneen Hollingsworth	Pierre
Mark Lauseng	Pierre
Kathi Mueller	Pierre
Dave Munson	Sioux Falls
Tom Oster	Pierre
Tim Reisch	Pierre
Pam Roberts	Pierre
Thomas Stanage	Yankton

Governor's Reentry Council

Deb Bowman	Pierre
Roger Campbell	Pierre
Steven Doohen	Pierre
Terry Dosch	Pierre
Kevin Forsch	Pierre
Alan Hanks	Rapid City
Jerry Hofer	Pierre
Doneen Hollingsworth	Pierre
Mike Huether	Sioux Falls
Mark Lauseng	Pierre
Thomas Oster	Pierre
Tim Reisch	Pierre

Pamela Roberts

Pierre

Governor's Task Force on Trust

Administration Review and Reform

Frances Becker	Rapid City
Todd Bernhard	Pierre
Jennifer Bunkers	Chester
Paul Christen	Huron
Jeb Clarkson	Belle Fourche
Richard Corcoran	Sioux Falls
Dan Donohue	Sioux Falls
Jeff Erickson	Sioux Falls
Patrick Goetzinger	Rapid City
Bradley Grossenburg	Sioux Falls
Charles Habhab	Aberdeen
John Lillibridge	Burke
David Lust	Rapid City
Pierce McDowell III	Sioux Falls
Terry Prendergast	Sioux Falls
Peter Randazzo	Sioux Falls
Carl Schmidtman	Sioux Falls
Mark Sivertson	Sioux Falls

Hagen-Harvey Memorial Scholarship Board

Lorenzo Bettelyoun	Rapid City
Dorothy LeBeau	Mission
Daryl (KC) Russell	Aberdeen
Clinton Waara	Ft. Pierre
LaRayne Woster	Chamberlain

Housing Development Authority

Linda Barker	Sioux Falls
Brent Dykstra	Ft. Pierre
Bill Hansen	Centerville
Kurt Pfeifle	Miller
David Pummel	Belle Fourche
Lloyd Schipper	Pierre
Paul Symens	Amherst

Independent Living Council

Margot Burton	Rapid City
Matt Cain	Sioux Falls
Lyle Cook	Eagle Butte
Patrick Czerny	Piedmont
Ann Fortin	Aberdeen
Annette Gamber	Watertown
Grady Kickul	Pierre
Marilyn Kinsman	Pierre
Mark Lauseng	Pierre
Gaye Mattke	Pierre
Larry Puthoff	Sioux Falls
Kenneth Rollman	Rapid City
Shelly Schock	Rapid City

Jim Simbeck

Pierre

Isabel Trobaugh

Elk Point

Monte Tschetter

Mitchell

Jenneil Watkins

Sioux Falls

Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children

Loren Scheer	Box Elder
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Juvenile Interstate Compact

Nancy Allard	Pierre
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Law Enforcement Civil Service Commission

Bill Abernathy	Pierre
Richard Dickey	Sioux Falls
Greg Ingemunson	Black Hawk
Gayle Kludt	Gettysburg
Bill Stahl	Onida

Mental Health Planning and Coordination

Advisory Council

Phyllis Arends	Canistota
Ann Bauman	Mitchell
Nora Boesem	Newell
Vickie Claymore-Lahammer	Aberdeen
Jennifer Constantine	Rapid City
Desiree Cyr	Groton
Daniele Dosch	Rapid City
Patricia Duggan	Pierre
Amy Iversen-Pollreis	Pierre
Robert Kean	Pierre
Grady Kickul	Pierre
Lois Knoke	Huron
Susan Kornder	Aberdeen
Ann Larsen	Pierre
Mark Lauseng	Pierre
Barbara Lefdal	Sioux Falls
Duane Majeres	Huron
Cory Nelson	Yankton
John Pedersen	Pierre
Roseann Peterson-Olson	Arlington
Tim Reisch	Pierre
William Shroll	Watertown
Sharon Sonnenschein	Pierre
Ellen Washenberger	Aberdeen
Jane York	Yankton

Midwestern Higher Education Commission

Tonniss Venhuizen	Sioux Falls
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Personnel Management Advisory Board

Laurie Gregg	Pierre
Chad Heinrich	Pierre

Kristi Honeywell
Wade Pogany

Pierre
Pierre

Jody Sawvell
Louis Sebert
Kelly Serr
Tracy Turbak
Kristi Turman

Wall
Mitchell
Bison
Watertown
Pierre

Petroleum Release Compensation Board

Rudy Gerstner
Brian Jackson
David Kallemeyn
Don Meyers
Dennis Rowley

Yankton
Sioux Falls
Rapid City
Mitchell
Spencer

**Planning Council on Developmental
Disabilities**

Charlotte Athey
Jolon Beck
Valere Beeck
Sarah Carda
Rebecca Carlson
JoAnne Cleveland
Teresa Geraets
Deona Gustaf
Dawn Hahn
Doneen Hollingsworth
Jackie Juhala
Robert Kean
Grady Kickul
Ann Larsen
Dan Lusk
Kim Malsam-Rysdon
Lisa Merchen
Pat Monson
Joshua Nankivel
Cynthia Roan Eagle
Urania Roque-Vanyo
Judy Struck
Mark Way
Ted Williams

Big Stone City
Madison
Alcester
Yankton
Winner
Spearfish
Box Elder
Sioux Falls
Humboldt
Pierre
Spearfish
Pierre
Pierre
Pierre
Pierre
Pierre
Spearfish
Pierre
Sioux Falls
Rapid City
Brandon
Sioux Falls
Winner
Redfield

**Small Business Clean Air Compliance
Advisory Panel**

Dennis Carlsen
Joe Nadenicek
Keith Paisley
Mark Rogen
Charles Wilber

Winner
Pierre
Sioux Falls
Sherman
Miller

South Dakota 911 Coordination Board

Doug Barthel
Jeff Carmon
Dennis Falken
Marlene Haines
Gary Jaeger
Ted Ruffedt, Jr.

Sioux Falls
Sioux Falls
Brookings
Mitchell
Goodwin
Rapid City

**South Dakota Advisory Council for Children
with Disabilities**

Roger Bowie
Sarah Carda
Todd Christensen
Clayton Cooch
Lori Dennison
Gail Eichstadt
Michelle Geseeth
Bernie Grimme
Lisa Heckenlaible
Doug Herrmann
Sara Hoogheem
Judy Hoscheid
Marie Ivers
Laura Johnson-Frame
Mark Krogstrand
Kerry Larson
Greg Riley
Elaine Roberts
Shelly Shaw
Heather Stettinichs
Nora Svatos
Jolie Tostenson

Sioux Falls
Yankton
Rapid City
Spearfish
Elk Point
Pierre
Sisseton
Pierre
Mitchell
Pierre
Clark
Pierre
Brookings
Pierre
Aberdeen
Sioux Falls
Rapid City
Sioux Falls
Mission
Brandon
Lake Andes
Milbank

South Dakota Advisory Council on Aging

Gerald Beninga
Carol Cameron
Lorraine Ellwein
Mary Husby
Buron Lindbloom
Richard Palmer
Robert Place
Jeanette Porter
Donna Seaton
Therese Shoener
Gale Walker
Sam Wilson

Sioux Falls
Rapid City
Pierre
Sioux Falls
Pierre
Miller
Huron
Sioux Falls
Aberdeen
Rapid City
Parkston
Sioux Falls

South Dakota Aeronautics Commission

Christopher Funk
Travis Lantis
Buron Lindbloom
Larry Nelson
Richard Pearson
Vernon Skip VanDerhule

Madison
Spearfish
Pierre
Rapid City
Brandon
Yankton

Larry Vetterman Hot Springs

South Dakota Board of Accountancy

Holly Brunick Sioux Falls
John Linn, Jr. Pierre
John Mitchell Rapid City
David Olson Mitchell
John Peterson Aberdeen

**South Dakota Board of Directors for
Educational Telecommunications**

Kay Jorgensen Spearfish
Rick Knobe Sioux Falls
Larry Miller Spearfish
Gerry Schlenker Sioux Falls
Mark Shlanta Sioux Falls
Glenda Woodburn Pierre

South Dakota Board of Education

Kelly Duncan Dakota Dunes
Glenna Fouberg Aberdeen
Richard Gowen Rapid City
Marilyn Hoyt Huron
Donald Kirkegaard Britton
Julie Mathiesen Sturgis
Stacy Phelps Rapid City
Terry Sabers Mitchell
Patricia Simmons Sioux Falls

**South Dakota Board of Hearing Aid
Dispensers and Audiologists**

Michael Bartley Brookings
Mike Colleran Pierre
Louise French Rapid City
Bob Reiersen Sioux Falls
Priscilla Romkema Spearfish

South Dakota Board of Nursing

Diana Berkland Sioux Falls
Christine Callaghan Yankton
Teresa Disburg Pierre
John Jones Parkston
June Larson Vermillion
H. Adrian Mohr Sioux Falls
Nancy Nelson Sturgis
Sharon Neuharth Burke
Kristin Possehl Sioux Falls
Mary Schmidt Sioux Falls
Deb Soholt Sioux Falls

South Dakota Board on Geographic Names

Roger Campbell Pierre

June Hansen Pierre
Rick Jorgensen Pierre
Joe Nadenicek Pierre
Jay Vogt Pierre

South Dakota Building Authority

Tom Graham Sioux Falls
Dennis Haan Rapid City
Douglas Hajek Sioux Falls
Joe Lien Spearfish
D. J. Mertens Kennebec
Dennis Neugebauer Sioux Falls
James Roby Watertown

**South Dakota Certification Board for
Alcohol and Drug Professionals**

Robert Bogue Canton
Mark Bontreger Watertown
Jon Hagen Sioux Falls
Kevin Joffer Sioux Falls
Kelly Johnson Madison
Linda Peitz Yankton
Diane Sevensen Vermillion
Kristi Spitzer Leola
Kathy White Sturgis

South Dakota Certified Ready Site Task Force

Craig Atkins Watertown
Matt Cerney Wagner
Jeff Eckhoff Sioux Falls
Joe Fiala Miller
Julie Johnson Aberdeen
Marlene Knutson Pierre
George Kotti Hot Springs
Todd Meierhenry Sioux Falls
Kory Menken North Sioux City
Toby Morris Pierre
John Overby Viborg
David Owen Sioux Falls
Roger Porch Philip
Bryan Walker Spearfish

South Dakota Commission on Child Support

Diana Broom Rapid City
Tim Dougherty Sioux Falls
Patricia Riepel Sioux Falls
Linda Viken Rapid City
Richard Vincent Aberdeen
Terry Walter Pierre

South Dakota Commission on Gaming

Harry Christianson Rapid City

Karen Crew	Sioux Falls
Dennis Duncan	Parker
Karl Fischer	Fort Pierre
Ralph Kemnitz	Philip

South Dakota Commission on Health Care

Deborah Bowman	Pierre
Arne Brown	Brookings
Dana Darger	Rapid City
Phil Davis	Sioux Falls
Ellen Durkin	Ft. Pierre
Shirley Eisnach	Pierre
Kristie Fiegen	Sioux Falls
Charles Hart	Rapid City
Kennon Hines	Spearfish
Kelby Krabbenhoft	Sioux Falls
Steve Lindquist	Sioux Falls
Duane Majeres	Huron
Clint Perman	Selby
Carol Peterson	Brookings
John Porter	Sioux Falls
Charlene Red Thunder	Aberdeen
Jim Reynolds	Sioux Falls
Stephen Schroeder	Miller
Cindi Slack	Sioux Falls
Bob Sutton	Pierre
Jim Szana	Pierre
Gale Walker	Parkston

South Dakota Crime Victims' Compensation Commission

Alicia Alvarez	Sioux Falls
Teresa Marts	Winner
Loren McManus	Sioux Falls

South Dakota Department of Labor Employee's Retirement Board

Robert Riter	Pierre
Pam Roberts	Pierre
Jason Dilges	Pierre

South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Board of Directors

Casey Derflinger	Hot Springs
Steve Hayes	Presho
Gerrit Juffer	Wagner
Michael Keller	Vermillion
George Lund	Sioux Falls
Terry Nelson	Black Hawk
Jody Sperlich	Rapid City

South Dakota Ellsworth Development Authority

Michael Bender	Sioux Falls
Patrick Burchill	Rapid City
Kenneth McNenny	Sturgis
Kent Mundon	Rapid City
Stanley Porch	Wanblee
Mark Roby	Watertown
Bob Sutton	Pierre

South Dakota Energy Infrastructure Authority

Michael Held	Huron
Michael Ropp	Brookings
Mike Trykoski	Rapid City
Raymond Wahle	Sioux Falls
Kyle White	Rapid City

South Dakota Health and Educational Facilities Authority

Alan Dempster	Sioux Falls
William Fischer	Ft. Pierre
David Fleck	Sioux Falls
Gene Lebrun	Rapid City
Bill Lynch	Pierre
Norbert Sebade	Wall
Mack Wylly	Ft. Pierre

South Dakota Humanities Council

Feruzeh Jacobsen	Pierre
Matthew Moen	Vermillion
Scott Rausch	Piedmont
Rebecca Schenk	Pierre

South Dakota Interagency Coordinating Council

Amy Bruner	Sioux Falls
David Calhoun	Spearfish
Mona Drolc	Rapid City
Cindy Fisher	Kyle
Terrance Fonder	Sioux Falls
Rosalyn Goodwin	Brandon
Michelle Guelde	Pierre
Barb Hemmelman	Pierre
Cathy Holden	Pierre
Judy Hoscheid	Pierre
Laura Johnson Frame	Pierre
Pamela Kean	Pierre
Dawn Leibel	Glencross
Lori Martinec	Pierre
Michelle Menke	Sioux Falls
Patricia Monson	Pierre
Carli Nighbert	Madison
Jaime Reiff	Pierre
Janet Ricketts	Pierre

Elaine Roberts	Sioux Falls	J.D. Geigle	Spearfish
Jennifer Seale	Pierre	Dennis Gorton	Rapid City
LuAnn Werdel	Pierre	Larry Jandreau	Lower Brule

South Dakota Lottery Commission

Robert Hartford	Pierre	Ryan Mechaley	Pierre
Kory Menken	Dakota Dunes	Dayton Myers	Mitchell
Virginia Nelson	Rapid City	Jeff Pierce	Pierre
James Peterson	Reville	Craig Price	Pierre
Duane Schmautz	Pierre	Brad Steifvater	Salem
Douglas Sharp	Watertown	Matt Tooley	Sioux Falls
Dick Werner	Huron	Ken Wesche	Rapid City
		Bob Wilcox	Pierre

South Dakota Medicaid P&T Committee

Verdayne Brandenburg	Sioux Falls	Thomas Greenway	Mitchell
Dana Darger	Rapid City	Warren Lotsberg	Huron
James Engelbrecht	Rapid City	George Nikolas	Aberdeen
Debra Farver	Yankton	Jerry Prostrullo	Madison
Galen Goeden	Yankton	Scott Stern	Freeman
Dennis Hedge	Sioux Falls	Dennis Yeaton	Highmore
Richard Holm	Brookings		
William Ladwig	Sioux Falls		
Timothy Soundy	Sioux Falls		
Willis Sutliff	Rapid City		

South Dakota Professional Administrators Practices and Standards Commission

Denette Becker	Pierre
Kelly Glodt	Pierre
Brian Heupel	Clark
Eric Kline	Aberdeen
Christi Schaeftbauer	Mobridge
Michael Taplett	Huron
Julie Westra	Sioux Falls

South Dakota Professional Teachers Practices and Standards Commission

Patti Benson	Lemmon
Nancy Decker	Watertown
Joe Harrison	Rapid City
Beverly Kopren	Prairie City
Rebecca Lamb	Onida
Janet Metzger	Gordon
Aaron Weaver	Sioux Falls

South Dakota Public Safety Communications Council

David Ackerman	Leola
Andy Alban	Pierre
Steve Christensen	Platte
Rebekah Craddock	Sioux Falls
Bob Fischer	Custer
Greg Fuller	Pierre

South Dakota Railroad Authority

Thomas Greenway	Mitchell
Warren Lotsberg	Huron
George Nikolas	Aberdeen
Jerry Prostrullo	Madison
Scott Stern	Freeman
Dennis Yeaton	Highmore

South Dakota Real Estate Commission

Dennis Eisnach	Pierre
Charles Larkin	Watertown
Paula Lewis	Rapid City
Douglas Nelson	Sioux Falls
Mark Wahlstrom	Sioux Falls

South Dakota Recreational Trails Advisory Board

Kent Buhler	Pierre
DeEtte Goss	Belle Fourche
Jeff Johnson	Sioux Falls
Katherine Kinsman	Rapid City
David Sweet	Sioux Falls

South Dakota Retirement System Board of Trustees

Jason Dilges	Pierre
Sandra Zinter	Pierre

South Dakota Risk Pool Advisory Board

Mary Carpenter	Winner
Robert Clark	Pierre
Tom Huber	Pierre
Lonnie McKittrick	Pierre
Cindy Morrison	Sioux Falls
Mike North	Sioux Falls
Damian Prunty	Pierre
Jean Reed	Sioux Falls
Michael Shaw	Pierre

Barbara Smith	Sioux Falls
Cheryl Stone	Pierre
Rick Stracqualursi	Rapid City

South Dakota Risk Pool Governing Board

David Hewett	Sioux Falls
Larry Iversen	Pierre
Tom Martinec	Pierre
Randy Moses	Pierre
Frank Stork	Des Moines, IA
Dennis Studer	Pierre

South Dakota Science and Technology

Authority

Thomas Adam	Pierre
Ani Aprahamian	Notre Dame, IN
Paul Christen	Huron
Dana Dykhous	Sioux Falls
Patricia Lebrun	Rapid City
Casey Peterson	Rapid City
Charles Shank	Kailua, HI

South Dakota Snowmobile Advisory Council

Scott Erstad	Badger
Bruce Hintz	Lead
Russell Johnson	Beresford
David Kennedy	Spearfish
Al Nagel	Aberdeen
Gary Ulmer	Menno
Todd Wilkinson	De Smet

South Dakota State Board for Nursing

Facility Administrators

Tamara Baker	Sioux Falls
Carla Borchardt	Sioux Falls
Mark Burket	Platte
Loren Diekman	Watertown
Clint Graybill	Sioux Falls
Chris Hipple	Pierre
Marilyn Kinsman	Pierre
JoAnn Lind	Flandreau
Aaron Shives	Watertown
Bob Stahl	Pierre
Gale Walker	Parkston

South Dakota State Cement Plant

Commission

Gerald Baldwin	Custer
David Bozied	Brookings
Gregg Forsberg	Watertown
Jerome Lammers	Madison
George Manolis	Huron
Gordon Thomsen	Mitchell

South Dakota State Railroad Board

Carl Anderson	Aberdeen
Dan Baker	Rapid City
Gary Doering	Cavour
Chet Groseclose	Sioux Falls
Ron Mitzel	Rapid City
Jack Parliament	Sioux Falls
Todd Yeaton	Highmore

South Dakota Weed and Pest Control

Commission

Winfred Bauer	Vale
Lynn Deibert	Herried
Floyd Munterfering	Parkston
Dale Patterson	Wall
Ronald Thyen	Hayti

South Dakota Workforce Development

Council

Roland Benson	Aberdeen
Tom Bohnet	Yankton
Marty Davis	Pierre
Sarah Folsland	Rapid City
Cal Geis	Belle Fourche
Randall Hanson	Volga
Grady Kickul	Pierre
Warren Lotsberg	Huron
Dave Mertens	Kennebec
Wallace Myers	Sioux Falls
Larry Nelson	Pierre
Pam Roberts	Pierre
Shelley Stingley	Sioux Falls
Richard Vincent	Aberdeen
Jack Warner	Pierre
Helen Wegner	Pierre

Southwestern Low-Level Radioactive Waste

Disposal Commission

Bob McDonald	Pierre
Joe Nadenicek	Pierre

State Arts Council

Linda Anderson	Rapid City
Brian Bonde	Sioux Falls
Mary Bordeaux	Pine Ridge
Lynne Byrne	Sioux Falls
Lynda Clark	Rapid City
Paul Higbee	Spearfish
Larry Lyngstad	Pierre
Donald Montileaux	Rapid City
Jane Rasmussen	Sisseton

James Speirs	Sioux Falls
James Walker	Bath

State Banking Commission

Paul Christen	Huron
Jeffory Erickson	Sioux Falls
Stephen Hayes	Presho
John Lillibridge	Burke
Richard Westra	Aberdeen

State Board of Dentistry

Amber Determan	Mitchell
Robin Hattervig	Howard
Glen Sachau	Spearfish
Roy Seaverson	Sioux Falls
Audrey Ticknor	Vermillion
Tina Van Camp	Pierre
Roger Wilson	Rapid City

State Board of Examiners in Optometry

Mike Bartlett	Pierre
Thomas Garrity	Hoven
Joseph Hartford	Rapid City
Lisa Kollis-Young	Sioux Falls
Nancy Van Camp	Pierre

State Board of Funeral Service

Timothy Bachman	Sioux Falls
Stuart Barns	Mitchell
Susan Bentsen	Rapid City
Daryl Isburg	Ft. Pierre
Anthony Nelson	Pierre
Alfred Rude	Brookings
Howard Sogn	Watertown
David Volk	Sioux Falls

State Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners

Patrick Burchill	Rapid City
Walter Carlson	Sioux Falls
Mary Carpenter	Winner
Bernard Christenson	Pierre
David Erickson	Sioux Falls
Robert Ferrell	Spearfish
Brent Lindbloom	Pierre
James Reynolds	Sioux Falls
John Vanderwoude	Sioux Falls

State Board of Pharmacy

Arlene Ham-Burr	Rapid City
Marla Hayes	Presho
Arvid Liebe	Milbank
Jeff Nielsen	Sioux Falls

Lisa Rave	Baltic
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State Board of Podiatry Examiners

Jeanie Blair	Sturgis
John Forrette	Sioux Falls
David Lonbaken	Pierre
Scott Shindler	Yankton
Neil Skea	Rapid City

State Board of Regents

Terry Baloun	Highmore
James Hansen	Pierre
Harvey Jewett IV	Aberdeen
Kathryn Johnson	Hill City
Dean Krogman	Brookings
Randy Morris	Spearfish
Carole Pagonis	Sioux Falls
Randy Schaefer	Madison
Patrick Weber	Montrose

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

James Feller	Blunt
James Myers	Belle Fourche
Holly Roe-Johnson	Hosmer
Lawrence Zimmer	Montrose

State Brand Board

Wanda Blair	Vale
Bart Blum	Reliance
Mark Kimball	Platte
Curt Mortenson	Ft. Pierre
Scott Vance	Faith

State Capitol Complex Restoration and Beautification Commission

John Day	Yankton
Tim Engel	Pierre
James Hansen	Pierre
Patricia Harding	Pierre
Robert Miller	Pierre
Carla Sahr	Pierre
Don Zeller	Pierre

State Conservation Commission

Wayne Bunge	Rapid City
David Fischbach	Faith
Tom Glover	Burke
Doug Hansen	Webster
Aaron Kiesz	Aberdeen
Charles Moe	Rosebud
Gerald Thaden	Marvin
Alan Vedvei	Lake Preston
Thomas Wolles	Colton

State Electrical Commission

Cam Becker	Marion
Buddy Cronin	Ft. Pierre
Timothy McIntyre	Webster
Duane Mergen	Dell Rapids
Steve Nielsen	Winner
Larry Simonson	Rapid City
Jesse Smith	Sioux Falls

State Emergency Response Commission

Andrew Canham	Miller
Mike Carter	Custer
Allen Christie	Pierre
John Forman	Pierre
Robert McGrath	Brookings
Joe Nadenicek	Pierre
Becky Pitz	Mitchell
Patrick Snyder	Pierre
Barbara Telkamp	Brookings
Kristi Turman	Pierre

State Fair Commission

Dusty Anderson	Parkston
Brett Blasius	Wall
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